FORTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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NEWS SUMMARY

WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania leaders discussed with Senator Quay the Pennsylvania political situation.

Beet sugar Republicans in the house not likely to join Democrats in fight on the chair's ruling against amendments to the Cuban reciprocity bill that are not in line.

Attorney General Knox submitted an opinion to the president on the neutrality obligations of the United States, declined, in the absence of proved facts, to pronounce on the case of British vessels at Port Chalmette, La.

DOMESTIC.

Pulp paper makers of Wisconsin go out on a strike.

Extensions both east and west, it is said, will give the Gould system a line from ocean to ocean via Pittsburgh.

Andrew Carnegie praises Cecil Rhodes' will and predicts that the British Isles are destined to become states in the American union.

A New York reporter impersonating a thief made revelations of alleged protection extended by the police detective bureau officers to crooks.

It is probable that the New York chamber of commerce will induce the prince of Wales to come to this country to attend the dedication of its new business palace next fall.

Heads of the Wabash railroad officially avowed their connection with the West Virginia Central (Fuller) syndicate, which now has the best chance of buying the Western Maryland railroad.

Mother and daughter, prominent in Cincinnati society, convicted of child-stealing on evidence of son and brother, created a sensation by pleading for long sentences in the penitentiary and thereby brought about change of sentiment on the part of the son and brother, who will now move for a pardon.

Grand Jury at St. Louis returns a report on the doings of the municipal legislators that fairly sizzles. It is so hot. The most scathing review of bribery, perjury and corruption ever published. Ignorance and sordidness chief characteristics of the venal body which allows franchises only for personal gain.

FOREIGN.

Approaching elections cause activity among French politicians.

Shallow subways have been officially recommended for London.

Many are killed and wounded in two engagements in South Africa.

Coronation donations are being made to charity in London.

Five persons were killed, 20 fatally and over 100 more or less seriously injured at a football game in Glasgow, at which 5000 spectators were present.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republican primaries are held in Mercer county.

An effort is being made to settle the miners strike at Altoona.

Eight cases of smallpox are discovered in Lawrence county.

A Harrisburg woman is decoyed by her daughter and arrested for eloping.

Senator M. A. Hanna, in an address in Philadelphia, speaks in favor of labor unions and pleads for industrial peace.

Laboratory of chemistry and metallurgy presented by James Gayley to Lafayette college was formally dedicated yesterday.

LOCAL.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker will leave Christ church for a New Haven pulpit, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., has declined a call to be his successor.

The demolition of the old Tenth street bridge has begun and the middle span was blown with dynamite yesterday. The explosion caused great excitement on the South Side.

Brief but spectacular blaze in Newell's hotel afforded diversion for a great crowd in Fifth avenue, but alarm for guests and banqueters inside the building. Loss will not exceed $3,000.

Advancing prices on fresh meats have affected cured meats and other provision. Another raise in price will go into effect on cured meats this week. Consumption of fish is increasing.

Dr. B. A. Booth acts as Cupid's letter writer in correspondence between smallpox-stricken lover and his sweetheart in Michigan and afterward secures a position for the young man as attendant at Municipal hospital; the end of the romance being expected in June, when the physician will be an honored guest at the wedding.

SPORTING.

The Pirates lost their first game of the season to the Yannigans at Whittington park yesterday; the score was 8 to 7.

The record of the Caecilia bowling team of Allegheny, which won the championship of the Allegheny County league, is a proud one.

The magnates in the National league are confident now that peace has come at last and are getting down to hard work for the pennant.

Although composed almost entirely of raw material, the candidates for places on the Yale varsity baseball team made a fine showing on the Easter trip.

Barney Dreyfuss, who reached this city yesterday morning, says that he is well satisfied with the outlook. Secretary Sullivan left Hot Springs last night with Tommy Leach and Harry Smith.

FINANCIAL.

The policy of the United States Steel corporation in buying 350,000 tons of Bessemer pig is explained.

Review of the week on the Pittsburgh stock exchange shows an improvement in volume and feeling.

Pittsburgh bank exchanges for the week ending yesterday were $2,600,000 larger than for the corresponding period a year ago.

The market on the Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday was quite active and strong. Window Glass and Electric seconds were features.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.
Page 1—Pittsburghers on the Mediterranean.
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MAGAZINE SECTION.
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The Man From Three Pines.
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COMIC SECTION.
Mooning Day in Coon Hollow.
Cupidity's Epitome.
Jones Buys a Picture Page.
Squire Bibb's Bank.
Carnival Elevator.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED AT FOOTBALL GAME

Five Persons Are Dead, 20 Dying and 100 More Injured.

BIG STAND FELL WITH SPECTATORS

Mass of Men and Women Were Precipitated 60 Feet to the Ground Below.

DEAD AND WOUNDED PILED UP IN HEAPS

Seventy Thousand Persons Were Present to Witness a Championship Match Between English and Scotch Teams—Contest Was a Draw.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

GLASGOW, April 5.—The struggle of the great crowds which gathered at Ibrox Park to-day to witness the last international association football contest between teams from England and Scotland caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces will result in the death of 25 persons and the injury of 100 others.

When the game began 70,000 spectators were present and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the field, whereupon the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats, with the result that the railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other.

Collapse of a Stand.

In the frantic struggles toward the exits the pressure toward the upper portion of the westerly terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, 60 feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken wood.

The onlookers hesitated to approach the dangling structure at first, but finally began to utilize portions of the broken barriers as stretchers. A hundred of the most seriously injured were carried to the pavilion and to spaces in the rear of the stands. A majority of the victims are suffering from broken ribs and fractured limbs, while some sustained internal injuries.

Carrying Away the Injured.

Those most severely hurt were later removed in ambulances to infirmaries and the lesser sufferers were sent in cabs to surgeries.

Up to midnight five deaths had been reported as the result of the accident, while in the cases of 20 of the other victims all hope of recovery has been abandoned.

A few persons were thrown down and trampled upon in trying to escape from the crush when the police charged, but most of the victims sustained their injuries in the fall of the terrace.

Cause of the Disaster.

An investigation into the causes of the disaster shows that the break down of the terrace had begun before the structure was subjected to its severest strain, and it is now believed that the final collapse was caused more indirectly by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of those who rushed upon the stand from below. The terrace, although supported by iron girders, swayed and cracked ominously under the movements of its frantic occupants.

The fallen portion is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide and contained 12 tiers of seats.

Injured Were in Heaps.

The injured in many cases were lying five or six deep, and it is considered marvelous that there were not more fatalities. One man hung by his boot, which caught in a splintered beam, head downward 50 feet above the ground. Finally his boot was cut and the man dropped into a net held below.

The strangest feature of the affair is that fact that the crowd in the other parts of the grounds failed entirely to realize the extent of the disaster, and the game was played to a finish, resulting in a draw. Even the management appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the accident until it was announced after the conclusion of the game.

Nearly all the victims of the accident are men. Among the last to be taken out from the wreckage were two women, both of whom were practically unhurt.

HOLIDAYS FOR PRIZES.

New Castle Educators Adopt a New Scheme to Secure Regular School Attendance.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Regular attendance of pupils at schools is to be rewarded in a substantial manner. The little people are to have holidays in return for their being punctual and regular at the school sessions. Each room will have the opportunity of having a half holiday every two weeks if there are no cases of absence during that time. The boys secure a star when they are all present, and the same rule applies to the girls. Whenever either set secures 20 stars they have their holiday vacation.

It will be hard work for the boys to remain in the school room during the bright spring days and see the girls enjoying their well-earned vacation, and this will make the attendance better, according to the judgment of the authorities, who are to begin this plan Monday.

This is the first time such a device has been attempted to increase the regularity of attendance, and the innovation will be watched with interest by educators everywhere.

OLEO LAW IN CONFLICT.

Nebraska Restriction Seems to Clash With the National Measure and Prosecutions Will Fail.

LINCOLN, NEB., April 5.—The Nebraska oleomargarine law has been found to be in conflict with the bill recently passed by congress. The Nebraska law, instead of placing a tax on the colored product, prohibits its sale entirely.

Food Commissioner Bassett recently began a crusade against the sale of colored oleomargarine, securing nine convictions and beginning prosecutions in 16 other cases. It is believed that the national law, when it shall become effective, will render prosecutions under the Nebraska law ineffective.

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

The Private Secretary to the President is said to be slated as the first Secretary of Commerce and Industry.

CITY PHYSICIAN PRIME MOVER IN PRETTY ROMANCE

Writes Letters for Plague-Stricken Lover to Sweetheart, and Then Gets Him a Position.

RESULT—A JUNE WEDDING

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," remarked City Physician R. A. Booth, yesterday, as he told the pretty little love tale of Gus Evans and Jasmine White.

It is not often that a pesthouse furnishes a romance, but Dr. Booth has been Cupid's amanuensis and carried on the correspondence between a smallpox stricken lover in Pittsburgh and his sweetheart in far-off Michigan.

Until the early days of January Gus Evans was a farm hand, employed by a farmer near Yazoo, Mich. He was also desperately in love with Jasmine White, a belle in that agricultural community, and one day he suddenly told her his heart's story. She blushingly promised to wait until he was able to marry her, and Evans, who saw that there was little opportunity for advancement on a farm, decided to go elsewhere. Having heard that Pittsburgh was a busy place and offered opportunities for an ambitious young man, he started this way.

Contracted the Smallpox.

He had no money, however, and was compelled to ride on freight trains for the greater part of the journey. His companions en route were a number of tramps, and while with them he contracted the smallpox. He had hardly set foot in this city when he was arrested and sent to the municipal hospital.

When he thought of the little girl waiting for him away out in Michigan he became despondent, but his grief became frantic when he learned that the dread disease would prevent him from writing to her. Anxious over his enforced idleness and imprisonment, he finally told his story to Dr. Booth.

The physician told him that the quarantine would have to be observed, but the young fellow was so evidently worried over the matter that Dr. Booth consented to write his letters for him, and a regular correspondence has since been kept up. In addition to this, observing the young fellow was willing and anxious to work, Dr. Booth secured a position at the hospital for him, and he is now a regular attendant at a salary of $65 per month.

Happiness Has Come.

Every morning he calls up the doctor's city office by telephone and dictates a letter to his sweetheart, which his benefactor then write and posts. His sadness has all disappeared, for he has already saved all but a few pennies of the $130 salary which he has received, and by the time the institution is closed, will have at least as much more. He has notified his young bride to prepare her trousseau and be ready to marry a man who got his start in the world in a smallpox hospital. In June the hospital will probably lose a good attendant, and Yazoo one of its pretty girls, while Dr. Booth will be an honored guest at the wedding he has done so much to bring about.

DR. HAMILTON DIVORCED.

He Was Called as an Expert to Examine Into Mental Condition of Czolgosz.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 5.—(Special.)—Extraordinary efforts are being made to suppress the particulars of the divorce case of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a famous New York physician who has been granted a divorce by Judge Jones of this city. The papers in the case are withheld from the public.

Dr. Hamilton attained national prominence immediately after the assassination of President McKinley by being summoned from New York to Buffalo to examine into the sanity of Czolgosz. He also was one of the physicians who attended President Garfield. Having been freed from his former matrimonial alliance, Dr. Hamilton secured a license here and has been married to Mrs. Copeland, who has also resided in Sioux Falls for several months, and who, as in the case of her new husband, was recently granted a divorce from her former helpmate.

PASSION PLAY BANNED.

Montreal Catholics Warned Against Attending the Performances in That City.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC., April 5.—La Semaine, a religious weekly paper, the official organ of Mgr. Bruchesi, will in its issue of next Monday inform the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Montreal that it is their duty to warn members of their congregations that it is forbidden to attend the presentation of the "Passion Play," which has been presented at the Monument National theater in this city for the last two weeks.

In discussing his action, Mgr. Bruchesi said that he hesitated taking a step which would cause financial loss to any one. The decree had been issued only after a careful investigation.

THE GOULD SYSTEM WILL EXTEND FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

Extensions Projected Westward as Well as Eastward for a Transcontinental Line.

PITTSBURGH A BIG LINK

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 5.—The Herald says: "Los Angeles will be the Pacific coast terminus of the Gould railroad system. The Gould and Clark interests have combined at either side of the continent, Senator W. A. Clark having joined with George J. Gould in building a railroad from Pittsburgh to the Atlantic seaboard and Mr. Gould becoming interested in the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad.

"These arrangements will give the Gould system a continuous line of roads across the continent, beginning with the Salt Lake; then the Rio Grande Western and the Denver & Rio Grande to Denver, the Missouri Pacific to St. Louis; the Wabash to Pittsburgh, and the West Virginia Central, with projected eastern connections, to the Atlantic.

"Charles W. Clark, the senator's son, who is now in Los Angeles, and J. Ross Clark, brother of the senator, who has the management of the Salt Lake railroad, would only partly confirm the reports of the Gould and Clark interests.

"I have not received any direct information concerning a combination with Mr. Gould," said J. Ross Clark. "It seems probable and such action at Salt Lake would give Mr. Gould the long sought outlet to the Pacific coast. But I cannot enlighten you further."

LAD'S STRANGE TALE OF HOW HE DID MURDER

Salt Lake City Boy Says Aged Watchman Chloroformed Himself Before He Cut His Throat.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 5.—The authorities are not satisfied with the statement of Clyde Felt, the 15-year-old boy who yesterday confessed that he, alone and unaided, killed Samuel Collins, the aged watchman at the Wasatka mineral springs, and they continue to press the boy for further details of the tragedy.

Young Felt, late last night, stated to the police that Henry Potts, a young boy of about his own age, was his accomplice. Felt admitted today that he had lied; that Potts had not participated in the killing, and that he alone cut the old man's throat.

Felt told the police tonight that Collins chloroformed himself before he (Felt) cut his throat. The police place no reliance in this story, and continue to work on the theory that the boy had accomplices and that a conspiracy existed between a number of boys to kill the old man and thus release themselves from his influence.

Dynamite Used to Stop Disaster.

EL PASO, TEXAS, April 5.—The town of Santa Rosa, N. M., was almost destroyed early today by fire. Twelve business houses were burned. Dynamite was used to stop the progress of the flames, as no water could be secured. No estimate has been made of the loss.

COUNCILMEN OF ST. LOUIS ARE FINELY FLAYED

Scorching Denunciation Contained in Grand Jury Report.

BRIBERY OPEN AND SHAMELESS

Franchise for Which Councilmen Demanded $250,000 Sold for $1,250,000.

COUNCILMEN COMBINE FOR EVERYTHING

Mental Qualifications of Municipal Legislators of Such a Low and Sordid Nature as to Call for Expressions of Regret—Respected Citizens Scored.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 5.—The February grand jury made its final report to Judge O'Neill Ryan today. The awful bribery methods in force in both branches of the municipal assembly are reviewed at length. In the report is set forth the fact that $250,000 was expended to pass the Central Traction franchise, which afterward sold for $1,250,000.

It is further shown in the report, from the evidence obtained from the examination of assemblymen, that a regular scale of prices is in vogue in the municipal assembly. It costs $1,000 to pass a switch bill and the scale of prices runs down to $250 for the passage of a scale bill. It is shown that one member of the municipal assembly boasted that he made $25,000 a year out of his $300-a-year job.

Respectable Citizens Roundly Scored.

The grand jury found that big corporations have "legislative agents" whose duty it is to push their bills through the assembly on a fee. Rich and so-called respectable citizens are roundly scored for their rascality in bribing legislators. The grand jury recommends that the election to the house of delegates be made at large.

Two indictments are returned against Edward Butler. One charges profering a bribe; the other attempting to bribe in connection with the passage of the garbage bill.

The following excerpt from the grand jury's report is perhaps the most scathing excoriation of municipal legislators ever written:

"We have made bribery the subject of special investigation. The St. Louis people have but a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have existed among their sworn officers and public servants.

Press Told of Slush Funds.

"The press of this city has from time to time published startling stories of 'slush' funds used in procuring legislative enactments for private enrichment without compensation to the city. Many have regarded these allegations as sensational merely, but we find the conditions of affairs almost too appalling for belief.

"A far-reaching and systematic scheme of corruption has been carried on for years by members of the municipal assembly. These members form what are called 'combines' for the especial purpose of holding up prospective legislation until their demands in the way of money consideration are complied with.

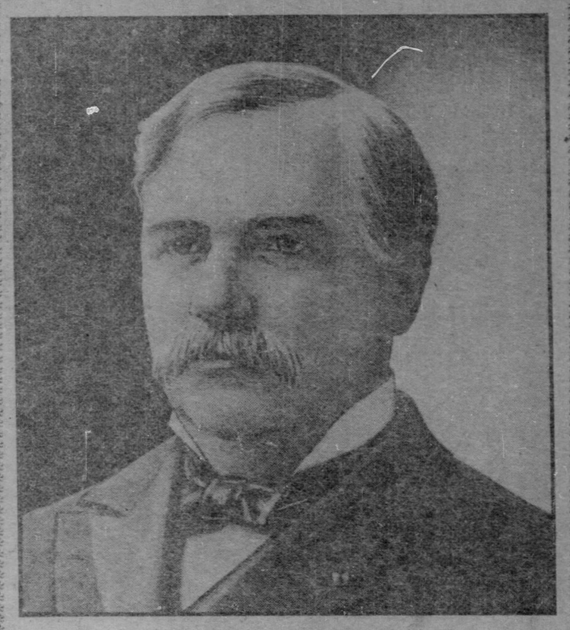
"Instead of discharging the duties of office for the public good, and in accordance with their oath, they become organized gangs for plunder, using their office to enrich themselves at the people's expense. Our investigation, covering more or less fully a period of 10 years, shows that with few exceptions no ordinance has been passed wherein valuable privileges or franchises are granted until those interested in the passage thereof have paid the legislators the money demanded for action in the particular case."

Councilmanic Combines to Rob.

"Combines in both branches of the municipal assembly are formed by members sufficient in number to control legislation. To one member of this combine is delegated the authority to act for the combine and to receive and distribute to each member the money agreed upon as the price of his vote in support or opposition to a pending measure. So long has this practice existed, and that, too, without interruption or hindrance, that such members have come to regard the receipt of money for action on pending measures as a legitimate perquisite of a legislator.

"No city has ever been so completely at the mercy of faithless public servants. No municipal corporation has ever had its most valuable franchises so recklessly and scandalously disposed of for a consideration which found its way, not into the city

Continued on 2d Page, 3d Column.



SPEAKER DAVID B. HENDERSON.

He is considered by Iowans as the logical successor of Senator William B. Allison when that veteran leader retires.

HARMONY SEED IS SOWN AT CAPITAL BY LAVISH HANDS

Pennsylvania Republican Leaders Discuss Elkin's Candidacy With Senator Quay.

GOOD FEELING IS SHOWN

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, 605 Fifteenth St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

At Senator Quay's committee-room at the capitol this afternoon there was a conference of leading Republicans of Pennsylvania to consider the political situation in the state. The conference lasted until after 6 o'clock, and it is believed resulted in some good.

From the western end of the state there were present two prominent Republicans, while from Philadelphia Insurance Commissioner Durham came to join the others. Senator Penrose was in the conference awhile, but he did not remain long, especially as he was in charge of the Chinese exclusion bill under consideration in the senate.

After the conference all the men present declined to discuss the conference or to admit that anything had been agreed upon. Senator Quay, as usual, was reticent, and this course seemed to have been agreed upon by the others.

It is known, however, that the entire situation was gone over from the nomination of governor and the factional fight in Allegheny county down to less incidents. Mr. Durham vehemently advocated the nomination of John P. Elkin for governor and argued that Philipelphia would roll up sufficient majority to carry him and the legislature through.

While it is not known what any of the other gentlemen said about Mr. Elkin's candidacy it is known that his elements of weakness were pointed out in clear and unmistakable tones.

However, good feeling prevailed at the conference, and it is probable that the views presented will enable Senator Quay to sow a little more harmony seed and await developments. There is good ground for the belief that nothing definite was decided upon regarding the nominees on the state ticket. That is being held in abeyance until other information is secured.

From a reliable source it was learned that an agreement has been reached also between Senator Quay and Representative Dalzell regarding the appointment of a postmaster at Pittsburgh, and that the nominee will be satisfactory to both. At present the name of the man cannot be divulged.

CHARLES W. METZGAR.

CANADIANS FOR AFRICA.

Entire Regiment Volunteers to Serve Against the Boers.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The Royal Canadian regiment of infantry has volunteered for service in South Africa. The offer was made this afternoon by Col. White, the commander of the regiment, to the acting general, Col. Biscoe, who is in command of the British forces in North America.

The regiment is 1,000 strong and is now doing garrison duty in Halifax. The offer was cabled to the British war office this afternoon. The officers and men are very anxious to go to the front.

WOMEN SENT TO OHIO'S PEN FOR CHILD-STEALING

Mother and Daughter Pleaded With Cincinnati Judge for Like Sentences.

A DRAMATIC SENSATION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., April 5.—Sensational scenes followed to-day when Judge Murphy refused a new trial to Mrs. Frances Langworthy Taylor and her daughter, Miss Frances Langworthy Taylor, both prominent in local literary and women's club circles, convicted of child-stealing and of responsibility in the disappearance of Mrs. Taylor's granddaughter, little Margaret Taylor, four years ago.

Judge Murphy sentenced the elder woman to one year in the penitentiary and said he wished he could make the sentence less because she is 78 years old. He sentenced her daughter to three years.

When both mother and daughter arose and appealed to the court to lengthen the mother's sentence to three years, as they could not bear to be separated.

Dramatic Scene in Court.

"I'll kill mother! I'll kill mother!" cried the daughter.

Meanwhile friends from various women's clubs who were in court clustered around the sentenced pair, threw their arms around both of them, and burst in tears.

Neither of the Taylors shed a tear, but Miss Taylor pathetically pleaded with the judge, telling how she is the sole support of her mother. "Mother can't live without me. Make her sentence three years, so we will not be separated, or she will starve to death," she pleaded.

"Yes, yes, judge," exclaimed the gray-haired mother, adding, "I want to stay in the penitentiary as long as Frances does."

Their attorney, Byron Clendenning, joined his voice to theirs in the plea.

The Judge Relented.

Judge Murphy was deeply moved and as he wiped a tear away he declared he would not add an hour to the elder woman's sentence, but would cut down the daughter's sentence to one year.

In overruling the motion for a new trial Judge Murphy said he would have voted for conviction had he been on the jury, although he felt that both women were not criminal at heart. He said that he felt they were under a mistake, but that did not lessen the enormity of the crime of child-stealing. He praised both as honorable women.

A. V. Taylor, son and brother to the women, who prosecuted his mother and sister for stealing his child and helped by his evidence to convict them, changed his mind to-day when he heard the verdict and announced his belief in their innocence, and has volunteered his assistance to help get up a petition for their pardon from Governor Nash.

STREET PAVING TROUBLE.

Raising the Grade of an Irwin Business Street May Be a Costly Undertaking.

IRWIN, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—There probably is trouble in store for Irwin when Contractor Cain begins to pave the streets. There is some talk of council raising the grade on Lower Main street to reduce the steep grade from the railroad to the business section of the town. To do this several business houses in the vicinity would be injured considerably, and one owner in particular has said if council raises the grade six feet higher he will expect an indemnity $1,000 a foot. There are signs of fight brewing with the Westmoreland Traction Company on the question of a grade on Pennsylvania avenue. The trolley people say they have lowered their tracks to the grade given them by ex-Borough Engineer Gauze, while it is generally asserted here that they have not. An ordinance was passed January 1 of last year establishing this grade, and the trolley people at once began the work of coming down to it. There is over 2,500,000 brick on the streets awaiting the action of council.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S CLUBS.

National Federation, Outgrowth of World's Fair Catholic Congress, Formed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The National Federation of Catholic Women's clubs, an outgrowth of the Catholic congress of the World's Fair, was organized today. The Catholic Women's National league stands sponsor for the new organization. The session was attended by delegates from Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and New York. The invocation was delivered by Bishop P. J. Muldoon, and the address of welcome by Miss Alice T. P. Keary, president of the league.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. E. Thorndyke, Chicago; first vice president, Miss Ellen A. Ford, Brooklyn; second vice president, Mrs. Georgia Wetzel, Waukeehan; recording secretary, Mrs. John Nangle, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Miss Margaret O'Neill, Joliet; treasurer, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE FIRE DIVERTED A GREAT CROWD

Brief Blaze in Newell's Hotel Spectacular While It Lasted.

LOSS WILL NOT EXCEED $3,000

Prompt Action of Two Young Men Probably Prevented Much Greater Damage.

BANQUETERS DRIVEN OUT HELTER-SKELTER

Passersby Watched the Glow of the Fire for Five Minutes Before an Alarm Was Turned in and Firemen Had a Chance to Begin Work.

A thousand people stood in Fifth avenue watching the red glow of fire grow brighter and brighter in the sixth floor windows of Newell's hotel for five minutes last night, at 11:30 last night, before an alarm was turned in and the department summoned.

The fire was spectacular while it lasted, and resulted in a small panic among the guests and occupants of the dining room, who rushed to the streets for safety. The hotel was not flooded, however, the fire was confined to two rooms, and the loss will not exceed $3,000.

Though the firemen were in the building three minutes after the first tap of the alarm, before a hose could be gotten to the top billows of flame burst from the four windows next the roof. About the time heavy panes of glass began falling in the street the crowd, without commenced to see the first evidences of the scrimmage among those within.

Insurance Agents Routed.

In the big second floor dining room were 100 agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the company's representatives in the Pittsburgh southern district, holding their annual banquet. The ringing of the gongs within the building was the first police the banqueters had of the blaze, and they rushed into the hallway to find it and the office filled with smoke. There were 100 overcoats in the cloak checkroom under the stairway, and 100 agents made a wild rush for them. Most of them abandoned the attempt.

Within the women's dining-rooms, also, were half a dozen private parties, which broke up in confusion.

The first person to reach the ground floor from the upper stories was a woman. She was fully dressed, but two more who followed her carried a good deal of finery and an altogether superfluous amount of lingerie on their arms.

Glass Showered Down.

The glass from the breaking windows was showering down, and with it drops of melted metal from the cornices, but they did not wait for the shower to cease. They did not stop till Wood street was reached. Some of the women who followed left a trail of finery down two flights of stairs, but it was duly recovered by the police.

A dozen men guests, who had retired and had evidently been aroused suddenly, reached the street in undress, and made for shelter. The fire appeared much more alarming from within than on the outside, and it was owing more to the efforts of one of the colored employes, a strapping big fellow, who rescued the guests everywhere at once, that the guests did not reach the street in even less presentable shape.

Played the Extinguishers.

Rooms 601 and 602, the two front rooms on the sixth floor, in which the blaze started, were unoccupied. The only explanation as to the cause is crossed electric wires, for there was neither fire nor lighted gas jets in the room.

Officer John Mulholland saw the glare from the opposite side of Fifth avenue, and, rushing into the hotel and up the stairs, kicked in the door. He was met with a billow of flame, and rushed out to give the alarm.

Two occupants of a dining room, Charles H. Porter and J. A. Cook, took their positions close to the open door of the burning room and lying flat on the floor emptied half a dozen extinguishers as fast as the bell boys could supply them from the other floors. That probably saved the balance of the sixth floor.

Robinson Did Good Work.

County Detective R. G. Robinson, who was in the hotel at the time, arrived on the upper floors at about the same time and was playing a Babcock on the blaze when the firemen arrived.

Three streams were played into the two rooms for not to exceed five or eight minutes and almost before the last of the engine companies had arrived the streams were turned off.

For an hour after the excitement was over the hotel office was crowded with men endeavoring to rescue their overcoats and hats, for many of them had reached the street hatless.

Ten minutes after the fire was extinguished the Grand Opera house, which had been crowded to the doors, emptied its big audience into Fifth avenue. Though the theater is directly opposite the hotel not a word of the excitement had reached the audience.

Panic Guarded Against.

All precautions had been taken behind the scenes, however, to avoid a panic in case an alarm had been raised.

Before thieves had time to enter the building and take advantage of the prevailing excitement, Detectives James W. Eagan and George W. Cole stationed themselves at the two entrances, but no attempt was made at robbery.

The fire was confined to the two rooms and the lower floors of the hotel were, by the judicious use of the hose, saved a flooding. Guests that had occupied the rear rooms on the top floor were able to return to them for the night. The building is owned by John Newell. The lessees are Kirchler & Tooker.

The damage to the building as a result of the fire was given shortly after midnight by C. F. Kirschler. He said the loss will not exceed $3,000 and is fully covered by insurance, placed through Pearson & Kirschler of Allegheny.

Two Rooms Damaged.

Mr. Kirschler said the only damage done to the building was that to the two front rooms on the sixth floor, among the last furnished in the hotel. The front portion of the hall on the same floor was also damaged, the fresco and wall paper being destroyed. Mr. Kirschler said the fire will not have any effect on the business of the hotel.

When the fire engines came along the streets leading to the scene of the fire Fifth avenue was congested with people. Hundreds had gathered to watch the

Fifth Avenue Jammed With People While the Fire in Newell's Hotel Was Burning.

work of the flames and they hampered the fire chiefs somewhat in the stationing of apparatus. Most of the crowd was on the south side of the thoroughfare, but as it grew steadily and rapidly it spread farther and farther into the street.

Streets Were Roped Off.

With the engines came a patrol wagon from Central station bearing a squad of patrolmen. They were quickly deployed and ropes were stretched across the street, while the crowd was forced behind them. Trouble in keeping late comers within bounds lasted as long as the fire did, but on the whole the crowd was very orderly.

The popular excitement was intense. Vague but startling rumors found swift circulation and instant belief. So frequent did reports of injury to guests become that it was only when a rush of scantily-clad men and women came from the entrance that the popular unrest was quieted.

CONGRESSMAN VAN VOORHIS WANTS TO QUIT POLITICS

Tells His Friends That He Will Retire After One More Term.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ZANESVILLE, O., April 5.—Congressman H. C. Van Voorhis, who has been here for several days perfecting plans for his sixth nomination in the Fifteenth district, announced to his friends from the various counties this morning that he would retire at the end of the next term and not be a candidate for renomination. Some of his friends remonstrated with him, assuring him that he could remain in congress as long as the district remained intact, but he told them that a dozen years was enough for him. That while it is a great pleasure to him to serve the district in congress, he has had all the honor there is in it, and the end of each year sees all the salary gone.

He reminded his friends that his candidacy this year was at their solicitation and in their interests, but that he must retire at the end of the next term and engage permanently in some business.

Prior to his election to congress 10 years ago Mr. Van Voorhis was president of the Citizens National bank in this city. He gained his first nomination on the third day of a notable convention on the 35th ballot and on the stroke of 12, midnight. His competitors in that notable convention were Gen. Rufus R. Dawes, Col. J. D. Taylor and the Hon. E. M. Stanbery. Two of his subsequent nominations were by acclamation and the other two were on the first ballot, but all of them were after fierce fights at the primaries, in which he swept everything before him.

Guernsey county has already elected a solid delegation for him this year, and it is probable that his last nomination will be without opposition and by acclamation.

SUGARS ARE TO BE SOLD AT UNIFORM PRICES

Agreement Entered Into by All Refiners Throughout the Country Takes Effect on April 15.

NEW YORK, April 5.—By an agreement or contract which has just been formally ratified all refiners throughout the country will sell sugars on uniform terms, according to the Journal of Commerce. This does not mean they will name uniform prices, but that whatever the price, the terms shall remain unchanged.

In future, therefore, a price of 5 cents for granulated will mean the same whether quoted by the American company, the National company or the Arbuckles, and it will not be complicated by any special or extra discounts. During the last year or so there has been considerable irregularity, so far as discounts have been concerned, and refiners have charged their rivals with making secret discounts while apparently maintaining list prices.

The new terms will go into operation on all sugar sold on and after April 15. They follow: List prices, less 15 cents per hundred pounds, 30 days; discount 1 per cent for cash, seven days. Extra discount of 5 points to be paid at end of 60 days to all who have lived up to the agreements.

The present terms are, list prices, less 1 per cent, trade discount, less a second 1 per cent for cash, seven days, and less a third of 1 per cent, special discount. The last named special discount was the result of an altered secret cut by the American company, which was openly met by the Arbuckles and subsequently put into operation by the National company.

Jamison a Candidate.

GREENSBURG, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—It is reported tonight that James M. Jamison of this place is a candidate for the congressional nomination, and that he will have the support of former State Treasurer James S. Beacom.

THE WEATHER.

Time of sunrise today ..... 5:38 a. m.
Time of sunset today ..... 6:28 p. m.

Daily report for yesterday furnished by United States weather bureau:

Comparative temperature and precipitation for six years:

Temperature.	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Maximum	48	59	48	53	68	54
Minimum	40	27	27	20	51	28
Mean	44	43	38	36	60	41
Precipitation	0	0	0	20	.5	0

Maximum temperature (4 p. m.) 53
Minimum temperature (2 p. m.) 36
Mean temperature 44
Normal temperature (for 31 years) 47
Deficiency in the temperature for the day 3
Deficiency in temperature since April 1 41
Deficiency in temperature since Jan. 1 73
Normal precipitation (for 31 years) ..... .09
Precipitation for the day 0
Deficiency in precipitation for the day ..... .09
Deficiency in precipitation since first month .36
Deficiency in precipitation since Jan. 1 ..... 1.97

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday and probably Monday; cooler Monday; fresh south winds, becoming west.

Ohio—Showers Sunday, with higher temperature; Monday, cooler; fresh to brisk south winds on the lower lake.

West Virginia—Showers Sunday, with warmer weather in east portion; Monday, fair and cooler; south winds, becoming west.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Pittsburg	50	Clear	Memphis	66	Clear
Oklahoma	80	Cldy	Washton	62	Clear
Cincinnati	56	Cldy	Wichita	70	Cldy
Cleveland	56	Cldy	Cheyenne	60	Clear
Indianapolis	62	Rain	Denver	60	Cldy
Cairo	62	Cldy	Leader	62	Pcldy
Abilene	80	PtCldy	G. Junction	66	Cldy
D. Moines	58	PtCldy	Little Rock	74	Cldy
Parkersburg	60	Clear	Chattanooga	62	Clear
Wheeling	56	Rain	Salt L. C.	54	Cldy
Kan. City	70	Clear	Helena	58	PtCldy
Chicago	56	Cldy	Dodge City	70	PtCldy
Louisville	58	Cldy	Rapid City	62	Clear
Yorkshire	74	Cldy	Omaha	62	Clear

Ocean Steamship Movements.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
New York	Minnehaha	
Liverpool	Campania	
Marseilles		Ventnor
New York	L'Aquitaine	
New York	Graf Waldersee	
New York	Augusta	
Gibraltar		Moravia
New York	St. Louis	
Boston	Sylvania	
Liverpool	Sardinian	
New York		Mesaba
New York		Rotterdam
New York		Umbria
New York		Lahn
New York		Patricia
New York		La Bretagne
Philadelphia		Philadelphia
Liverpool		Saxonia
Havre		La Champagne
Antwerp		Kensington
Genoa	Hohenzollern	
Bingo	Vons Tess	
Yokohama	Glenogle	
Yokohama	Tartar	
Yokohama	Coptic	

Steinway Piano, $348.90.

Upright; full size; perfect condition. A bargain.

FREDERICK'S Reliable Music Store, 623 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

Exclusive agencies for Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Behr Bros., etc.

SELECT BRANCH IS CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES

Hot Battle Expected Over Organization of That Section of Councils.

GUTHRIE'S BOOM STARTED

Democratic County Committee Unanimously Indorsed His Candidacy for Gubernatorial Nomination. Fight Over Commissionerships.

The new council will be organized tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and two hours later John R. Larkin will be sworn in as controller.

Interest centers in the organization of the select branch. Both the Citizens and the machine are claiming a majority. James J. Booth will be president, if the claims of the former are correct. The old organization crowd say that John S. Lambie will be re-elected. Both sides are carefully guarding their lists, and while some one is either bluffing or being fooled, it is difficult to discover who is in error. There are rumors of sensational developments.

In common council Charles S. Crawford, chairman of the Citizens party committee of 25, will have a walkover for president. No matter which side wins in select the committees will be in control of the anti-machine forces.

Guthrie's Boom Launched.

The Democratic county committee yesterday finally launched the boom of George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh for governor, and elected 12 delegates in his interest. On the indorsement of Mr. Guthrie the meeting was harmonious.

There was an attempt made by Joseph E. Howley to block fusion in the county. He wanted the committee to nominate two candidates for county commissioner. It has been the custom for years to name one. The Howley proposition was voted down after a fight.

The first thing done by the committee was to indorse Mr. Guthrie for governor. The resolution set forth that municipal reform would be the paramount issue if Mr. Guthrie were nominated. The adoption of the resolution was followed by the passage of another giving Chairman T. R. Alcorn power to appoint a committee to select delegates. This body chose the following men:

The Chosen Delegates.

First district, D. F. Patterson; alternate, Robert Beck. Second district, Henry Meyer; alternate, J. P. Wall. Third district, John A. Martin; alternate, John F. Ennis. Fourth district, George S. Fleming; alternate, T. M. Brophy. Fifth district, W. J. Brenner, Charles A. Fagan, Joseph McClure, William B. Lipton; alternates, John Deacy, Martin Coyne, John A. Bleichner, John M. Welsh. Sixth district, Dr. John Purnam, Frank Thompson; alternates, Michael Gross, C. B. Payne. Seventh district, Dr. W. E. Johnson; alternate, Frank C. Osborn. Eighth district, W. R. Turner, James M. Wampler; alternates, Joseph Flannery, W. A. Diamond. The meeting then adjourned.

Howley Made Fight.

Joseph Howley offered his resolution providing for the naming of two Democratic county commissioners. John B. Larkin objected. He said that there would probably be a union of forces on the county ticket and one of the commissionerships must be given to the Citizens party. He was assisted in his fight by W. J. Brennen and W. H. S. Thomson. Jere Doherty and George H. Stengel fought with Howley. Mr. Larkin moved to lay the motion on the table and this was done by a vote of 102 to 55. James A. Clark and George H. Stengel are both candidates for commissioner.

The friends of Samuel Hamilton, county superintendent of schools, are greatly incensed over an anonymous circular that has been issued in the hope of defeating the re-election of Mr. Hamilton. It will be remembered that about the first of the year Mr. Hamilton was run down by a train at Braddock and lost both feet. He will fully recover and be able to attend to the duties of his office if the directors of the county decide to re-elect him.

Supt. Hamilton's Battle.

There are some opponents in the field. J. Q. A. Irvine of Etna and Prof. S. S. Baker of Crafton want the position. A friend of Irvine's has been giving out a circular dated at "Pittsburgh, March 31," and signed "A Director." The writer says that Prof. Hamilton's injuries will totally incapacitate him to perform the duties of the office. He says that physicians and surgeons outside of the hospital where Mr. Hamilton was treated, and consequently not familiar with his case, declare that it will "be a year before he can walk with ease, if he ever can." The charge is also made that Supt. Hamilton only wants the office so that he can resign and his successor be appointed by the state department. No authority is given for this allegation.

"Director" says that as Mr. Hamilton lives in Braddock, which is not within the jurisdiction of the office by reason of the borough having its own superintendent, he is ineligible. As the anonymous attack is dated in Pittsburgh, the writer is evidently a Pittsburgh director, and consequently has no voice in the selection of the superintendent.

Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry Houck says that Mr. Hamilton is one of the best superintendents in the state. Friends of Mr. Hamilton say that there was never any question about his election, and are satisfied that this veiled attack will make his victory doubly certain.

SENT REINFORCEMENTS.

Result of a Revolutionist Menace of Bocou del Toro.

COLON, COLOMBIA, April 5.—News has been received here that a few Liberal troops from Chiriqui are in the vicinity of Bocas del Toro, and the government has sent 100 soldiers from here to reinforce the garrison of that town. According to the latest news everything is quiet at Bocas del Toro and the action of the government in sending troops there is looked upon as simply a precautionary measure.

The government has issued a decree ordering the observance of a ten-days' period of public mourning in honor of the late ex-President Manuel San Clements, who died March 19 at Villetta, a few miles from Bogota.

TEWFIK BEY DISMISSED.

He Was Accused of Kidnaping Macedonian Women.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Vienna says that the sultan, at the instance of the Russian consul at Soloniki, has dismissed Tewfik Bey, the Wali of that district, for kidnaping 32 Macedonian women as a punishment of the inhabitants of the Dorian district, where an insurrection was recently suppressed.

The Sunny Clime of the National Capital Is Especially Enticing.

When a late spring and flurries of snow tend to make you uncomfortable. Take advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad excursion to Washington and Baltimore on April 10, leaving Union station, Pittsburg, at 8 a. m., with through coaches and parlor cars. Tickets will also be sold for train leaving Pittsburgh at 9 p. m. on above date, with through sleeping cars. Rate $8.00 tickets good to return within 10 days on all regular trains and available for stopoff at Baltimore.

Cut out so as to keep the border on the ballot.

This BALLOT cut from
The Pittsburgh Gazette
of SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1902,
if received at our office before MIDNIGHT OF APRIL 30
Counts THREE VOTES for

SERIES 3 G VOTES.

Name.....

School.....

Town..... *County*.....

For the EUROPEAN TOUR tendered to 25 most popular School Teachers by

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE and THE CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH

Send all ballots to Excursion Department, Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph. Ballots not legibly filled out will not be counted. Last ballot will be printed May 31, 1902.

RULES OF VOTING CONTEST.

Ballots must be filled out with full name of teacher, school where employed, town and county; those of each series must be sent in before midnight of the 15th and last day of each month. The party will be composed of 25 teachers; 12 from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, 5 from Allegheny county outside the cities and 7 from outside of Allegheny county. All expenses will be borne by The Pittsburgh Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph and each member of the party will receive $50 in cash. The tour will occupy more than six weeks and cover the most interesting portions of England, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France. Contest closes May 31.

COUNCILMEN OF ST. LOUIS FINELY FLAYED

Continued from First Page.

treasury, but into the itching palms of the public pilferers. An illustration of the criminal character of these municipal legislators has arisen since the disclosures resulting from the recent investigations.

The lower branch of the municipal assembly is now divided into two bitterly hostile factions and each, in the effort to discredit the opposing faction, aims to undermine its influence, charges that faction with laying the proofs of corruption before the proper authorities. We have had before us many of those who have been, and most of those who are now members of the house of delegates, and we regret to report that we have found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than a desire to act with the majority.

"In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others a low order of training appeared, united with base cunning, groveling instincts and sordid desires.

A Travesty on Justice.

"Unqualified to respond to the ordinary requirements of life, they are utterly incapable of comprehending the significance of an ordinance and are incapacitated, both by nature and by training, to be the makers of laws. The choosing of such men to be legislators makes a travesty of justice, sets a premium on incompetency and deliberately poisons the very source of law.

"These men, through their corrupt agent, approach the legislative representative of powerful combinations or corporations, competing for valuable franchises, demand and receive of them sums of money ranging from $100 to $100,000 for their individual votes and influence.

A $300 Man Made $25,000.

"From the evidence before us it appears that an official of the city government boasted of the fact that he had made $25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of but $300 a year. Another official, according to evidence before us, agreed with one interest to do an official act for $75,000 and afterward from the opposing interests accepted the sum of $100,000 for doing the very opposite of that which he agreed to do for $75,000.

"One legislator received in cash at his own residence the sum of $50,000 for his vote on a pending measure. This was retained by him for a few days, then returned in the hope of receiving a larger sum. The measure was enacted and the member, after much delay, was finally compelled to accept $5,000 in full for his vote on the franchise bill.

Documentary Evidence Unearthed.

"In many other cases it was shown that members of the assembly who prior to their election were wholly without means, upon induction into office were soon in affluent circumstances and independent positions financially, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the salary of such official was only $25 per month.

"Convincing documentary evidence was unearthed proving that the sum of $145,000 was placed in bank in this city to be paid to members of the municipal assembly of St. Louis upon the passage of a valuable franchise ordinance. This ordinance failed, and a second bill was introduced, upon the passage of which the sum of about $250,000 was distributed among those members. After the passage of this ordinance the franchise was sold for $1,250,000. The city realized nothing whatever for this franchise. In these matters the statute of limitation was a bar to the finding of indictments against nearly all of the guilty parties.

Bribes for Trolley Franchises.

"The more recent attempt of a street railway company to secure a franchise has been conspicuously brought to public notice through proceedings in the criminal courts. In this case an agreement was made between the legislative agent of the company and the representatives of the combines in both branches of the municipal assembly, by the terms of which $75,000 was to be paid to certain members of the house of delegates and $60,000 to certain members of the council in consideration of such members voting for the proposed measure.

"The first named amount was deposited in cash, in a safe deposit box with a trust company, and the $60,000 was likewise deposited with another trust company. Two keys to each box were issued, the one being held by the legislative agent of the company, the other by the corrupt agent of the members of the municipal assembly. By the action of the courts the passage of the ordinance was prevented.

Corruption Fund of $135,000.

The $135,000 corruption fund was demanded by the legislators under the claim that they had done their duty, all they had agreed to do, but the company refused to honor their claim. The investigation of this has led to a number of indictments connected with the attempted purchase of this franchise, under one of which a defendant, after a fair trial, has been convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and another has become a fugitive from justice, thus confessing his guilt in the nefarious transaction.

"The evidence shows us that there are in this city men of seeming great respectability, directors in large corporations and prominent in business and social circles, who have not hesitated to put up money for the purpose of bribing through the assembly measures in which they were interested.

Perjury Added to Bribery.

"When called before our body some have added to the offense of bribery the crime of perjury, and only escaped the ignominy of their infamous conduct by reason of the fact that the evidence, though satisfying to our own minds, would not be admissible in the trial courts.

"While legal evidence may be lacking to bring upon them the penalty for their acts, yet they are morally convicted and damned by their connection with such debauchery. Some of these are as guilty as those against whom indictments have been returned, the only difference being that they have been more successful in covering their tracks."

No names are mentioned in connection with these charges of fraud. As a remedy for present conditions the grand jury suggests that the method of selecting members of the house of delegates should be changed, so that they may be chosen by the city at large. The payment of liberal salaries to these officials is advocated, in order that honest men can afford to serve the city in the capacity of legislators.

Circuit Attorney Folk said today that he was convinced that Charles Kratz, under indictment for bribery, had jumped his bond and was a fugitive from justice. Chief of Detectives Desmond has had a detective shadowing Kratz, but the detective is said to be unable to tell of Kratz's whereabouts during the past 18 hours. Kratz's trial on the charge of bribery is set for April 7. He is under $20,000 bail, and Gottlieb Evermann is his bondsman.

WAS A QUEER RELEASE.

L. Battaghia, Arrested in Fredonia, N. Y., on Complaint of Merchant Here, Set Free.

On Friday J. L. Crutchfield, of the firm of Crutchfield & Woolfack, commission merchants on Liberty avenue, made information before magistrate J. W. McMasters, against L. Battaghia, a fruit dealer, charging him with false pretense in disposing of property to defraud his creditors.

Shortly afterward Joseph Flaherty of the Union Fruit and Auction Company made another charge against Battaghia for false pretense in attempting to fraudulently secrete and dispose of property to defraud creditors. Crutchfield alleges that on Wednesday Battaghia purchased a bill of fruit from the former's firm, valued at $382 77, and on Thursday bought another lot for $500. Shortly afterward Crutchfield alleges Battaghia disposed of the entire amount at one-quarter the price he was charged with. Flaherty alleges Battaghia purchased a lot amounting to $406 from him, for which no return was made. Detectives Eagan and Cole were detailed to look up Battaghia and went to Sharpsburg. There they found Battaghia had closed up his store and left for parts unknown, leaving his family behind. The latter evidently knew where he had gone, but refused to enlighten the detectives. Later in the day telegrams were sent by the detectives to surrounding towns asking the authorities to be on the outlook for Battaghia. A description of his was furnished in the telegrams. Yesterday word was received from the authorities at Fredonia, N. Y., stating Battaghia had been arrested in that town on the telegram from the Pittsburgh officials. When the detectives were preparing to go after Battaghia a second telegram was received from Fredonia stating Battaghia had been released by the Fredonia authorities by the direction of the district attorney.

It is supposed by the detectives that Battaghia made good the amount before he was given his liberty.

LAWLESS ITALIANS.

Their Attacks on Citizens Have Terrorized a Village—One Gang Under Arrest.

IRWIN, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Italians on the railroad job at Ardara have the inhabitants of that village in a state of constant fear. With their drunken orgies and attacks upon law-abiding citizens they have become a menace to law and order. Their latest move was to attack peaceable Hungarians who are compelled to pass their shanty on their way to work in the mines.

On Friday a gang opened fire on one of the Hungarians and wounded him twice in the leg. He fell to the ground and lay there for hours until discovered by his brother.

Officer Charles Meerhoff went to Ardara to-day and put the Italian gang under arrest and they will have a hearing Monday. They left a forfeit of $100 for their appearance. Officer Meerhoff says it is his determination to break up these gangs of lawless foreigners. Citizens now go to bed at nights with weapons for protection near by.

PREFECT IN DANGER.

Second Attempt Upon the Life of a Moscow Police Officer.

MOSCOW, April 5.—Another attempt to assassinate M. Trepoff, the Moscow prefect of police, was frustrated yesterday afternoon.

A man seeking a personal interview with the prefect applied at M. Trepoff's office, and upon being refused admittance drew a dagger and attempted to kill the official in charge of the anteroom. It was evidently his intention to force an entrance into M. Trepoff's private office. The would-be assassin was disarmed after a hard struggle.

A New Real Estate Company.

Duquesne Realty Company, the new Pittsburgh Real Estate Company, is now occupying its handsome ground floor offices in the St. Nicholas building, corner Fourth avenue and Grant. This company is incorporated and has a full paid-up stock to the amount of $50,000, the officers being Francis Park, Jr., president; Robert H. Wilson, vice president; S. Eugene Kingsley, secretary and treasurer. Among the stockholders are some of the best known and most substantial business men in Pittsburgh. The purpose of the company is to conduct a general real estate and mortgage business. Its motto being "Anything in Real Estate." Every department is under the personal supervision of an experienced man in that particular line.

Genuine Chickering Pianos.

Universally recognized the standard of the world. Oldest in America. Sold only by FREDERICK'S Reliable Music Store, 623 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

END OF STRIKE APPEARS TO BE DRAWING NEAR

Linemen Are Confident of an Early Peace Movement.

UNION GAINING MEMBERS

Bell Telephone Interests Expected to Make Terms Today or Tomorrow. Employers Now Willing to Grant Wage Demands.

Foremen in charge of the linemen employed by the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, the Pittsburgh Bell concern, were yesterday evening summoned to a secret conference with John Hannon, the general foreman on the outside work of the company. The meeting took place at No. 211 Third avenue, and is expected to bring about an adjustment of the strike, in relation to this company, which is the largest employer of the men now on strike in the Pittsburgh district. A resultant proposition for settlement may be submitted to the strikers today or tomorrow.

Had Plan Prepared.

In anticipation of the old bridge of Ft. Wayne railroad across the Allegheny river being moved 30 feet down stream today, the strikers had arranged with the structural iron workers to leave the work if any non-union linemen were employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company to cut and replace the cables forming a link of the entire telegraph system of the Pennsylvania railroad interests east and west of Pittsburgh.

The bridge will not be moved until next Sunday, in order to give more room for the construction of the new double deck superstructure on the new piers, now about completed.

In mass meetings of the striking linemen at painters' headquarters yesterday nine new men were taken into the organization, making 121 in all that the organization has gained since the start of its strike on Tuesday.

Settlement Seems Near.

R. E. Collier, the strike leader, said yesterday evening that he believed some of these men had been brought here to take up the interrupted work of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The strikers are watching all work and the stations, Collier said:

"Practically all of the companies concerned in this strike are ready enough to meet our wage demand, which is conservative, but they want to avoid recognition of the organization, which is a feature more important to us. We can hardly lose the strike. Our demand is reasonable and our men will not return to work till employers enter an agreement and thereby recognize the organization."

ARMOR-PLATED AUTOMOBILE

It Is an English Invention for Coast Defense, an Ironclad Fort on Wheels.

LONDON, April 5.—(Copyright Cable.)—The British government is about to experiment not only with airships for war purposes, but with armor-plated automobiles for coast defense as well. In fact, a machine of that type has been completed and has been given a test at the Crystal palace.

The car is the invention of Frederick R. Simms, and was built for Vickers Sons & Maxim. The construction and experimental work occupied nearly three years.

It is mainly designed for coast defense, but is equally suitable for offensive and defensive work over rough country, keeping open lines of communication, dragging guns to position and hauling stores and men.

It is practically an ironclad fort on wheels with a 16 horse-power motor and a speed of nine miles an hour. It is capable of a load of 12 tons. Fuel for 200 miles is carried in a tank.

Work on the airship, which Dr. F. A. Barton is constructing for the war office, is being rapidly pushed forward.

KENTUCKY POOL SELLING.

Peculiar Decision Rendered at Lexington Holds That Betting Is Really Done in Ohio.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 5.—Eight men arrested for operating a pool room here were tried today on the charges of gaming and conducting a disorderly house. They were dismissed.

The defense held that when a bet was made the bettor was answerable to the law at the place where accepted. It was declared that the accused were salaried agents of Charles Young of Cincinnati; that money placed here was wired to him and the bet there accepted, and that money was paid to the successful bettor here on an order telegraphed from Cincinnati. In other words, it held that the pool room is in actual operation in Cincinnati, and not here.

When dismissed the men resumed operations. Three other rooms will be opened Monday, and it is understood that all will be conducted according to the method disclosed today.

Savings Association Election.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—The annual election of officers of the Dollar Savings association of this city resulted as follows: President, Elmer E. Phillips; vice president, John M. H. Cunningham; secretary, John G. Northdurft; treasurer, John W. Know; attorney, E. T. Kurtz. The board of directors is composed as follows: William G. Dunn, John W. Know, George Greer, Dr. Edwin E. Duncan, Elmer I. Phillips, Charles C. Robinson, Judgson C. Norris, Charles McCready, Edward Kurtz, John G. Northdurft, J. P. H. Cunningham and Henry P. Shaner.

Jury System Abolished.

HAVANA, April 5.—The jury system in police courts throughout the island has been abolished by the secretary of justice. The audiencia courts asked for the abolition of the system, as it had proved to be a failure.

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AND
MRS. SOFFEL.
With Full Description of Their Lives and Crimes. Illustrated.
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TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SHETLAND ponies for sale; over 100 at the finest in America; arrive today; for price call 1512 W. E. Warner, Youngstown, O.

NEW YORK WANTS ANOTHER PRINCE

PRINCE OF WALES TO BE ASKED TO ATTEND DEDICATION.

Opening of the New Home of the Chamber of Commerce to Be Made an Occasion for a Reaching of Hands Across the Sea, So to Speak.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—There is the highest authority for the statement that the chamber of commerce of New York will invite the prince of Wales to attend the dedication of its new home in August or September. Negotiations of a semi-official character have been under way for the last two months, but nothing definite will be known until May or June.

As a matter of fact, no formal invitation has yet been sent to the prince of Wales, in spite of statements to the contrary, but it is not too much to say at this time that such an invitation will be forwarded with every prospect of its acceptance.

The matter has not been taken up by the diplomatic representatives of the United States in London, save in the sense that Ambassador Choate happens to be the close personal friend of President Morris K. Jessup and other leading members of the chamber.

Considerable correspondence has passed between the chamber and certain high officials in London, but it is all of a private or unofficial character.

Representatives of all the leading commercial bodies of Europe will be invited to attend the dedication, which promises to be an event of international importance.

American women who have married eminent Englishmen are notable champions of the proposed visit of the prince.

LONDON, April 5.—The prince of Wales is at Copenhagen at present, so no confirmation could be obtained of the report that he would accept the invitation of the New York chamber of commerce.

STARTED FOR HOSPITAL, BUT ENDED AT MORGUE

Nicola De Causty's Uncle Drove Him to Hospital, But Boy Was Dead When Carriage Arrived.

An uncle of Nicola De Causty, 18 years old, drove to the morgue yesterday with the body of De Causty beside him in the carriage. De Causty lived on Steuben street, West End. He had been sick for several days and on Friday did not go to work. A physician was called and upon his advice it was decided to send him to the Mercy hospital.

De Causty and his uncle entered the carriage and on the way to the hospital the former grew worse and when that institution was reached it was found the young man was dead. Not knowing what to do with the body it was taken to the morgue by the uncle.

DIED.

HILL—Sabbath morning, at 1:30, MARY A. WARWICK, wife of Samuel D. Hill, at the family residence, 4722 Marippe street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL—On Saturday, April 5, 1902, at 11 p. m., at his residence, 378 East street, Allegheny, MICHAEL HILL, beloved husband of Christine Hill (nee Fried), aged 80 years.

Notice of funeral later. Please omit flowers.

THE DURABILITY of the STIEFF PIANOS
ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS

is unquestionable—its fame has endured for more than a generation.

The STIEFF pianos are the only high grade pianos sold in Pittsburgh by the maker—

Stieff PIANOS

cost no more than some inferior makes, as they are sold direct, and on easy payments if desired.

THE CECILIAN

The Perfect PIANO PLAYER
CALL AND HEAR IT PLAY.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
(E. S. WALLOVER, Manager.)
618 PENN AVENUE.

A variety of different makes of Pianos at very low prices, and some genuine bargains in slightly used instruments taken in exchange.

Family Feeds

HORSE OUTFITTING
IS OUR BUSINESS,
Nothing else. We study and work out the problem of style, durability and economy in harness and horse goods. Five floors one hundred (100) feet deep devoted exclusively to harness and supplies for horses.
Pittsburgh Harness Supply Co.
137 Seventh Street.

ALEX. ROSS PIANO CO.
714 PENN AVENUE.

Pianos at Factory Cost.

Our stock must be reduced to make room for the builders. You can save from $75.00 to $150.00 in price by attending the sale this week.

Our business is becoming too great for our present warerooms; we are going to remodel and enlarge, and must close out our large and elegant stock of Pianos in order to make room for the builders; we will offer this week the choicest and newest styles of the best Pianos on the market at the factory cost.

Mathushek & Sons, Ivers & Pond,
James & Holstrom, Steinway & Son,
Chickering, Jacob Bros.,
Calenberg, Weber,
Everett, Bloch & Co.

The **Hop Twins** think they've "struck it just right." But how natural! There's something in the rich, fine flavor of the Pittsburgh Brewing Co.'s celebrated union brewed

BEER

that causes even the mass of consumers to go out of their way to get it.

KEYSTONE, WINTER AND HAUCH

are classed with the great brews.

TAFT'S TALKS ON TEETH.
(TALK NUMBER TEN.)

Dentistry Without Pain.

"It Is Part of My Religion Never to Hurt Any Man's Feelings."

Pain Ruins Beauty.

Pain is as Unnecessary as the Fifth Wheel in a Wagon—so far as Dentistry is concerned.

Many People Neglect their Teeth and run Chances of Ruining Health and Good Looks through Fear of the Dentist's Chair.

In Fact, most of our Troubles are Imaginary.

We are always and forever Crossing Bridges.

Old-Fashioned Dentistry is indeed Painful, and no one is to be Blamed for dreading its Ordeals.

There was a Time in Surgery not so Long Ago when the Poor Victim suffered the Agonies of Death on the Operating Table.

That was before Anesthetics were Discovered.

Dentistry is coming into the Light today.

I would not have the Heart to extract Teeth amidst the Shrieks and Pitiful Cries of my Patients.

My Methods are more Humane.

Pure, Unadulterated Vitalized Air does the Work.

There is not an Outcry.

It is over in a Minute and, what is More Important, the Work can be done Much Better than if the Patient were Screaming and Struggling like a Lost Soul.

It Costs no more than the Old Way.

It spares you the Agony.

Try it.

No Bargains in Good Dentistry.

Good Work Should Always Command a Fair Price.

Best Teeth $10. *Good Teeth $5.*
Gold Crown and Bridge Work $5.
Fillings (Gold) $1 Up. *(Silver) 75c.*

NINETEEN YEARS AT OUR PRESENT LOCATION.

THE OLD RELIABLE
Taft's Philadelphia Dental Rooms,
229 FIFTH AVENUE.
8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

PING-PONG
—OR—
TABLE TENNIS
The Popular Parlor Game for Young and Old.
And a variety of other popular Games, Playing Cards, Parry, Society and Fireside Amusements for sale at
J. G. Lauer's Toy House,
620 LIBERTY STREET.

HOME
comforts for those who save. The best beginning is a bank account. We've thousands of satisfied depositors. Makes modest start if you will but start.
We pay 4 per cent. interest.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST CO.,
6124 Penn Ave., E. E., Pittsburg.

A Secret Found.
I can make Trousers that will not bag or stretch at knees.
P. ELYENOFF,
405 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Cleaning and pressing neatly done. Pants pressed, 10c.

WALLACE OPTICAL CO.
Both Phones.
624 PENN AVENUE.
Ask for the Lenso Guard. Never Slips.

LOCOMOTIVE'S MAD PURSUIT TO SAVE 150 LIVES

Dispatcher Overlooked Order and Terrible Disaster Was Threatened.

RACE OF A YARD ENGINE

Overtook a Passenger Train That Was Speeding to Certain Destruction—A Few Minutes Later It Would Have Collided With Freight

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CANTON, O., April 5.—With whistle screaming wildly and the throttle open to the last notch, a yard engine of the Wheeling & Lake Erie road made a wild race in pursuit of a passenger train for over two miles this evening in an effort to save the lives of more than 150 persons who were threatened with injury and death through the failure of the dispatcher to deliver proper orders.

Passenger train No. 24 pulled out of Canton this evening for Zanesville, and was traveling south at a great rate with the certainty of crashing head-on with a northbound freight south of Kemerly, a way station having no telegraph office.

Operator Realized His Error.

No instructions were given the engineer to meet the freight, but the operator realized in a moment his mistake, and a yard engine was sent in pursuit in what seemed an almost useless endeavor to overhaul it. With a big handicap to overtake, the yard engine was started with a leap. The short wheels bumped over the rails and the engine swayed like a ship at sea as the engineer pulled the throttle to its limit. Curve after curve the smaller engine swung around, and each time the crew craned forward in an effort to catch sight of the quarry.

Little by little the pursuer gained, louder and louder the whistle blew, until with a sigh of relief, the men on the engine came in sight of the passenger train and attracted attention in time to cause the engineer in front to slow up.

Disaster Had Been Averted.

There was an exchange of orders, the two machines steamed apart and the horrible disaster was averted without the passengers having known of their danger. The dispatcher, McDermitt, at the Wheeling yard office, forgot to deliver a time order for a meeting between No. 24 and extra freight No. 152 at Kemerly, five miles this side of Navarre, and the passenger train went through without the order which had been delivered to the freight crew at Navarre, 13 miles south of here.

The passenger is due at Kemerly at 6:04 p. m., and the order, which its crew failed to receive, should have held it there until 6:10, giving the freight six minutes to make the meeting point. Otherwise the two trains would meet in a head-on collision between Kemerly and Navarre.

INVESTIGATION SHOWS LESS THAN $50,000 LOSS

Fifty Companies Carried Insurance on Property Damaged in Barker-Williams Fire.

Yesterday's investigations indicate that the total loss from the Barker-Williams fire will be less than $50,000. The insurance on the stock was placed by Willis N. Millar of No. 246 Third avenue, and amounted to $70,000. It was distributed in 50 companies. Mr. Millar puts the loss at about 50 per cent, although some of the agents who had visited the scene of the fire this morning were of the opinion that it might be considerably less. The following is a list of the companies having insurance on the stock:

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, National of Hartford, Caledonian, Traders, Sun, Firemens Fund, Spring Garden, Scottish Union and National, Westchester, Miller's National and Albany, $2,000 each; Phoenix Assurance, Baloise, Atlas Assurance, Lion, Manchester Assurance, Thuringia, Camden, Indemnity, Western Assurance, Mercantile, Aachen and Munich, Union of Philadelphia, Phoenix of Hartford, Queen, Pittsburgh, Prussian National and Westchester, $1,500 each; Citizens of Missouri, Farmers', Svea, Mechanics', Peutonia of Allegheny, Capital, Pelican, New York, Hamburg-Bremen, Pittsburgh Underwriters, Phoenix of Brooklyn, Colonial Assurance, Reliance, Potomac, German-American of Pittsburgh, German of Illinois, United Firemen's, Ben Franklin of Allegheny, Anchor and Union of Pittsburgh, $1,000 each.

The insurance on the building was placed by Fred W. Keefer, No. 327 Fourth avenue, but a list of the companies was not given out. The loss, however, is the estimated, will be less than $5,000.

The first estimate made of the loss on stock of the Household Credit Company placed it at $25,000, but insurance men are of the opinion that $10,000 will cover it, and that $2,000 will cover the loss of all the others.

ISSUED FOR FALSE ARREST.

Coal and Iron Police Said to Have Arrested Miners' Official Without Warrant.

President Patrick Dolan and Vice President Urlah Bellingham of the Pittsburgh miners were back at headquarters yesterday after arranging at Washington, Pa., for the arrest of men connected with the Ellsworth Coal Company for the alleged false arrest of Bellingham. The miners' vice president made information before T. Prowett, justice of the peace at Washington, charging the men concerned in his forcible detention with assault and battery and false arrest, said to be illegal in that the special officers of the coal company had no warrant from a court.

The information was drafted by Attorney T. F. Birch, the complaint arising from the arrest of Bellingham a few days ago, when he reached the new town of Ellsworth for the purpose of talking to the miners there in the interest of the organization. It was then the special officers of the coal company arrested him. Charges were made against B. C. Finche and W. C. Haise, both employed in different capacities about the mines of the company, and made coal and iron policeman by Governor Stone at the instance of the coal company, along with superintendents and several others connected with the company. The miners have taken steps to stop the Midland Coal Company from supplying coal for the Ellsworth Company.

President Dolan, of the miners, said yesterday that nine of the operators in the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas valley fields have agreed to the new scale for those fields. There are over a score operating there and another meeting of miners and operators is to be held in Leechburg April 16 to avert the strike, which has been delayed from April 1.

SEALS DRIVEN ASHORE.

Few Score of Settlers Catch 10,000 Seals Because of Heavy Winds.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 5.—The sealing steamer Kite today entered White Bay, near the strait of Belle Isle, with 2,700 seals.

The ice floes are being driven against the shore by the strong winds, and the shore folk are making goodly catches of seals. It is believed 10,000 have been secured by a few score of the settlers.

DEFENSE FUND IS A GREAT FEATURE

SHEET METAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE PREPARED FOR TROUBLE.

Declaration of Principles and Constitution of New Union Is Completed and No Red Tape Will Be Necessary to Aid Strikers.

The Sheet Metal Workers' National alliance, which was launched in Pittsburgh February 19, has completed its declaration of principles and constitution, which includes a defense fund feature, making the organization one of a very few having this provision for its possible clashes with employers. The organization takes in the five largest unions of sheet metal workers in the country, those in Pittsburgh, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago.

In a short time the Pittsburgh organization plans to establish better wage conditions and then the strength of the new organization, with its defense fund scheme, may be brought to a test.

The unions forming the alliance are said to be stronger, numerically and in other features, than the combined organization known as the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, from which the Pittsburgh and other local unions withdrew some time ago. C. D. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the new alliance, yesterday made the following statement in relation to the new organization:

Strong Defense Feature.

"The defense feature of the alliance is probably the strongest plank in its structure. Heretofore when a union has been in trouble it has been necessary to appeal to national officers; to wait for action by executive boards, and possibly by investigating committees, with the result that many times the strike has either been settled by compromise or the men have been forced to return to work by reason of their necessities. With the alliance all of this trouble will be obviated. It will only be necessary to call for assistance, and all the funds needed, and at the command of the alliance, will be forwarded immediately. The organization will have no expense in officers' salary. All our officers work without pay.

"The alliance has no quarrel with any other organization, national or local. It seeks to make no disturbance nor to alienate any union from its past affiliations. It believes that it occupies a legitimate field—that of defense in time of need—and it is prepared to defend its principles.

Declaration of Principles.

"Improved machinery has almost revolutionized the business, and brought the men in the large cities face to face with the fact that it is absolutely essential to their future that they keep up with the procession. With this idea in mind the Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance of America was formed. It was the decision that a national organization of the trade should be launched which would guarantee to its affiliated unions absolute autonomy in the management of their affairs, protection when they were in trouble, without the intervention of red tape, a system of exchange of cards, promotion of harmony, an increase in wages wherever there was a possibility, the shortening of hours, and the making of better conditions in general. This is the declaration of principles of the Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance of America.

Besides President Wheeler the officers of the organization are J. C. J. Steveline of Philadelphia, first vice president; M. O'Sullivan of Pittsburgh, second vice president; Mervyn Pratt of New York, secretary and treasurer.

VICTORY FOR THE MINERS.

Result of Conference at Indianapolis Indicates That 10,000 Men Will Resume Work Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 5.—The result of the conference between President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, and L. W. Robinson, president of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Company points to a victory for the miners, as it is stated that last year's scale will be adopted except in two mines, where the company made concessions.

The miners' officials expect the strike to be called off Monday, so 10,000 men will resume work. The Miners' Official Journal says today that the possibilities of a strike in the anthracite fields are less than they were a week ago.

AN UNSEEMLY PRACTICE.

Old Soldiers Denounce Offensive Solicitation by Pension Attorneys.

Encampment No. 6, Union Veteran Legion, of Allegheny, has begun a crusade against pension attorneys who solicit business in a manner considered to be improper by the old soldiers. At the meeting of the encampment Friday night it was stated that there is a class of pension attorneys who watch the obituary columns of the papers, and in case of a soldier's death at once ask the newly-made widow to place her claim for a pension in their hands. In some cases the application is made in person, in others by letter and frequently it is made before the remains of the dead soldier have been taken to the grave. To such an extent has this practice been pushed that complaints have been made by persons whose suffering at the death of a relative has been intensified by the solicitations at an unseemly time of pension attorneys.

The encampment adopted resolutions denouncing the custom, and requesting all soldiers' widows who are approached in this manner to notify the commander of the nearest encampment of the Veteran Legion or Grand Army post and also the commissioner of pensions at Washington, D. C. The trouble is not local, but exists all over the country, and copies of the resolutions will be sent to other soldiers' organizations with a view to enlisting them in the movement of suppression.

OPEN IN PITTSBURGH.

Progressive Policy of a Manufacturing Concern Indicated by Its Latest Move.

The manufacturers of the Pittsburgh Visible Typewriting Machine have opened a branch office at 208 Wood street, the business of the concern having increased so largely in this territory as to render this imperative. Mr. Ludwig Kaufman is in charge of the local office.

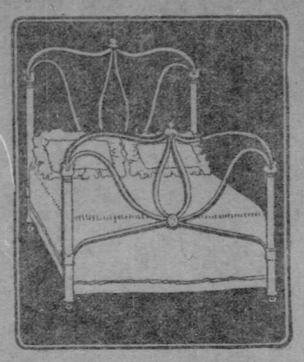
In spite of the number of typewriters on the market the Pittsburgh Visible embodies certain features which are absent in all other machines. On account of its manifest superiority for practical writing, it is fast becoming a factor in the typewriter market.

Business people are beginning to employ the typewriting machine for many new classes of work, much of which is of a complicated nature, thus making a visible writer an absolute necessity. Besides, the employer is finding out that to stop to lift a carriage of a machine in order to see the writing is not only impracticable, but entails a waste of the operator's time, for which he inevitably has to pay. However, the Pittsburgh Visible Writer overcomes all this. The printing line is visible down to the very last letter; the instant a letter is printed, it is seen by the operator, and the entire manuscript remains constantly in view.

Of course, every person must admit that this is a great advantage, and when considered in conjunction with the fact that the Pittsburgh Visible Typewriting Machine is strongly built, and works with perfect smoothness, and that its touch, which has lately been made perfect, is lighter than that of any other make, there can be no doubt of the future of this remarkable invention. There are other so-called visible writers on the market, but the Pittsburgh is the only one that is perfect.

The Best Pianos in the World

Sold at moderate prices at FREDERICK'S Reliable Music Store, 652 Smithfield St. C. Schroeder, Mgr.



The best designed and strongest constructed inexpensive

Iron Bed

You'll find anywhere, and the price this week will be

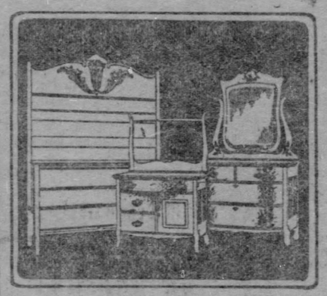
$3.75

Made of heavy iron tubing, with heavy fillers and fancy cast iron chills. White enameled finish and castered—a $5 bed.

$5.00

This Up-to-Date Iron Bedstead

With heavy posts, rounded top rails and fancy curved fillers. Heavy angle iron side rails and cast chills. A much better and neater appearing bed than $7 usually buys.



$18.50

The very best medium-price **Bedroom Suit**

You'll see in this city. Made of genuine oak, a deep golden finish and neatly carved. It has French bevel Mirror with round corners and three large drawers in both Dresser and Washstand. We secured them at such a bargain that we think we are safe in saying that you'll not find its quality-equal elsewhere for less than $28.

$12.00

This Gas Range

With Baking and Roasting Oven and Broiler.

Economical Burners, pilot light, cast iron oven plate and flue connections. Supply pipe, door frames and name plate are nickeled. The best low price range obtainable today.

KEECH'S POPULAR STORES.

Beautiful Furniture

At Moderate Prices

And Back of This Pretty Appearance Is Good Honest-Wearing Quality—The Only Kind Sold at Keech's.

It's worth the while of every prospective buyer, yes, every reader of The Gazette today, to carefully study these illustrations, the prices and descriptions. For they give you a true basis to judge values by—tell you, in an abbreviated way, the buying opportunities you'll find in this store, where there is everything you can want for the home—from the low priced to the very elegant.

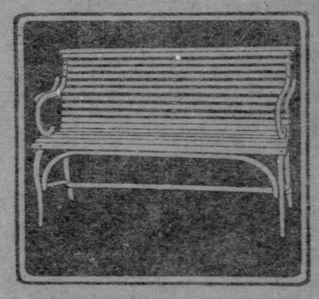
These illustrations are exact reproductions of the goods. The qualities are the best it is possible to give and the prices are decidedly in your favor. In addition, you may have any of these on easy terms of credit, without extra charge.

First Showing of Summer Furniture—THURSDAY

75c Maple frame ROCKER, Woven Reed Seat.

$1.50 Reed Porch ROCKER, Hard maple frame.

$2.25 Roll-edge Reed Rocker.



$4.50 For 4 ft. length. $5 for five feet. LAWN BENCH. Golden oak, red or green.

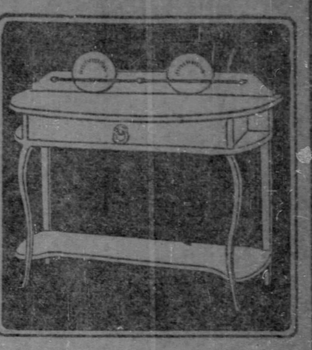
We expected to have this display of Summer Goods ready yesterday, but belated railroad delivery compels us to postpone it until Thursday, which we think will be ample time to have everything ready. We think you will agree with us that the varieties offered will be the year's most satisfactory range for choice. There will be the wood, cane and rustic styles for veranda and lawn. Prairie grass, reed and fancy wood pieces for the Summer home. Come.

$6.75 This Golden Oak **Dresser** With plate mirror. Thoroughly good construction. Gilt drawer pulls. Lock on each drawer. Value $10.50.

$2.75 Golden Oak **Dressing Table** Serpentine top. Fancy shape mirror frame. French legs, roomy drawer. A $5 value.

$20 This full swell front **Dresser** in either genuine mahogany or quartered golden oak, rubbed and polished finish. A $27 Dresser.

$6.50 to $60 Over fifty styles of **Chiffoniers** in all woods and finishes. The most convenient piece of furniture for the proper keeping of wearing apparel. See them.



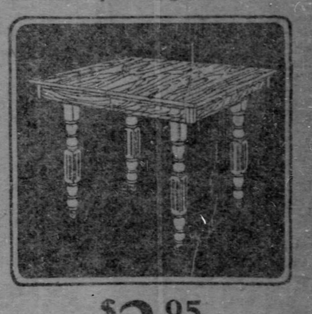
One of the most convenient auxiliary pieces one can place in a dining room is this pretty

Buffet Table

Which we will sell this week for

$5.00

An artistic design, with French legs, round corner top and neat plate-rack on back. Roomy drawer and shelf beneath. The wood is quartered golden oak.



$2.95 Golden Oak **Extension Table** With heavy framed top and oak extra boards. The same table as usually sells in all stores at $4.00.

$15.00 For This $20 Golden Oak **Sideboard** With French bevel oval mirror and swell top on base. Heavy carvings and rope-turned posts. Three drawers and double cupboard in base.

The Best Place to Buy Good Floor Coverings

Judging by the Sales here last week, the bargains we gave were the best in town; at least many customers told us so, and they backed up their statements by giving us their orders. We're glad to have enough of the same stocks to duplicate the bargains again this week, and many more good things will be shown for the first time tomorrow. There are no better carpets in the world than Keech's, and nothing but all-wool goes here—excepting Cotton Ingrains, and we tell you exactly what they are.

Carpets by the Yard

Heavy Ingrains — Choice of Floral designs or plain colors. The usual 45c grades for..... **35c**

Strictly All-Wool Ingrains — The best grade of full extra super all-wool goods—The 80c kinds—our price..... **65c**

$1.50 Body Brussels — Standbys for years of long service..... **$1.25**

Tapestry Brussels — New Spring patterns and every one pure wool faced, 70c to $1.00 grades..... **55c to 85c**

Wilton Velvets — Soft, high pile weaves in good wearing designs and colorings. Prices..... **75c to $1.25**

Axminsters and Wiltons — Beautiful in design. Soft in colors. The grades that most stores ask from $1.35 to $2.75 for..... **$1.15 to $2.50**

Room Size Rugs

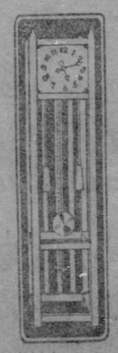
Reception Hall Rugs — In Velvet, Axminster or Brussels Carpet, six feet wide, various lengths, $15, $12 and..... **$7.50**

Brussels Rugs, 9 ft. by 12 ft. — The biggest bargains so far this year. A very fine grade of Tapestry Brussels with miter corner borders. A quality you'll not equal at $20..... **$15.00**

Body Brussels Rugs — One of the most satisfactory wearing Rugs made at a medium price. No other store, that we know of, sells them for less than $30. Size 9 ft. by 12 ft..... **$24.00**

Royal Wilton Rugs — Woven all in one piece; size 9 ft. by 12 ft. The rich patterns and colors of the Orient. Usual price $42.50, now..... **$32.50**

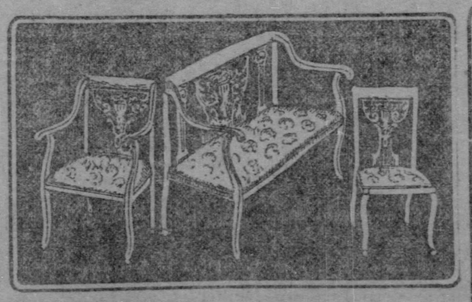
Plenty More of These Old Dutch Clocks.



Among the many pieces of decorative Furniture you'll find here none are more popular than the Old Dutch Clocks. Their persistent tick, tick, tick has a charm for every one, and among the older folks many recall the many happy memories of the grandfather clocks in the old home.

The quaint designs of these Dutch Clocks are even older than the coveted grandfather's clock of the present day, and might be truly called new-old clocks.

The works are up-to-date, pendulum and weights are visible, 8-day movements. Good timekeepers, every one.



FOR THIS DAMASK **$18 Parlor Suit**

With Genuine Mahogany Inlaid Backs.

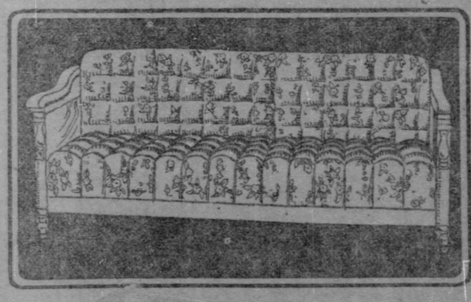
This is only one example of the many desirable things you'll find here in artistic Parlor Suits. This suit has genuine Marquetrie panels in back and full Spring Seats covered with rich toned damask in assorted colors. We'll be glad to have you compare it.

Folding Beds

Deserve a More Prominent Mention

But the complete, new line came in too late to have illustrations made for this advertisement. Sixty-eight of the new ones in Golden Oak and Mahogany. Every one guaranteed. Only standard makes.

$15.00 TO $125



Davenport Sofas and Sofa-Beds.

Possibly the most luxurious and most convenient pieces of Furniture that enter the home. The backs of some Sofa-beds let down; on others the seats turn out, disclosing a good upholstered Bed. Coverings in Velour, Corduroy and Verona.

Davenport Sofas - - - - - - - $33 to $78
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SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1902.

FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

The postage on a single copy of this issue is three cents.

Two Long Pastorates.

A feature of the religious services in Pittsburgh today will be the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. William J. Reid of the First United Presbyterian church. One week later Dr. J. C. Boyd will celebrate the 44th anniversary of his pastorate of the St. Clair United Presbyterian church.

In these days of young men, young ideas and strenuosity it is a pleasure to note the survival of two such types of the old times of conservative methods, both of them being clergymen who have grown old in the cause, and yet have preserved the freshness of thought which characterized them more than a generation ago. Through all the years of their long pastorates Dr. Boyd and Dr. Reid have held aloft the standard of the better life, working for the spiritual welfare of mankind, ever widening the circle of friendship and remaining steadfast through all the vicissitudes of life. They are nearing the boundary line of activity, but it is with the serenity that marks the faithful performance of duty.

A Butter Famine Expected.

The passage through both houses of congress of the bill imposing a heavy tax on colored oleomagarine has naturally aroused fears of a butter shortage, and, of course, an advance in prices. The tax of 10 cents a pound on colored oleo will increase the cost of that wholesome food product to about the present rate for butter, and, therefore, it is expected that consumers will prefer the latter to such an extent that the supply will fall far below the demand, and as a result prices will go booming.

This view of the new situation is, however, hardly justified by the facts. Doubtless there will be an advance in the price of butter after the oleomargarine bill has become a law, but the taxed substitute will continue to be a check against extortionate rates. There has been a good profit in oleomargarine at the prices that have long prevailed, and although the tax will advance it to from 25 cents to 28 cents a pound, there will be the same profit in it for the seller. Efforts to advance butter to a much higher rate would be checked by increased sales of oleo at a decidedly lower price, so it is not at all likely that the "squeezing" of purchasers would be of long duration. The principal sufferers from the scheme to destroy the oleomargarine industry will be the poor, and those who have large families to support will be seriously affected by the imposition of an unnecessary and unjust tax.

Hope of a Settlement.

Another evidence of wiser counsel in the adjustment of labor troubles is afforded in the reported compromise of the difficulties between the soft coal workers and their employers in the Altoona coal district, by which 10,000 striking miners will return to work. It is understood that the settlement was made through concessions on both sides, and was no doubt largely influenced by business considerations on the part of the interested operators, of whom Senator Hanna is one, and through whose experience and recent study of strike problems the committee on settlement was doubtless greatly aided in reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

The adjustment of the difficulties in district No. 8, however, is of special interest just now, as it may influence favorably the decision of the operatives in the anthracite coal region who have under advisement the question of going out on strike. The force of example and the evident spirit of conciliation manifested in the discussion of the soft coal difficulties should act favorably upon the large body of men who comprise the anthracite workers. Whether permanent or not, there is evidently a growing spirit of magnanimity on the part of the operators of large industries and a corresponding disposition on the part of the operatives to view dispassionately the problems that affect their several relations which is distinctly encouraging. With labor strikes susceptible of peaceful and amicable adjustment the real dangers of these possible differences between labor and capital will have lost their worst power for evil.

Gambling in England.

A commission appointed by the British house of commons has been taking evidence for some time on the widespread demoralization caused by gambling, or as it is popularly known there, "backing horses." From the king on the throne down to the humblest and most poverty-ridden of his subjects this pernicious habit pervades all classes and ranks of society. Gambling in saloons, pool rooms and places of public resort is legally prohibited. But as the law is openly and flagrantly violated on the race tracks and in the clubs by the leaders of fashion and society, so the masses of the people find the ways and means easily enough to emulate the classes. On the eve of a great race, such as the Derby, millions of money change hands. Men, women and children could not continue always to bet if they did not now and again win. They do as a matter of course. At the same time not one in a hundred of the chronic gamblers reaps anything but disappointment, and, too often, ruin. Only the other day a Liverpool bank clerk who robbed the institution in which he was employed admitted that the money was either gambled or distributed among blackmailers who were professional gamblers. It will perhaps best give an idea of the extent to which this corroding vice has gangrened the social life of the British Isles when it is stated that there are eight daily papers devoted exclusively to betting, betting odds and such matters as interest gamblers, not to speak of a multitude of weekly papers of a similar character.

The churches of all denominations have taken up the subject vigorously. Bishops and leading clergymen assert from their own intimate knowledge that gambling is almost as positive an evil in its ultimate effects as drunkenness. Indeed, drink and betting go together. Gambling among the bulk of Englishmen, and of English women, too, has become not only an all-pervading habit, but a national passion as deep-seated and as ineradicable as ever afflicted a people. Gambling is a thing very difficult to suppress by legislation. There are so many ways for evading the law, however drastic its construction. The public morals of a country should be the first care of its government. Parliament, if it is in earnest, may be able to find some means, if not to cure the evil entirely, at least substantially to mitigate it.

America's Courageous Soldiers.

A military critic who lately asserted that the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava resulted in the heaviest percentage of loss ever known in the annals of war, is contradicted by Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, who occupies nearly a page in the Philadelphia Ledger to show that the percentages of losses at Gettysburg were the greatest in history. The Balaklava charge, immortalized in poetry by Tennyson, caused a loss of 36.7 per cent in killed and wounded to the Light Brigade. This was not the heaviest loss in European warfare, however. The Grande-Schutzen, at Metz, lost 46.1 per cent, and the Third Westphalian, at Mars La Tour, lost 49.4 per cent.

Gen. Mulholland cites these as the three greatest losses on record in single engagements in European wars. But they were exceeded in many instances in the war of the rebellion. He declares that in the union army alone at least 63 regiments lost more than 50 per cent killed and wounded in single engagements, and that more than 120 regiments lost more than 36 per cent under like circumstances. On the Gettysburg battlefield at least 23 regiments lost more than half their soldiers in killed and wounded in the three days' fight, and nine of these regiments were Pennsylvania organizations defending their own soil from invasion. The Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania lost 56 per cent. So did the Twenty-sixth; the One Hundred and Forty-first lost 63 per cent. The One Hundred and Eleventh New York lost 71 per cent, but the First Minnesota left 82 per cent of its men dead and wounded after a single charge on the confederate line. There is no more gallant deed in history than this charge of Minnesota men. That was the verdict of Gen. Hancock, who ordered it. The sacrifice was not in vain, for the charge broke the enemy's line and before it could be re-formed the reserve was on the ground and the position was saved.

Where is the poet who will do justice to the heroism of American soldiers on that awful battle field of Gettysburg?

Open Air for Consumption.

In connection with his duties as state forestry commissioner, Dr. Rothrock has been experimenting with the open-air treatment for consumption. He has had some consumptive patients on the state reservation in the Pocono mountains since last July, with remarkable success. A man who was said to be in the last stage of the disease has been pronounced cured. He has gained 32 pounds in weight and lost his cough. The children of this patient, who were rapidly succumbing to the malady, are now fat and healthy. The open-air treatment means life out of doors as much as possible, even sleeping in winter with the windows wide open.

This treatment sounds severe, but the results appear to justify it, and Dr. Rothrock is firmly convinced that consumption can be cured by out-door life on the state forest lands of Pennsylvania. It has been known for years to a large number of persons that the high and dry climate of McKean county is admirably adapted to tuberculous patients. The probability is that life on elevated ground in any part of the state, supplemented by plenty of fresh air, as in the cases reported by Dr. Rothrock, would be found exceedingly beneficial to persons suffering from consumption, and would obviate the necessity for traveling long distances in order to reach a climate benign to lung troubles.

Morbid Apprehensions.

There is no more hurtful bondage for the human mind than to be constantly apprehensive of some trouble or harm in the future. It is an almost invariable accompaniment of a diseased physical nature as it is almost sure to lead to serious mental disturbance. In the common language of life it is described as "looking on the dark side of things," and people who are addicted to it are said to "meet trouble half way." A sensible provision for the future is one of the highest duties of life, and a just recognition of the laws of change and chance in our earthly cares may be possessed and put into practice without in any way impairing our usefulness or destroying our peace of mind. But to go beyond these reflections and construct a morbid theory of impending disaster is a crime against self and an invasion of the happiness and rights of others. The apprehensive person is usually an affliction to less gloomy souls. He casts a shadow over every bright landscape and discovers a danger to be dreaded in every pleasure.

Unfortunately the so-called practice of religious belief lends encouragement to these morbid fancies. Men and women mistake the nature of divine providence and misjudge the character of God, and under the delusion that they are especially religious become the victims of distorted views of life and the future. They imagine the things of this life to be only so many traps set by an angry God to ensnare the guilty, and solace themselves with the idea that disaster and loss, pain and suffering are the certain results of divine government. Thomas Watts, the poet and hymn writer, encouraged and practiced this morbid view and he has had hundreds of assistants. In one of his widely sung hymns he declares:

> The brightest things below the skies
> Give but a flattering light.
> We should suspect some danger nigh
> Where we possess delight.

This is a horrible view to take of life, of God and of providence, and one that has been responsible for more suffering and anguish than almost any other perverted tenet that has had wide acceptance. Apprehension of disaster from an unknown source is equally wrong and hurtful. The healthy mind and imagination will not let the failures of the past be the background upon which to build dark forebodings for the future. There is so much of sweetness and light in life, so much that is desirable and good to be enjoyed that gloomy fear should be made impossible. If trouble comes it should be borne heroically and with a due sense of its possible lessons, but human life was not intended to be spent in anticipation of evil. Having quoted the poet of apprehension and of gloomy pessimism, there is offered in contrast the song of a brighter, healthier genius, who declares:

> Hope is singing, sweetly singing,
> In a world of sorrow here,
> Singing as if God had taught it
> It is better farther on.

Anarchy at Bay.

The New York legislature has passed a bill which should go a long way toward stamping out the propagation of anarchical doctrines in that state. It is not too severe, and yet it is severe enough to make the occupation of the blatant professional anarchist a dangerous one. The measure imposes a penalty of not more than ten years' imprisonment or $5,000 fine or both, on persons found guilty of advocating anarchical doctrines by writing, speech or otherwise. It also makes the publication of newspapers, books or pamphlets promulgating similar views a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. This should meet the case. It in no way curtails liberty of speech or liberty of the press in the ordinary acceptance of that term. It punishes the propagation of doctrines subversive of the first principles upon which society rests. It is a bill which in its main provisions other states should copy.

Senator Quay's solicitude for the Chinese Christians will excite sympathy, but how is an official at one of our ports to distinguish between a heathen Chinaman and a Christian. They look alike to him. A passport from a missionary or from a legation would not solve the difficulty. In a country where a condemned criminal can purchase a substitute as easily as he can buy a yard of silk, the manufacture and sale of Christian credentials would become a flourishing business. If the Chinese are to be excluded, the prohibition should be general.

The Kansas clergyman who said the garden of Eden serpent was not a real snake has been convicted of heresy. As if the Kansans didn't know a real snake when they hear of it.

The interest developed in the oleomargarine debates in the senate justifies the Congressional Record in giving the cow an illustrated supplement.

Warm weather will bring about the recrudescence of the end seat hog. The hog who spits on the car floor has all seasons for his own.

Lieut. Gov. Jim Tillman will doubtless make it convenient to have business out of town the day that Maj. Jenkins receives that sword.

Mr. Bryan continues to discourage the idea that the Democratic nominee in 1904 should of necessity be an eastern man.

All the poetry of gentle spring is destroyed in a contemplation of the present price of meat.

Secretary Cortelyou is the next man slated to take the administration's elevator going up.

Provision dealers might compromise by knocking off the price of the borax from the meat bills.

The local Democrats got through their first campaign gathering without turning on the hose.

The Christian Chinese owe Senator Quay a benefit with all the gate receipts.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

Weeds and Flowers

By the Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.—I. Corinthians, xvi. 13.

You cannot build a house without a plan. If you attempt to do so you will have a curious combination whose inconvenience is only equaled by its ugliness. A house without a plan is not worth living in, and a character without a plan is not worth having. It is not true that all natural impulses are good, for some impulses, when gratified, produce unmixed evil. Not everything that is, is right, for some things are wholly wrong and must be held in check at any cost. If you give the weeds as fair a chance as the flowers the time will come when the flowers will die and nothing but the weeds will be left. It is just as necessary to pull up certain natural qualities as to pull up weeds, and unless you do so you will find yourself without any character at all.

There is a stern and awful truth in the injunction to pluck your eye out if it offends you. It is a bold figure and startling, but it has a profound meaning. If, for instance, you give free rein to your selfishness, it will grow apace to rule and ruin. It will creep over your soul like a smouldering fire on the prairie and burn the life out of everything good as it goes. You must treat it as you would a weed, and without any compunction tear it up and hurl it as far from you as possible. And if you have a quick or an ill temper it is necessary to subdue it if you would have peace or happiness. Your very nature must be conquered, no matter how hard the fight may be. It must be caught, harnessed, bitted, tamed and taught that you are its master and will be obeyed.

You are simply a bundle of possibilities in the beginning, and if you allow them full swing you will become a mass of contradictions. Your business as an immortal soul is to look all your tendencies, good and bad, squarely in the face and then set to work to annihilate some of them, to encourage others, and, with a definite purpose in view, to give yourself the shape of honest and virile manhood. This is not an easy, but it is a glorious task, and it ends in the victory over self, the sublime mastery which brings self-respect and that dignity which comes with poise and conscience.

The object of religion is to teach you that this is the best and noblest thing to do and that it is the only thing which it will pay you to do. That struggle is worth your while, for when you find yourself well in hand you will possess that quiet kind of power which blesses you and the whole world alike. This life gives you that sort of discipline, and when the lesson is learned you will be ready for any other life that may come to you. Earth will become a stepping stone to heaven, for a whole man is fitted for any world in God's universe.

Plant your garden with flowers and then see that weeds do not interfere with their growth.

THE QUESTION BOX.

A History of West Point.

Will you print a short history of the Military academy at West Point?—C.

As early as 1776 a committee of the continental congress was appointed to prepare a plan for a military training school, and in 1783 and 1790 Washington made suggestions to congress in the same direction, but not till a bill passed March 16, 1802, was the institution founded. It was conducted on a small scale in its early years, and its real beginning dates from 1817, when Gen. Sylvanus Thayer took charge. He established many features of the academy that exist today. The custom of appointing cadets by districts arose early, and was made a matter of law in 1843. The monthly pay of cadets has varied from $24 to $45, the latter being the present figure. From the start, to and including 1900, 3,993 cadets were graduated.

Life of George Eliot.

Will you give me some facts of the life of George Eliot?—F. P.

Mary Anna Evans, whose pseudonym was George Eliot, was born in Warwickshire, Eng., November 22, 1819, living at home, where she was well educated and strictly trained, until 1849, when her father died. Afterward she settled in London and contributed to the Westminster Review a number of remarkable articles. About this time she was known to most of the advanced thinkers of the day and formed the union with George Henry Lewes. Her first work of fiction appeared in 1857, and besides her novels, she published poems and a drama. After the death of Mr. Lewes, in 1878, she married John Walter Cross. She died on December 22, 1880.

The Great Eastern Question.

Where and by whom was the Great Eastern built, what were her dimensions and her chief voyages, and where and when was she broken up?—J. G. J.

By Messrs. Scott, Russell & Co., from designs made by I. K. Brunel. She was launched January 31, 1858, at Millwall, England, and was 691 feet long, 83 feet wide, 48 feet deep and her tonnage was 18,915. Her only successful trips were in laying cable, and of these she made several between 1865 and 1874. August 25, 1888, she was beached at New Ferry, on the Mersey, to be broken up.

We Confess Our Inability.

Please explain in full the cause of the Boer and English war and the justness thereof.—H. B.

The causes of the Boer war are too numerous to enumerate. Boer partisans say the chief cause died the other week, viz: Cecil Rhodes. The real cause, perhaps, was that both nations wanted to fight. As to the justice of the quarrel there are two sides and in 50 years from now it will possibly be possible to form a dispassionate opinion.

A Point in Cribbage.

In cribbage A has three holes to make, B 14 to make; B hold 16, lays down his hand, calling the game, while if it had been played A would have pegged out. To whom should the game be given?—S.

To A, if B will not continue according to the rules, which do not permit of coming the hand until play is completed.

How Many Languages?

How many different languages are there?—Little Girl.

Adelung put their number, including dialects, at 3,424, and noted that 937 were Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African and 1,624 American dialects.

Higher Than Lieut. General.

Has there ever been in the United States army an officer with higher rank than lieutenant general? If so, what was the rank and who were they?—J. W.

Yes. Washington was commission "General of the Armies of the United States," in 1866 the rank of general was created for U. S. Grant, and on his becoming president, W. T. Sherman became general.

Ether Is Marconi's Wire.

What takes the place of wire in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy?—J. L. C.

That hypothetical medium, ether, which is credited with marked tenuity and elasticity, and with being the medium by which light and heat are transmitted. This is theory, of course, but one that is generally accepted by scientists.

Directory of Celebrities: Vol. I.

Will you give me the addresses of the following: (1) Marconi, (2) Nordica, (3) Alice Nielsen, (4) Paderewski?—A. S. C.

(1) New York city, or 18 Finch lane, E. C., London, England. (2) We do not know her address. (3) 3237 Wabash avenue, Chicago. (4) Care of Bote & Bock, Berlin, Germany.

Distance Lends Enchantment.

Where can this quotation be found? "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."—Emerson.

In "Pleasures of Hope," by Thomas Campbell, a Scotch poet, who lived from 1777 to 1844.

Shorthorn and Durham Cattle.

Are Shorthorn and Durham cattle the same?—H. H.

Yes; both names are applied to Shorthorns, the county of Durham, England, being regarded as the herd's starting place.

The Argentine Republic.

Who is president of Argentine Republic? (2) Where can I get information as to the climate and opportunities of that country?—Baker.

Julio A. Roca. (2) At the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

Colgrove's Condition Serious.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 5.—Prof. A. F. Colgrove of the State University of Washington, who cut his throat with a razor while on the way to the city on a delayed Great Northern train, continues in a serious condition. His wife is expected in St. Paul tomorrow from Hamilton, N. Y.

NIGHT ABOVE THE MILL.

By Aloysius Coll.

We who have never scared our soft white cheeks
At furnace glow and sputt'ring metal pot,
Who scorn the scorching pit where Labor leaks
His sweat into the foundry dust—'tis not
For us to know what sacrifices taught
By toil, rise up with smoke and foul cry;
What incense prove a savor sweet, and why,
Nor what the answer Heaven makes or ought.
To us you grim, gigantic furnace snout
Seems turning up to sniff its prey afar,
The huge jaws opening as the quarry fell;
The long fire-frothing tongue leaps suddenly out
To lick the glory from the moon and star,
And daub night's canvas with the hues of hell.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Rev. Father Steger Buried.

Solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Most Holy Name, Troy Hill, Allegheny, yesterday morning, over the remains of the Rev. Father Michael Steger, who died Thursday at the St. Joseph's orphanage, on Troy Hill, of which he had been chaplain for 15 years. The funeral of Father Steger was attended by a large number of priests and members of Catholic churches in this diocese. The Rev. Father J. B. Duffner celebrated the mass, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Keller, Cruckt and Gerold. During the mass the Rt. Rev. R. Phelan, bishop of this diocese, sat on the throne in the sanctuary. The Rev. Father Joseph Suhr pronounced the eulogy and the Rev. Father H. J. Goebel read the office of the dead. The children of the orphanage sang the responses during the mass, in compliance with the request of Father Steger, before his death. The interment took place in the cemetery of the Church of the Most Holy Name. At the grave the priests and orphans sang "In the Grave, There Is Rest."

Prof. E. F. Porter.

BELLEVERNON, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Prof. E. F. Porter died at his home in Brownsville this morning from the results of nervous prostration which overtook him Thursday night while walking from Monessen to Bellevernon. Prof. Porter never regained consciousness. There is absolutely nothing in the report that he ever was foul play. He was born in Luzerne township, this county, 47 years ago. For a number of years he taught in the schools of Fayette county. He served two successive terms as county superintendent of schools. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Misses Ethel and Mary. Two brothers, Dr. J. F. V. of Pittsburgh and John of Luzerne township, and one sister, Mrs. Miller of Luzerne township, also survive.

Dr. Frank C. Miller.

Dr. Frank C. Miller, 50 years old, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 6624 Penn avenue. He was born in the old Miller homestead, near McDonald. He was a graduate of the Cleveland medical college, and for a time after his graduation practiced medicine in Pittsburgh. He later gave up his practice to engage in the real estate business with his brother, R. W. Miller. Dr. Miller was a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Annie Boyd Miller, three children and seven brothers.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, 80 years old, for 15 years matron at the Homeopathic hospital, is dead at the home of J. A. Barton, No. 3521 Market street, Allegheny.

Dr. J. W. Onstott, 43 years old, a well-known physician of McKees Rocks, is dead at his home in Chartiers avenue. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Barbara Shetlein Onstott.

Lawrence Byrne, an attendant at the Woodville hospital for the insane, died Friday morning at that institution of pneumonia. Mr. Byrne was formerly employed in the steel works at Homestead.

Mrs. Mary Phillibin, 75 years old, widow of Patrick Phillibin, is dead at her home, No. 2214 Wayne street, Allegheny. She was a member of St. John's Roman Catholic church, and is survived by three daughters.

Nothing to Lose.

Mamma—Why, Willie, you'll make yourself sick. Just as sure as you eat another piece of that pie you'll be sick tomorrow.

Willie—Well, I don't care; tomorrow isn't a holiday.—Philadelphia Press.

PERSONALS.

"Electricity is oxygen," said G. W. Frazier, an Allegheny electrician, last night, "at least," he continued, "all my numerous experiments tend to convince me that the mysterious force is such. Take, for example, the ordinary lead storage battery. When fully charged we have in one plate peroxide of lead and in the other plate spongy metallic lead and hydrogen. Now, connect the wires of the battery and a strong current of electricity passes from the peroxide plate to the other, or spongy plate. When the battery cell has been discharged we find that the peroxide of lead plate has parted with a certain proportion of its oxygen. Where did this oxygen travel to except over the wires of the battery? Every experiment supports this theory. Take the burning or combustion of charcoal, iron and steel wire in a jar of oxygen gas. A most brilliant light is produced, similar to the electric arc light. Take the dynamo in the power house, which inducts electricity freely from the air atmosphere. Air is composed practically of oxygen and hydrogen. Nitrogen is a non-supporter of combustion. Oxygen is then the natural element to be absorbed from the air. Oxygen itself is highly magnetic. If we analyze the magnetic loadstone we find iron and oxygen. In the apparatus well known to electricians as the voltometer we have practically in construction a secondary battery in which the plates are simply oxygen and hydrogen. In maintaining the electric current the oxygen passes over the battery wires to the hydrogen. The two gasses uniting form water."

"The harbor of Manila is being improved at a cost of $10,000,000," remarked Sergeant Charles Sherman, formerly of Company M, Twenty-first infantry, yesterday. "When completed the harbor will be one of the finest in the orient, and the warships of Uncle Sam's navy can ride at a safe anchorage during the severest typhoons. Since the American occupation of Manila the city has undergone a complete change. Many new buildings are being erected, but owing to the frequency of earthquakes in that part of the world they are only four stories high. I noticed before leaving Manila that a large amount of material for the construction of the docks in the harbor had come from Pittsburgh, as the steel bore the names of several of our large manufacturers. As to the war in the islands, it is over, excepting in some of the outlying provinces, but I think peace will reign in the Philippines before very long. The troops are active and the insurgents are continually kept on the move." Sergeant Sherman is a native of Pittsburgh and resides on Forty-third street. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment and has just closed a three years' enlistment.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Registered at the leading hotels are the following visitors from nearby towns:

Lincoln—D. J. Williams, Brookville, Pa. Victoria—G. Mack, Johnstown, Pa.

Henry—S. F. Long, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. G. Worley, Kingwood, W. Va.; P. A. von Auebery, Wheeling, W. Va.

Newell's—S. Markham, Akron, O.; N. W. Brehey, Monessen, Pa.

Duquesne—D. W. Ebbert, Milton, Pa.; J. H. Butler, Uniontown, Pa.

Griswold—Harry Robinson, Wheeling, W. Va.; R. W. May, Collins, W. Va.; F. W. Stevenson, Uniontown, Pa.; B. F. Cartwright, Sharon, Pa.

Monongahela—Dr. F. H. Finley, Finleyville, Pa.; J. M. Vance, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. J. Armstrong, Sharon, Pa.; R. B. Howland, Titusville, Pa.

Seventh Avenue—C. E. Broadhead, R. H. Broadhead, Butler, Pa.; J. C. Frederick, Letonia, O.

The Scottish Census.

From the London Chronicle.

A parliamentary paper has been published presenting some interesting results with reference to Scotland of the census of 1901.

The population of 2,173,755 males, 2,298,348 females, total 4,472,103, divided by the number of separate families, yields an average of five persons to a family. The statistics in reference to housing are very satisfactory. Thus there are nearly 1,000,000 houses for nearly 4,500,000 people, which suggests a very liberal allowance of house room, which Londoners may well envy. In 1891, when the population was 4,025,647, the inhabited houses were 817,568, and the number of separate families 876,089—working out then as now, one family one house. One house in 16 is uninhabited. The figures are: Houses, 926,814 inhabited; 59,420 uninhabited; 6,062 building. Then we are told how many rooms there are with one or more windows. The number is 3,022,598, which means about three rooms for every four persons.

Is Gaelic dying out? The register general has set himself to answer this question by introducing into the returns columns for "persons speaking Gaelic only," and "persons speaking Gaelic and English." It will come as a surprise to many that in Scotland there are no fewer than 28,106 persons who speak Gaelic only. Most of these, of course, are in the counties; in the burghs they number only 348, and on board ships in Scottish waters, only 6. Highlanders will be interested to learn that 202,700 Scots speak Gaelic, in addition to the language of Scott and Burns.

GRAY QUEUES RARE.

Immunity Said to Be Due to a System of Massaging.

From the New York Press.

"I saw a Chinaman in Mott street yesterday whose queue was getting gray," said the man of experience. "I considered those silver threads among the black quite a phenomenon, and in my surprise at their appearance I stopped the old fellow and asked him how in the world he ever happened to get them. He could understand but very little English, however, and speak less, and as I was equally deficient in a knowledge of the Chinese tongue we didn't make much progress in the matter of explanation. Finally I went into a barber shop nearby and sought to satisfy my curiosity there. Somehow I fancied the man must be an octogenarian at the very least, but I learned that he was still in his prime and had, unlike the majority of his countrymen turned prematurely gray. This phase of the matter confounded me all the more. In all my travels he was the first gray-headed Chinaman I had ever seen, and I had met many of his race here and in the far west.

"It is really a curious thing, when you come to think of it, how rarely a Chinaman shows his age, at least so far as his hair is concerned. I have seen many of them who have turned slightly gray around the temples, but I had never until yesterday to find a queue streaked with white. The Mott street barber assured me that this immunity from gray hair is, in a great measure, due to the excellent care bestowed upon celestial heads by native shampooers. Seldom is it that an American patronizes a Chinese barber to test the beneficent properties of his touch, but those who have so experienced agree with the Chinese patrons that he has a way about him that puts new life and vigor into a man's scalp. This efficacious massaging, together with a certain Oriental tonic with which the water is perfumed, constitutes the secrets of his trade and preserves the locks of Chinese customs in their pristine darkness.

"After I had parted from the gray-headed Chinaman I poked around the streets of the colony for an hour or more on the lookout for another of his kind, but my search was vain. However, there may be more gray heads on Mongolian shoulders hidden away in remote corners of the city. If so I wish their owners would stand up to be counted."

London's Youngest Editor.

From the London Mail.

Mr. Ralph Hall Caine, the son of the famous novelist, who is barely seventeen and a half years old, is editing Household Words, the weekly paper founded and for some time edited by Charles Dickens. Mr. Hall Caine does not look a day more than his age. He was until a few months ago at King William's college in the Isle of Man, and his father intended that he should go on to Oxford and afterwards enter the diplomatic service. Neither classics nor diplomacy, however, had any attractions for him. He had watched his father correcting proofs and had been in the newspaper office with which his uncle has been connected, and he determined that whatever his work was it must be concerned with the trade of the writer. To some extent against his father's will, he left school and came to London for a visit, and after a week or two wrote home to Greeba castle saying that Household Words was in the market and would his father buy it for him?

Not only did Mr. Hall Caine accede to his request but he also came to London to give his assistance and advice. He has written an interesting article on the pope for the Christmas number, and has arranged that the "Eternal City" shall be published as a serial in his son's paper. Young Mr. Caine, in a conversation yesterday, spoke diffidently about his plans. "I intend," he said, "to try to maintain the Dickens tradition. My contents will consist of stories and gossipy literary articles. Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, Mr. Augustine Birrell and several others of my father's friends have promised to help me, and I am hopeful of it being a success. I am doing the one thing I always wanted to do, and I am more than delighted to say that the Christmas number—the first that is really all my own—is in its third edition."

Speed of Running Water.

If we could be present at the birth of a rivulet we should find, in the vast majority of cases, that it arose out of a spring. However humble its beginning, in the course of time, by constant work, with added drainage and bigger beds for itself, till at last it becomes a mighty river. A stream on level ground clearly does not run so fast as a stream on a slope. It has been reckoned that, with a speed of three inches a second, it will tear up fine clay; with a speed of six inches a second, it will carry on fine sand; flowing at the rate of twelve inches a second, it will sweep away fine gravel, and at three times this speed it will roll along stones as large as eggs. Thus it is easy to see how a tiny hillside burn can do great damage when it is in flood, for then it bears away even bridges and villages in its fierce rush, and lays miles and miles of field and meadow under many feet of water.

EYE-OPENERS.

> The crocus pushed a bud up—
> The weather made it bold.
> It opened in the sunshine,
> A disk of yellow gold.
> Down came a sudden mother
> To ice the garden pool;
> Above the frozen crocus
> It whispered, "April fool!"—Judge.

"No," said the widow decisively, "I will not marry you. I've trained one husband, and that's enough. My second husband must be a widower."—Chicago Post.

He—Don't you think you could learn to love me?

She—What's the use? I have too many expensive tastes as it is.—Life.

Tess—Did you see her Easter bonnet?

Jess—Yes. Why, it's nothing but her last year's hat with one of those fashionable lace scarfs tacked on the back of it.

Tess—I suppose she thinks "all's well that ends well."—Philadelphia Press.

Oleo Manufacturer—Do you guarantee this coloring matter to be absolutely harmless?

Dealer—I do. It's the same kind we sell to the dairymen.—Chicago Tribune.

> The April fool who's worst of all
> When spring gets in the air
> Is he who's led to go and shed
> His winter underwear.
> —Philadelphia Record.

Wife—Oh, George, I fear your love for me has grown cold.

Husband—Shouldn't wonder, my dear. The feet you bring to bed with you every night are enough to congeal an oil stove.—Chicago News.

"So that millionaire went to New York. I suppose he took in all the swell places?"

"No; he spent most of his time in the alleys."

"Great guns! You don't mean it?"

"Yes; he is champion bowler."—Philadelphia Record.

"What caused the fire in the match factory?"

"There was some friction, I believe, among the heads of the departments."—Chicago Tribune.

"Is there anything a man can take to cure insomnia, doctor?"

"Oh, yes," said the man of medicine, pushing a cloud of smoke from his cigar ceilingward; "sleep."—Yonkers Statesman.

Nervous Lady (as a large bird flies before the vessel)—Oh, captain, is that an omen?

Matter-of-fact Captain—No, madame; that is a seagull.—Judge.

"The doctor told Dan to ——— a bushel of whisky whenever he had a dizzy spell."

"Does it help him?"

"Yes, yes; but it keeps him busy walking around so he'll be dizzy."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"William, has the shed any teeth?"

"No; me ax. It doesn't need any. It eats its bones."—Chicago Tribune.

Player—My wife has a great head.

Banker—So has mine. I'll bet you a box of cigars to a cough lozenge that it's bigger than yours.—Ohio State Journal.

What the Editors Are Discussing

THE STATE PRESS.

Rathbone's friends are not helping his cause by trying to discredit Charles Emory Smith. Mr. Smith was deceived in Rathbone, but he had plenty of distinguished company.—Scranton Tribune.

Atlantic City owes it to herself and the thousands of summer visitors to build more substantially upon the ruins of yesterday's fire.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Arbutus Missionary society of the Presbyterian church gives a maple sugar social tonight in the church parlors. Warm sugar and hot biscuits will be served, and a good time is promised to all who attend.—Warren Mirror.

The operation of the beef trust in forcing prices up to a point prohibitive, so far as the poor man is concerned, and inflicting a general hardship upon the public, is an illustration of the effects of a trust operated to the detriment of the people.—McKeesport Times.

The oleomargarine bill has passed, but it is very doubtful whether it will result in advancing the price of butter, which was its purpose, for that is now so high as to be in many of the large cities quite out of reach of people of ordinary means—and with oleomargarine in competition at that.—Erie Dispatch.

Somerset's necktie party passed off very pleasantly, and the sugar season is about to begin. Notwithstanding all these diversions, the congressional question is not lost sight of, all of which goes to prove that Somerset's ancient reputation for statesmen and statesmanship endures even unto modern times.—Connellsville Courier.

It seems to be conceded now that the present high prices of meat, the country over, is not so much the scarcity of cattle, sheep and hogs, as the greed of the meat trust, which practically controls the markets; which is only another reason why the government should take hold with a strong hand and put an end to this semi-legalized robbery.—Bedford Inquirer.

The people of Paterson, N. J., have decided to eat less meat while the prices remain exorbitant. Within a week the shipments of meat into that city have decreased almost one-half. If this practical method of combatting trusts would receive general adoption for a few months, the men who are now fleecing the public would find it convenient to reduce prices.—Altoona Gazette.

The man who couldn't get a pass from the railroad company arose in his might and walked, and if the "beef barons" charge us too much for our tenderloins and veal roasts, we will curtail our purchases until reason resumes her sway. Just as we did when the hens ceased laying during the protracted cold snap. Eureka! We have found the remedy. When meat's too dear we'll eat it not.—Lancaster Inquirer.

The Hon. J. K. P. Hall, who was sent to congress twice from the old Twenty-eighth district in spite of his frequent protests that he didn't care for the job, seems to be very reluctant to quit. He knows he cannot be elected in the new Twenty-eighth district and so he seems to be trying to get the Democrats to coax him over into the new Twenty-first district.—Clearfield Courier, Cameron and McKean counties.—Ridgeway Advocate.

RURAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

This is what is called "locust year," and just as soon as the ground becomes warm, you may look for the beautiful winged locust, who has been snoozing for the last 17 years.—Media Ledger.

A school teacher in Clearfield county, who had been raised around a wood fire and did not know economy in the use of coal, burned 240 bushels at his school during the past winter. One member of the school board wanted to take 100 of it from his salary.—Lock Haven Democrat.

We are informed by an esteemed rural subscriber that if the postal authorities place the

MAKING MATZOS AN INDUSTRY IN PITTSBURGH

Annual Local Output of Unleavened Bread Is 250,000 Pounds.

IT'S WIDESPREAD MARKET

The Smoky City's Product Is Much Sought After as Far West as Arizona and as Far North as Minnesota—Process of Baking.

The magnitude of the matzos industry in Pittsburgh is beyond the knowledge of the average citizen. Matzos is the unleavened bread of the Jews. In the heart of the hill district is a bakery that produces annually 250,000 pounds of the thin, wafer-like substance that is a staple of the approaching season of Passover. The matzos department of the bakery was silent yesterday, the day of the Jewish Sabbath, for bread baked on that day is not kosher.

The religious regulations of the baking of matzos are so strict that it is hustle and bang from the time the flour and water enter the mixer until it emerges from the oven. Not more than five minutes may elapse between the mixing and the entrance into the oven. One second more would mean that the delay had perhaps caused the leavening process to begin. The bread, therefore, would not be kosher and the batch would have to be thrown away.

Bakery Is in Logan Street.

The establishment at which most of the matzos used in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is baked is in Logan street, below Franklin street, and belongs to R. Caplun. He has supplied his coreligionists with unleavened bread for so many years that the fame of the kosherness of the article produced by him spread all over the country. It is now shipped so far west as Arizona and so far north as Minnesota. In former days Jewish families baked their own matzos at the Passover time, some years ago smaller bakeries went into the business, but in the course of time the more enterprising among them, through the use of machinery and by making large purchases of the inspected flour, drove the smaller bakeries out of the business.

A Great Deal of Detail.

There is a great deal of detail in the production of matzos and rabbinical inspection is so severe and onerous that it requires a man with capital and of known integrity to carry on the business with profit.

Matzos, known also among the Jews as the "poor man's bread," is an unleavened bread, the only kind that can be eaten during Passover time by Jews faithful to the old law. Their forefathers started on the exodus to the promised land at the dead of night. With no time to prepare leavened bread and unable to carry a bulky supply of ordinary loaves, they hastily kneaded up flour and water in thin cakes, which they baked hurriedly. To this day unleavened bread is eaten at Passover time in memory of that exciting period in the history of the Jews. The law is strict and no leaven may pass the lips of the Jew faithful to the old law.

Flour Bought in Chicago.

This year the big matzos bakers of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburgh bought their flour in Chicago, knowing that it would be kosher. A rabbi, famed for his knowledge, inspected the wheat from which the flour was to be made. The wheat must be bright and clean and unsprouted. Had there been anything about the grain to indicate that when ripe it had been beaten to the ground by a heavy rain it would have been rejected, for in that case there was danger that the grain had fermented, and even a slight fermentation would have meant a trace of leavening.

After having been inspected and declared kosher by the rabbi, the wheat was ground without preliminary steaming. The flour was sifted according to Talmudic law, and the product was put into new packages, and promptly shipped to the bakers.

Mould Would Cause Rejection.

The slightest mould on one of the barrels would cause the rejection of the flour by the bakers, for mould means fermentation and fermentation is leavening and matzos would not be matzos if baked under those circumstances.

At Caplun's bakery the flour has been arriving during the last three months and matzos baking has been going on in that period. The stuff will keep sweet more than a year. The process of baking is conducted under as many regulations as the growing of the wheat and the grinding and packing of the flour. This is the process as followed on at the Logan street bakery.

A certain quantity of flour is put into a mixing machine and water is added. From the mixer the dough passes through three other machines, in which it is kneaded and pressed into thin cakes, and from the last machine it passes into the oven.

Weight Placed on the Dough.

Even there the fear that the germs of fermentation might get in their work leads to additional precautions, and a heavy weight is placed upon the dough to keep it down. By the time the next batch is ready for the oven the first has been baked, the process taking but little more than a minute. At this rate during the business season 18 barrels of flour are used up daily at the Logan street bakery.

There is another species of unleavened bread that is made in the shape of matzos. Made of flour and water with the addition of eggs, this bread is not lawfully for the consumption of strict healthy Jews, but children and the sick are allowed to eat it. In the real kosher matzos salt is not used.

Salt Is a Luxury.

From time immemorial salt has been, and in despotic governments is today a monopoly of the governing power, so that the very poor are unable to buy it freely. As matzos is the "poor man's bread," Caplun explained, salt in matzos would be improper.

Matzos bakers are not the only business men who are now making money by the operation of the Passover law. Among orthodox Jews all the old cooking utensils and vessels and dishes for eating are disposed of at Passover time and new ones bought. Dealers in tinware and crockery and, therefore, doing a landoffice business just now and second-hand dealers are busy estimating the value of the second-hand articles that the Hebrews are getting rid of.

Engineers' Union Acts Fair.

BUTTE, MONT., April 5.—The situation in connection with the recent walkout of the hoisting engineers is taking a more favorable aspect. The engineers' union has given out an open letter to President Scallon, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, in which they pledge themselves to the strict observance of all agreements existing between them and the company. The engineers' union is lending its aid in putting on new men.

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Noted for their sweet singing tone. Reasonable prices. Exclusively sold by
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BOY THIEF STOLE FROM THE MAILS

CHRISTOPHER KOCH, AGED 14, CONFESSED TO HIS MISDEEDS.

Was Arrested in Johnstown, Where He Was Special Delivery Boy, and Worked Simple Little Game to Cover Up His Tracks.

Christopher Koch, a 14-year-old boy, was committed to jail last night to await a hearing on a charge of stealing special delivery letters. The boy's home is in Johnstown, and he was arrested there yesterday morning by Postoffice Inspector William W. Stone of Reading, Pa., and J. H. Wardle of Altoona.

The story of the young prisoner has some unusual features. In January last he was appointed special delivery messenger at the Johnstown office and two weeks later, he began to steal letters. Complaints followed, but the records of the office were straight and the officials were unable to find anything wrong. The postoffice inspectors named were called in, as the complaints continued, and soon suspected Koch. He was found to have plenty of money and to be a constant patron of the theaters. Another fact telling against him, was that the letters seemed to go only in the week he had the day turn.

Yesterday a trap was laid for him. The letters received during the night were noted and after he made up his book and started out. Before he had time to get far, he was arrested. His book showed one letter missing and it was found on his person. Koch broke down and admitted he had taken it.

It was addressed to Mary L. Braun, No. 313 Kelly street, Johnstown, had contained $5 and had been sent from Chicago. Koch said that he began to take the letters in his second week. His method was simple. He made the entries of letters received at the office, while he was on duty. If a letter appeared to have money in it, he made no record of its arrival, but slipped it into his pocket. When he left the office he opened the letter and when he got home, burned it in the kitchen stove. Altogether, he though he had stolen 25 letters. The greatest number he had taken in one day was three and the most money he had gotten in one day was $5. Three of the stolen letters came from Pittsburgh. One was addressed to Miss Gertrude Ball and contained $5, another to Charles Gundlach and the third to James Dean, and contained $5. All of these were mailed in February.

Koch was brought to Pittsburgh and taken before United States Commissioner W. T. Lindsay who held him for a hearing tomorrow morning. He is a member of a well-connected family that is highly respected in Johnstown.

MONSTER FERRY BOATS.

Contract Involving $1,000,000 Was Awarded to the American Shipbuilding Co. at Detroit.

DETROIT, April 5.—R. R. Metheany of Grand Rapids, and Daniel W. Kaufman of Marquette, have awarded to the American Shipbuilding Company a contract for the building of two 30-car ferries, to cost approximately $1,000,000. The ferries are to be 400 feet long and the most powerful on the lakes.

The ferries are to ply between Manistique and Northport, connecting the Manistique, Marquette and Northern railroad and the North Shore line across the upper portion of Lake Michigan. These lines recently came into possession of a syndicate represented by Messrs. Metheany and Kaufman.

DANES BADLY EXCITED.

Another Day's Fruitless Debate of Islands Purchase.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, April 5.—The landsthing or upper house, in secret session today, continued discussion of the Danish West India islands treaty for three hours with no result. Much excitement prevailed. It is hoped that the meeting of the landsthing Monday will enable the house to report its conclusions. The opposition press is engaged in a violent agitation against the government. The National Tidende today announced that the Right party in the landsthing is now in favor of the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States, on condition that the approval of the inhabitants of the islands be obtained through a referendum.

WISCONSIN MAYOR SUED.

New York Man Alleges Libel in Communications to West Superior's Council.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., April 5.—Henry W. Deforest of New York city has started a suit for alleged libel against Mayor Fred S. Parker for $25,000.

The cause of action is in several communications which Mayor Parker wrote for the council, regarding a settlement of taxes with the city. The plaintiff is president of the Land & River Company and the mayor in said to have stated in his communication that he had assisted in defrauding the city out of about $250,000 in a tax settlement.

The city has already started a suit against the land company to compel the payment of $300,000.

REFUSED TO RETRACT CURSE.

Fatal Shooting in Georgia Follows Laying on of a Curse.

FOLKSTONE, GA., April 5.—J. C. McLean, a prominent farmer and leading Mason of this section, was shot and killed near Traders Mill today by Frank Robinson, a neighboring farmer.

Some days ago McLean cursed Robinson. The two met on the public road today and Robinson demanded a retraction. McLean refused and Robinson emptied the contents of a double-barrel shotgun into his body. Robinson has not yet been found by the officers.

Vessel Long Overdue Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The British bark Windsor Park, coal laden, arrived here today, 113 days from Newcastle, N. S. W. She was long overdue and reinsurance was quoted at 20 per cent. The coal ship Frankistan, from the same port, is out 114 days, but since the arrival of the Windsor shipping men have gathered hope that the Frankistan may arrive.

Rivermen Organized.

At a large gathering of Allegheny river boatmen an organization to promote the improvement of the river was formed in Sharpsburg last night. Arthur Kirk was elected president and Joseph A. D. Moore secretary and treasurer of the organization, which is called the Allegheny River and Harbor Improvement association. Capt. John Zwick president at the meeting.

Found Wife Burned to Death.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 5.—(Special.)—When Albert S. Abraham went home last evening he found his wife dead on the floor, having been burned to death. In the cradle near the body the baby was crying. Mrs. Abraham's maiden name was Moore and her parents live at Vandergrift, Pa.

Carnegie Presided at a Philharmonic

NEW YORK, April 5.—At the concert and rehearsal of the Philharmonic society held in Carnegie hall this evening, Andrew Carnegie, president of the society, acted as chairman. During an intermission addresses were made by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, E. Francis Hyde and Mr. Carnegie.

Congressman Shackleford Wins.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 5.—Congressman Dorsey W. Shackleford (Dem.) was renominated at a primary election held in the Eighth Missouri district today. He had no opposition.

McPhail Pianos.
For all years made an honor. Sold on liberal, exclusively easy terms.
FREDERICK'S Reliable Music Store,
623 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

Daughter Decoys Mother---May Settle Strike

WOMAN IS ARRESTED FOR ABANDONING HER FAMILY

DECOYED BY DAUGHTER

Erring Harrisburg Wife Is Prostrated When Made a Prisoner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

YORK, PA., April 5.—Mrs. Annie Kessler, six weeks ago abandoned her husband and six children in Harrisburg to elope with J. J. Laurey. They have since been living in Washington. Mrs. Kessler was desirous of having her 18-year-old daughter come and live with her at Washington. She made this known through a former neighbor, who delivered the letter to the girl.

The girl, however, remained faithful to the father and exposed the mother's plans and whereabouts. Through a decoy letter, Detective Harry White of Harrisburg had Mrs. Kessler meet the daughter in this city today, and as she stepped from the train the detective put her under arrest and took her back to Harrisburg.

When confronted by the detective and her daughter she at once became prostrated. She is a comely woman of about 40 years, and for some time was engaged in the work of saving erring girls.

AFTER THE HESSIAN FLY.

State Officials Will Endeavor to Prevent Its Costly Ravages.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—(Special.)—Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton has secured the services of a skillful entomologist to make a systematic investigation of the operations of the Hessian fly in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of learning the period of activity of this injurious insect. Many thousands of samples of growing grain have already been received from all sections of the state and examined for the presence of the larva of this insect. Secretary Hamilton says that the investigations will occupy some time before sufficient data can be secured to justify the offering of advice which can be relied upon as being safe to follow.

"In the investigation into the causes of the ravages of the Hessian fly will enable our farmers," continued Mr. Hamilton "to sow their grain at a date when this insect is not active, or to select a variety of grain that can resist their attack, many millions of dollars will annually be saved to the farmers of the state. As soon as possible the department should be so enlarged as to be able to employ as a part of its regular force trained investigators who will devote their time to scientific work along agricultural lines. It is through such work that the agriculture of the future must be advanced."

STILL HUNTING A CAMP.

Reputed That the Mt. Gretna Site Will Not Be Selected.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—(Special.)—The site for the division encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard has not yet been selected, and will not be until another conference is held between the general officers. The conference will be held during the next 30 days in Adjt. Gen. Stewart's office, and will be attended by Maj. Gen. Miller and Gens. Schall, Wiley and Gobin. A splendid site has been offered by the Cumberland Valley railroad at Kingston, and if a sufficient water supply can be had the division will probably encamp there. Owing to the coolness between Gen. Gobin, who is urging Mount Gretna as a site, and the other officers, it is now probable that that place will not be selected.

Capt. Millard Scheide, adjutant of the Sixteenth regiment, has applied to Gen. Stewart to be placed on the retired list of the guard.

Pennsylvania will be represented by 10 medical officers, to be selected by Gen. Stewart and Surg. Gen. Shoemaker, at the annual meeting of the Association of Medical Surgeons, to be held at Washington, June 5-7.

EIGHT SMALLPOX CASES.

Member of State Board of Health Discovers Disease in Lawrence County.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Eight cases of malignant smallpox, which exist in the southern part of this county, near Ellwood City and Wurtemburg, have caused fears of an epidemic in that locality, and Dr. Hanna of Greensburg, a member of the state board of health, was called out yesterday to investigate the matter. He pronounced the disease smallpox and ordered the township authorities to attend to the victims' wants during their sickness.

Joseph Scheinsberg of Wurtemburg is the worst sufferer, and has been attended by Dr. Boyd of Ellwood City. The others have had no medical attention, as some of the physicians in that locality did not care to treat smallpox victims. Dr. Hanna ordered the township school officers to employ competent medical service at once for the entire eight victims and to establish a strict quarantine about the homes of the sufferers.

FORTUNE TELLERS ARRESTED.

New Castle Police Captured Man and Woman and Then Lost Them.

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—John W. Craven and Mrs. Sarah Carey, two spirit mediums who claim Pittsburgh as their home, were arrested here last night by County Detective J. Lee McFate and Constable John Kennedy for fortune telling. They were held on their own recognizance for a hearing today, but skipped their bail and the authorities are looking for them.

They secured licenses from Mayor Warnock this week to practice and teach phrenology here. Constable Kennedy induced Miss Amanda Hood to visit the spirit mediums and have her fortune told. They pictured for her a future. The witnesses were on hand today at the office of Justice Cubbison, but the defendants did not appear. When an officer visited their boarding house he learned that they had left at midnight.

GIFTS FOR MANY CHILDREN.

Wilkesbarre Woman's Will Insures Christmas Presents for Little Ones.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—The will of Mrs. William Coningham of this city insures a happy Christmas each year for several hundred children. She bequeathed $4,000 to the St. Stephen's church Sunday school children, $3,000 to the United charities, $3,000 to the Home for Friendless Children and $3,000 to the City hospital.

The interest of these funds she directs shall be used exclusively in making Christmas brighter for the children at the institutions by giving them Christmas trees and gifts.

Sarcophagus for John Sherman.

MANSFIELD, O., April 5.—The executors of the estate of the late John Sherman have placed an order for a massive sarcophagus for the Sherman lot in the Mansfield cemetery. It will be of Ithoe Island granite, 7 feet at the base and will weigh 20 tons.

HOG THRIVED FIVE MONTHS BURIED IN STRAW STACK.

WEST NEWTON, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Friday morning a hog, with the horny covering of its toes grown out of all proportion and turned under its feet, made its way out of a straw stack in the barnyard of David Hunter of this vicinity.

Four and a half months ago the hog was running about the barnyard on threshing day, at which time it disappeared and was supposed to have been stolen.

CANDIDATES TO HAVE WATCHERS AT POLLS

Lawrence County Committee Making Preparations for Election.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., April 5.—The Republican county committee met today at the court house to make the final arrangements for the Republican primaries, which will be held in this county next Saturday, April 12. There are many candidates in the field for the various offices, seven alone trying for the two places on the board of county commissioners, which are always held by the Republicans.

It was decided that candidates who fear they may be counted out in any precinct may have watchers at the polling place, who will be permitted to remain from the time voting begins until the ballots are counted. This was done on motion of Committeeman Charles Andrews of the Third ward, who said he had heard rumors that some candidates are to be counted out. While he did not place any credence in the reports, he wished matters to be so reguated that there will be no opportunity for the defeated candidates to protest against the primary winners. The Hon. John B. Brown, the county chairman, indorsed the motion and the resolution was unanimously adopted after long discussion.

The committee fixed Monday, April 14, as the time for the new committee to meet and organize for the coming year.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES HELD IN MERCER COUNTY

State Delegates Are Elected Who Are Said to Favor Elkin for Governor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SHARON, PA., April 5.—The primaries tonight for the election of delegates to the Republican state convention and the nomination of three assemblymen and a full county ticket resulted in a large vote being polled. In Sharon over 1,500 votes were cast and at South Sharon 417. This was more than was polled by all parties at the last presidential election.

The three delegates chosen are W. G. Berryhill of South Sharon, Meade P. Mathers of Greenville, and W. H. Simons of Clark Mills. All are believed to be pledged to support John P. Elkin for governor.

The contest for the legislative nomination was close, but the indications are that W. S. Palmer of Sharon and H. K. Daugherty of Grove City are nominated. The fight for third place is between A. H. McElrath of Mercer and Silas Hunter. Daugherty is one of the present members of the house. Joseph Gibson, another member, was a candidate, but was defeated.

Dr. J. C. Weidman of Mercer, a candidate for congressional delegate from Mercer county, had no opposition. The other delegates chosen are Thomas K. Adams, Joseph P. Dickey and Frank Gilbert. The balance of the tickets will likely be: Treasurer, Thomas J. Gillespie; clerk of courts, Joseph Moreland; district attorney, James B. Campbell; recorder, G. G. Lafferty; poor director, J. H. Fyffe; prothonotary and commissioner, in doubt.

JOHNSTOWN PAPER SOLD.

The Tribune Changes Hands and Editor Swank Retires.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—The Johnstown Tribune announces that the paper is sold to Anderson H. Walters and others for a sum exceeding $82,000. George T. Swank, the veteran editor and proprietor of the paper, retires because of ill health.

The names of the other men interested in the deal are not given out, but it is said they are Charles H. Price, general manager of the Cambria Steel Company; H. H. Weaver, his assistant, and Fred Krebs, superintendent of the Gautier department of the Cambria company. Mr. Walters is also a prominent Cambria man, being interested in the Consumers' Gas Company and the Johnstown Water Company, both Cambria institutions.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—On next Tuesday the street railway system in this city will be put in operation.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Arthur McHugh, 30 years old, was killed in Munster township, this county, by the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw mill.

WARREN, O.—Harry Mease, 14 years old, hanged himself yesterday. He was a son of J. W. Mease.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—A report has reached here of a row on Keeney's creek, in the New river mining district, in which Jacob Jones was shot and killed by Jim Pruett in the house of Mrs. Norris, near the Ballenger Creek post office.

NEETABULA, O.—At Kingsville, this county, while workmen were engaged in digging a well in the vineyard of E. L. Leffingwell, a gusher of gas sends its appearance 25 a depth of 1,012 feet. There is great excitement in Kingsville over the discovery.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—Three small boys were injured by an explosion of dynamite with which they were playing. They were Edward Hanrahan, whose skull was fractured at the forehead, and James and William Mooney, who sustained slight injuries.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Emil L. Sprenger	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth M. Hopland	Pittsburgh
Michael Cucak	Rankin
Veronika Mojban	Rankin
Albert Beyer	Pittsburgh
Rebecca Bishof	Pittsburgh
Sam Cohen	Pittsburgh
Julia Baker	Pittsburgh
Abe Pittler	Pittsburgh
Bessie Green	Pittsburgh
Joseph Brooker	Clairton
Mary Pomatic	Mt. Oliver
Morris Greasman	Pittsburgh
Jane Moudil	Pittsburgh
Erich Winter	North Braddock
Emma Zimmermacher	North Braddock
Clarence O. Keller	Vineland, N. J.
Stella M. Fees	Pittsburgh
John Herberth	Pittsburgh
Regina Henrich	Pittsburgh

SHORT AND POINTED.

The Food Was Grape-Nuts.

It helps one to know the kind of food to select if they can learn the experiences others have had.

"I consider it my duty to let you know what Grape-Nuts Food has done for me. I was suffering from dyspepsia and daily stomach trouble. After taking many kinds of medicines without finding relief I saw a description of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and began using it regularly, and in less than two weeks my indigestion was entirely gone.

"When I began using the food I weighed, 135 pounds; I now weigh 160 pounds and feel stronger than I have ever felt before——————" Name and address given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO END STRIKE OF MINERS.

MEETINGS ARE CALLED

Action to Be Taken As Result of a Conference at Indianapolis.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

ALTOONA, PA., April 5.—Ex-President Bernard Rice of this mining district, who has been in conference with President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and Operator L. W. Robinson of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company in Indianapolis, today, wired instruction to District President Patrick Gilday that meetings of the miners are to be called at once for the purpose of considering concessions offered by the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company in behalf of a strike settlement. These meetings were called for tomorrow. District Secretary Richard Gilbert of the United Mine Workers said:

"The exact nature of the concessions offered by Mr. Robinson is not known here. It will be wired later. But in a general way I may say that Robinson has not offered to grant all the men desire, and for that reason I am not sure that the men will accept the offer. I regard the talk of strike settlement as premature."

INSTRUCTED FOR PATTISON.

Democrats Elect State Delegates at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., April 5.—The democratic county committee this afternoon, re-elected Hugh Gilmore chairman and John E. Cupp secretary. The following delegates to the democratic state convention were chosen:

Charles F. Long, Muncy; F. H. McMinn, R. R. Allen, H. C. Kellenbach and J. A. Hartman, Williamsport; D. E. Hostrander, Cammal; T. C. Corson, Hughesville, and H. D. Miller, Salladsburg. The delegates were instructed to vote for the Hon. Robert E. Pattison for governor.

Elopers Arrested and Released.

LISBON, O., April 5.—(Special.)—William Neville, a young farm hand, eloped with Leora Hawkins yesterday. The girl, who is but 16 years of age, worked for a farmer near Lisbon. The girl's mother swore out a warrant and had them arrested at Wellsville this morning, but ordered their release when they showed a marriage certificate. They had been married at New Cumberland, W. Va.

Hardman Piano.
The only piano that improves with use. Over fifty years before the public. Catalogue free. Exclusively sold by
FREDERICK'S Reliable Music Store,
623 Smithfield St. G. Schroeder, Mgr.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—On Friday, April 4, at 5 a. m., at her residence, 420 Emerson street, EMILY ANN ARMSTRONG, in her 56th year.

Services at her late home Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Burial at Steubenville on Monday.

AUGHINBAUGH—Suddenly, at 4:30 p. m., Wednesday, April 2, 1902, at his residence, Federal street extension, Allegheny, C. C. AUGHINBAUGH, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral later.

BYRNE—On Friday, April 4, 1902, at 7:30 a. m., at his residence, Woodville, Pa., LAWRENCE BYRNE, aged 57 years.

Funeral from the Catholic church, Homestead, Pa., on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

FITLER—On Friday morning, April 4, 1902, of diphtheria, JOSEPHINE PHIL. LIPS FITLER, daughter of Frederick Kay and Frederica Crosman Fitler.

Funeral and interment private.

FINCKE—On Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10:05 a. m., MARY B. (nee Eggers), wife of William Fincke, Sr., at her residence 815 Butler street, Etna, aged 62 years.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at German United Protestant church, at 2:30. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[McKeesport (Pa.) and Cleveland (O) papers please copy.]

FULTON—On Friday, April 4, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John C. Lashley, 97 Wheeler avenue, Allegheny, MRS. NANCY CROUSE FULTON, aged 58 years.

Services at the above residence this evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday at Bellaire, O.

HOUGH—On Saturday, April 5, 1902, at 6:53 a. m., at his residence, Ingram, Pa., ALONZO A. HOUGH, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian church at Ingram Monday at 1 p. m. Interment in Allegheny cemetery.

KING—On Saturday, April 5, 1902, at 7:30 a. m., MISS DESSA KING.

Funeral services at her late residence, 420 Noble street, East End, on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Turentum, Pa.

LLOYD—On Friday, April 4, 1902, at 11:30 a. m., at his residence, 5712 Wellesley avenue, East End, WALTER B., son of David W. and Martha Lloyd, aged 26 years.

Funeral services this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Interment private on Monday.

MARTON—On Monday, March 31, 1902, at 9:45 p. m., at the residence of his son, Junius S. Marton, No. 4908 Dearborn street, JAMES J. MARTON.

Notice of funeral later.

(Connellsville and Uniontown papers please copy.)

MILLER—On Saturday morning, April 5, 1902, FRANK MILLER, M. D.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 6424 Penn avenue, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MILLER—On Saturday, April 5, 1902, at 3:45 a. m., MISS MARY Y. MILLER, aged 49 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, W. J. Miller, 31 Summerset street, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILLIPS—Saturday morning, at 3:45 o'clock, EMELINE M., wife of William S. Phillips, aged 68 years.

Funeral from the family residence, Robinson township, Monday, April 7, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Speer's livery, No. 84 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, at 12 o'clock noon.

RYAN—On Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10:30 p. m., at the family residence, 9?? East Diamond street, Allegheny, ELLEN, wife of Michael Ryan, in her 31st year.

Funeral on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, Sherman avenue and Ohio street, at 9. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TAYLOR—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bartells, 1521 Market street, Allegheny, MRS. SARAH W. TAYLOR, widow of Charles Taylor.

Funeral from the residence, 1521 Market street on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALKER — On Saturday morning, April 5, at 5 o'clock, MRS. MARY WALKER (nee Espey), in her 88th year.

Funeral services at her son's residence, No. 31 Beltzhoover avenue, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment in Bethel cemetery.

J. HENRY LONG, Funeral Director and Embalmer
Private Chapel, 512 Sandusky St. Carriages for Hire.
Tel. North Bell 15; P. & A. 52.
BELLEVUE, Pa. Office No. 205 Lincoln ave. Phone 224-1.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's beautiful cemetery; 20 minutes from Pittsburgh; on Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; lovely view from avenue. Park lawn plan, with private station, railway station. Prices $25 to $100 per lot; graves in lots fifty cents per square foot. Office, 84 Fifth ave. Phone 2253 Grant.

LOCAL NEWS
OF ALL PITTSBURGH

Three Cities, Forty-Five Boroughs, Twenty-Six Townships. Population, 726,064. Area, Square Miles, 316.22. Fifth in Volume of Bank Clearings. Fourth in Rank Among Cities.

Contagious Diseases—Four cases of typhoid fever and two of scarlet fever were reported to the bureau of health yesterday.

The Homestead Graduates—Sixteen scholars will be graduated by the Homestead high school this year. The commencement exercises will be on May 28.

Work on New Cemetery—Work will be started this week on the new Grandview cemetery in North Versailles township. There are 168 acres and $50,000 will be spent beautifying the grounds.

A large bunch of Eastern Ohio school teachers passed through last night on their way from Washington, where they had been spending their Easter vacation. There were 166 young women in the party.

J. H. Jones, contracting agent for the Illinois Steel Company, is at the Hotel Griswold. "I have just come in from Cleveland," he said, "where I placed a contract for some open hearth furnaces. The contract will amount to $50,000."

Girl Held for Larceny—Lena Berger, 22 years of age, of Bell avenue, McKees Rocks, was held for court yesterday, on a charge of larceny, preferred by G. A. Bass, of No. 28 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, who said she tried to steal a pair of earrings from his store.

Brakeman Was Run Over—Walter Bloom, 23 years of age, of Port Perry, a brakeman on the Union railroad, was run over by his train at Bessemer at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and so badly injured he cannot recover. He was taken to Mercy hospital.

Loafers Were Arrested—Acting under instructions from Inspector Robert S. Gray, Policeman William Campbell arrested 12 men, nine of them negroes, in Frankstown avenue and Penn avenue, East End, last night, and locked them up in No. 6 police station on a charge of corner loafing.

Muth Will Read Paper—Superintendent of Police Henry Muth of Allegheny and Chief of Police William Bennett of Braddock will read papers at the convention of the National Association of Chiefs of Police in Louisville, commencing May 7. Director A. H. Leslie of Pittsburgh is president of the association.

G. H. Morse of Williams Bros. & Morse, contractors of Cleveland, is at the Seventh Avenue hotel. "I am simply here waiting for the decision on the bids offered for the connecting link of the Wabash railroad between Mingo Junction and Jewett. The stretch of road will be 23 miles, and will cost about $12,000 a mile."

A Wild Car's Flight—Boys loosened the brakes on an empty freight car on the West Penn railroad, at Harmarville, and it was started down grade toward Bulton, increasing speed with every foot. Fortunately there was no train near at the time. Before any damage was done, the car jumped the track and rolled down to the river's edge.

Dr. Juan Cuestas, minister from Uruguay, South America, accompanied by his secretaries, J. P. Etchegary and Arturo Pratt, passed through the city last night from Mexico, where they had been attending the Pan-American congress. They were en route to Washington, whence they will go to London to attend the coronation of King Edward.

Thomas McNeil, Jr., of the East End gave a batchelor dinner to 20 of his friends at the Hotel Henry last night. He will be married to Miss Mary Frances Williamson in the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, East End, on Tuesday evening. A reception will be held at the Hotel Schenley, after which the couple will take a wedding trip to California.

Wagon Struck by Train—Joseph Williams, 36 years of age, of Walnut street, McKeesport, was in a wagon which was struck by a train at the North avenue crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, McKeesport, yesterday morning. The horse was killed, the wagon demolished and Williams received such injuries that he is not expected to recover.

The Wilmerding Hill Again—A street car ran away on the Wilmerding hill yesterday morning because the brake refused to work. At the foot of the hill it jumped the track. John Womble and a negro employed on the road were injured. They were taken to the McKeesport hospital. There was but one other man on the car, and he was not injured.

Hurt in Motor Engine Wreck—Joseph Broton, a coal miner living at Canonsburg, was brought to the West Penn hospital for treatment yesterday. He was employed in the Pittsburgh & Buffalo Kaiser mine, near Canonsburg, and was caught on Friday in a wreck of the motor engine used in the mine. One leg was broken and he was crushed about the stomach. His condition is very critical.

Painters Are Active—Painters of Homestead will meet this afternoon in McClure's hall, in that borough, to arrange for the establishment this week of their new wage scale, the same as the Pittsburgh agreement. It is said that all but one employer have agreed to the terms. Frank E. Smith, business agent of the painters, has organized a new local in McKees Rocks, taking in all painters in that borough, Sheridan and Coraopolis. He will soon form a new local of the men at Sewickley.

Injuries Probably Fatal—Car No. 30 on the Bloomfield line struck James Simpson, a laborer, aged 55, living in Stockholm avenue, on the Twenty-eighth street hill, at the corner of Thirtieth street and Penn avenue at 8:15 last night, and Simpson will probably die. At the West Penn hospital his injuries were found to include a severe concussion of the brain. Simpson is a character in Lawrenceville. He is a widower and has a son in the army. Motorman W. A. Hall, No. 834 Ophelia street, was in charge of the car.

Both Were Arrested—W. R. Hill, a constable attached to the office of Alderman J. D. Welker, No. 6016 Center avenue, and Henry Morgan, a prisoner who had been committed to jail for disorderly conduct, became involved in a fight while waiting for a car at the corner of Center and Highland avenues yesterday afternoon at 2:40 o'clock and both constable and his prisoner were arrested by Officer Patrick Kiley. The fight was severe while it lasted and the officer felt justified in charging both with disorderly conduct. They were locked up in No. 6 police station. Constable Hill was later released on furnishing $50 bail.

Preparing for Banquet—The regular monthly meeting of the Americus Republican club was held at its clubhouse, corner Fourth street and Penn avenue, last evening. Five new applicants for membership were presented by the membership committee and elected members of the club. The banquet committee reported that everything is progressing nicely for the banquet that is to be given at the Hotel Henry on Saturday, April 26. This date is taken because Grant's birthday, the 27th, falls on Sunday. The entertainment committee will give a euchre to the members and their friends on Thursday evening, April 17, at the club parlors. Handsome prizes will be awarded to the successful contestants.

Smallpox Causing Trouble—Smallpox in Sharpsburg is causing lots of people trouble and some are afraid to go to the postoffice to get their mail, as there is smallpox in the building. Yesterday morning, Mrs. William Earle, 30 years of age, wife of a railroad engineer, who has rooms in the Wimmer block, No. 705 Main street, was found to have the disease. The building is a three-story double brick. On the lower floors are the postoffice and a grocery store. On the upper floors live eight families and there is a dentist's office there. Miss Flora Jones, a school teacher, was in the dentist's. She was included in the quarantine with the eight families and the dentist. The postoffice and the store were not quarantined.

Principals Will Banquet—The regular monthly round table of the Allegheny County Principals' association was held yesterday afternoon in Hartzinpolis hall, Fourth avenue. There was a good attendance, but the session was comparatively short, owing to the absence of Prof. E. D. Endsley, of Tarentum, who was to have read a paper for discussion by the members, on "Function of the High School." The association decided to hold its annual banquet early next month, and President L. W. Colebank appointed a committee, consisting of S. S. Baker, Ingram; Milo H. Miller, of Elizabeth, and W. E. Barger, of Sewickley, to make arrangements for the affair. T. C. Ross, of West Homestead, was elected to membership in the association.

Teeth Extracted

Painlessly in each and every case by our method of administering Air or Gas or by our own safe preparation applied to the gum—positively no sore gums or bad after effects follow and always safe under the personal care of Drs. Urling. During our sixteen years' practice here we have extracted PAINLESSLY teeth for thousands of people who would gladly testify to our ability in this line.

Corrugated Suction Plate and extracting..... $10 per Set

Made and owned only by us—light, thin, strong, and always stick up fast.

FAVORITE WAS WINNER IN STAR OAKLAND EVENT

Nones Won the Waterhouse Handicap Easily in the Last Half Mile.

JACKSON WAS SUCCESSFUL

He Guided Three Winning Ponies to Victory in the Races—Twelve-to-One Shot Took the Fairmont Handicap in a Drive by a Head.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Nones gained an easy victory in the Waterhouse handicap, the feature of the card at Oakland to-day. The event, which was at two miles, was valued at $2,500, and attracted a field of five. Nones was favorite, with Siddons next in demand. Frangible and Lizella set the pace together for part of the journey, but when Ransch cut Nones loose in the last half mile he assumed command and won easily from Siddons, who closed gamely. Frangible was third. First money amounted to $2,000.

The Fairmont handicap at a mile and a sixteenth resulted in a good contest. Commissioner Forster, at 12 to 1, winning in a drive by a head from Antolee, the favorite. Alsono was considered a good thing for the 2-year-old race but was slow to get going. Honiton won handily. Jackson rode three winners.

Weather raining; track good.

First race, futurity course—E. M. Brattain, 114, L. Jackson, 4 to 5, won; Golden Cottage, 117, L. Daly, 4 to 1, second; Dandy, 117, Hoar, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:12.

Second race, half mile, 2-year-olds, purse—Honiton, 106, L. Jackson, 2½ to 1, won; Alsono, 106, Ransch, 2 to 5, second; Deutschland, 106, Troxler, 8 to 1, third. Time, :48¾.

Third race, 13-16 mile, selling—Diomed, 110, Troxler, 6 to 1, won; Diderot, 113, Conley, 12 to 1, second; Dr. Boyle, 116, Ransch, even, third. Time, 1:21¾.

Fourth race, 2 miles, Waterhouse handicap—Nones, 116, Ransch, 7 to 10, won; Siddons, 108, L. Jackson, 4 to 1, second; Frangible, 107, Knight, 8 to 1, third. Time, 3:28.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Commissioner, Forster, 100, L. Daly, 12 to 1, won; Antolee, 106, Troxler, 6 to 5, second; Maggyle, 103, Battalo, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:47¼.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Tower of Candles, 108, L. Jackson, even, won; John Peters, 104, Ransch, 9 to 5, second; Kitty O'Kelly, 109, Troxler, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:13¾.

Entries for Monday:

First race, ⅝ mile, selling—Elkarn, Marivenee, Modder, 118; Canderos, 121, Novia, 119; Claire Nolan, Caleta Mia, 116; Victoria S., 104; Sleeping Child, Sir Claus, 106; Black Thorn, 109.

Second race, half mile, 2-year-olds—Jockey Club, Clivoso, Leo Nolan, 111; Orfeo, 113; Alsono, 110; Arabo, 113; Deutschland, 113; Fire Dance, Josie Wheeler, 108; Estry List, 113.

Third race, 7 furlongs, selling—Sir Hampton 106; Tissona, Devereaux, 103; Slap Dash, 100; Obia, 104; Diderot, El Oriente, 109; Eonic, 98.

Fourth race, mile, handicap—Water Scratch, 98; Beau Ormonde, Headwater, Col. Ballantyne, 102; Constellator, 103.

Fifth race, mile and 100 yards, selling—El Fisa, Lento, 96; Gleaning, 98; El Rio, 112; McNamara, 103; Peccy, 102; Lodestar, 107; Marshall Neil, Phil Archibald, 111; Constable, 108; Antolee, 105; Fridolin, 101.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Bab Bernots, Parsifal, 106; Diomed, The Singer, Impromptu, Kickumbob, Mike Strauss, 109; Sly, 113; Flourish, Alicia, 107; Divina, 117.

WINNERS AT BENNINGS.

A Big Crowd Was Present Yesterday to See Downfall of All but Two Favorites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—A large crowd witnessed the sport at the Bennings track today. Only two favorates finished first. Weather clear. Track fast. Summary:

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400—Meisenger, 120, McCue, 6 to 2, won; Early Eve, 122, Burns, 3 to 5, second; Apple Jack, 117, Landry, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:11.

Second race, ½ mile, purse $400—Mericanna, 107, Booker, 4 to 1, won; Sir Knight, 112, Odom, even, second; Tribesman, 107, Shea, 12 to 1, third. Time, :50 4-5.

Third race, hunters' steeplechase, about 2½ miles, purse $400—Headland, 155, Carson, 6 to 2, won; Champion, 158, Mr. Hayes, 7 to 2, second; Mentrip, 148, Johnson, 10 to 1, third. Time, 5:20 1-5.

Fourth race, handicap steeplechase, about 2½ miles, purse $400—George W. Jenkins, 135, O'Donnell, 9 to 5, won; Silent Friend, 132, Miller, 6 to 1, second; Dreameron, 152, Carson, 4 to 5, third. Time, 5:57 2-5.

Fifth race, mile and 40 yards, purse $400—Lamp O'Loo, 114, Burns, 8 to 5, won; Handicapper, 102, Cramer, 20 to 1, second; Chain of Mine, 85, Thompson, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:48.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs, purse $400—Intrusive, 120, Odom, 8 to 1, won; Hilnsell, 115, Brennan, 7 to 5, second; Fonsoluca, 100, Wonderly, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:28 2-5.

Entries for Monday:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Elizabeth Mean, 116, Ninonia, 111; Alack, 107, Illuminate, 106; Rose, 104; Quixade, Maru, 101; Frivol, Asgrey, Happy Day, 99.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—First Chord, Blue Peter, Toscan, Tom Mayben and Blue Orange, 107; Mount Hope, 104; Aurifer, 101.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Lamp O'Lee, 118; Cormorant, 116; All Saints, Ninonia, 106; Hendricks, Alpace, Handicapper, 105; Water Alone, 104; Prince Picadilly, 97; Ben Wiking, 93; Obstinate Simon, 95; Gray Morn, 93; Ante Up, 91; Curtsey, 90; Flara, 86.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs—Tom Mayblin, 112; Elder Bellfs, 103; Royal Badge, Prodigal Son, Blue Miracle, 102; Mystic Belle, 99; Optimist, 94.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Redpath, 126; Himself, 122; Pigeon Post, 116; Essene, 116; Olgeti, 111; Trump, 100; Benckart, 104; Tenagra, 98; Hampshire, 97.

Sixth race, mile and 40 yards—Fabius, 112; Florad, 108; Woodchurch, 92; May J. Inkling, Rendezvous, 87.

M'CLELLAND RETURNS.

His Manager Will Post Forfeit With Siler to Meet Any Featherweight.

Jack McClelland, with Billy Corcoran, his manager, returned to Pittsburgh yesterday from Denver, where McClelland was to have met Kid Broad. Corcoran says politics prevented the bout, though advance sales reached $2,000.

Corcoran says he tried unsuccessfully to get on a bout with Young Corbett, in a tent, or any old place, for any kind of a purse or for glory alone. He says he will post next week a $500 forfeit with George Siler in Chicago for McClelland to meet any featherweight in the world.

Harvard Defeated Maine.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 5.—Harvard won her first ball game of the season today, defeating University of Maine by a score of 8 to 2 on Holders' Field.

TRUST BUSINESS UPSET.

Sweeping Decision of Connecticut Court Gives Foreign Trust Companies a Hard Blow.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 5.—A decision which threatens to upset the business of a score of trust companies doing business as foreign corporations in this state, has been rendered by the supreme court of errors. It refers to the administration of estates and means, in brief, that no foreign corporation, although specially chartered in other states, has the right to act as administrator of Connecticut estates.

The application of a trust company to act as administrator is denied by the court on the ground that, as a foreign corporation, it is denied by statute the right to carry on the business of deceased persons. The sweeping effect of this decision may be seen from the fact that at present there are perhaps 20 foreign corporations handling some of the largest Connecticut estates.

TO TEST THE WAR TAX.

American Sugar Refining Company Sues for Recovery of $1,900,000.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dr. Herman C. R. Herold, collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of New Jersey, has been served with a summons in a suit for $1,900,000, brought in the New Jersey supreme court by the American Sugar Refining company, which sues to recover the amounts paid to Collector Herold for taxes under the war tax act.

It is understood the suit is to test the constitutionality of the law.

RAW MATERIAL FOR YALE TEAM

MADE A FAIR SHOWING ON THE EASTER TRIP.

Donald Thompson of Pittsburgh Has a Chance for a Place as Shortstop on the 'Varsity Baseball Team if He Shows Improvement.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 5.—The event of the week in athletics at Yale has been the return of the university baseball team from the annual Easter vacation trip through the south. The team returned in much higher favor among the under-graduates than it held when the players left New Haven ten days ago. At that time the team was regarded as simply a squad of ragged recruits with very few visible possibilities. The team returns with the declaration of the coaches that these players have possibilities.

While this is not a definite statement, it does show that Yale is more hopeful about her nine. The work done by the players during the southern trip was really a surprise to Yale men, who expected to see the nine loose practically every game.

Profited by Defeat.

Just before the team started away, Yale defeated the Manhattan college nine, which is composed chiefly of professionals. On the first day of the trip the Elis went down before the Manhattan team in New York, by a score of 5 to 3. This was discouraging, but the green men on the team seem to profit by it to such an extent that, on the following day, they whipped the strong Georgetown university team by a score of 8 to 2.

Stimulated by this victory, the boys from New Haven proceeded to do up the Artillery school at Fortress Monroe. The Elis won this game by the overwhelming score of 33 to 6. From Fortress Monroe, Yale went to Charlottesville, Va., where a game was played with the University of Virginia nine.

Couldn't Run the Bases.

There the Elis played the Virginians to a standstill, and probably lost the game because of the fact that darkness came on before it was finished. From the University of Virginia, Yale went back to Washington, D. C., to play Georgetown university in the final game of the series. It was in this contest that the New Haveners met the proposition of base running and were defeated by a score of 2 to 1, in a close and brilliant contest. The loss of this game was, by the critics, attributed to Yale's lack of knowledge of the art of running bases. Except for this defeat both players and coachers were satisfied.

Yale's Material for 1902.

Capt. Guernsey took 16 players with him on this trip. They were as follows: Pitchers, Garvin, Patten and McKelvy; catchers, Winslow and Welton; first basemen, Chittenden and Littlefield; second baseman, De Saulles; shortstops, Thompson and Miller; third baseman, Guernsey (captain); left fielders, Shaw and Cote; center fielder, Barnwell, and right fielders, Ward and Wear. Of this squad Welton, Chittenden, De Saulles, Miller, Shaw and Cote had never before played with a 'varsity nine. Of the remaining 10, Capt. Guernsey was the only man who had played regularly on the Yale team through an entire season. Patten and McKelvy were substitute pitchers last season, but they did not get into any of the big games. The same is true of Winslow, the catcher.

Nearly All New Men.

Littlefield is also practically a new man, as he had never before played in any 'varsity games. De Saulles is well known on the gridiron, but has not played baseball since he came to college. Don Thompson tried for the nine last season, but did not even get a place as substitute in the big games. Barnwell has played for several years, but has always been kept out of the regular games by some sickness. Ward and Wear were both first substitutes last season.

Of the new men Cote probably did the best work; he is originally a pitcher, but has recently shifted to left field. At this position he displayed a great deal of good headwork in his fielding and at the bat did unusually good work for a freshman. His batting record shows that he found the ball often and successfully.

Pittsburgher Has a Chance.

Miller is another freshman who did good work during the trip through the south. As against Donald Thompson at shortstop, Miller was superior in batting, but not so good as Thompson in the field. Thompson, who is the son of O. D. Thompson of Pittsburgh, one of Yale's most famous athletes of the class of '70, covers shortstop in good style and is quite clever in handling difficult grounders and in getting the ball through to first base. But neither Miller nor Thompson have yet displayed great qualities for this position, and both are likely to be placed on the substitute's bench if a better player can be found for this position.

At first base Middlefield and Chittenden are in about the same relative positions that Thompson and Miller occupy in the race for shortstop.

DESERVED THE PRIZES.

Performances at Last Night's Contest in Welsh Baptist Church Were Unusually Meritorious.

A musical and literary contest was held last night in the Chatham Street Welsh Baptist church. The program covered duets, solos, choruses, recitations and the like; and, altogether, made a delightful entertainment. The contest was interspersed with special selections by Miss Elmore Knight of New Castle. Miss Knight sang "Asthore" with much feeling.

"The Black Monk," from Songs of Wales, was probably the most interesting contest of the night. It was won by David Stevens. Another excellent rendition was Miss Hattie Jones' "This Garden Now," which won the prize. Prof. Lewis Watkins was the adjudicator in music. There were several recitations and debates in Welsh. David Lloyd, the baritone, was noticed at the gathering, and on being invited sang. The contest closed with the chorus, "Teach Me, O Lord."

MILLIONS AT STAKE.

Finding of an Old Bible Likely to Settle Estate's Ownership.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 5.—(Special.)—Unearthed among rubbish in the loft of an old barn in Huron county, O., where it had been hidden from view for many years, an ancient Bible may establish the claims of many heirs to an estate of many millions.

According to the statement of M. J. Dunham of this city, who has just returned from a two months' trip through the west and northwest in an effort to locate the descendants of Adam Case, the vast estate of the late Leonard Case of Cleveland, eventually will enrich hundreds of his descendants, owing to the discovery of the old Bible.

WESTERN FINANCIAL AGENT.

U. S. Steel Corporation Said to Own One-Fifth Interest in Chicago Concern.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The first meeting of the Federal Trust and Savings Company, which, it is said, will be the financial agent of the United States Steel Corporation in the west, was held here today. A board of 12 directors was elected.

The steel company, which is credited with owning one-fifth of the stock, is represented by E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the steel company.

Bartlett Furnace—Warm House.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty, st.

THE "WEEK OF SELF DENIAL" TO BE CELEBRATED

Salvation Army Workers Will Hold Many Special Services.

NO LUXURIES ALLOWED

Amount That Members Save by Denying Themselves Certain Privileges and Delicacies Will Be Contributed to a Fund.

Today begins the "Week of Self-denial" in every branch of the Salvation Army throughout the world. Gen. Booth, through Commandant Booth-Tucker, head of the army in this country, has issued a special letter to his workers in every district of the United States, urging them to make the week of "self-denial" a notable one in the year's work. Adjt. Miss Adelaide Denis, who has charge of the local army's downtown corps, made public announcement of the week at the close of the open air meeting last night, and also at the close of the services in the Diamond street barracks.

During this week corps throughout the two cities will hold special services and a united effort will be made to make it for the increase of army work.

Special Services Planned.

At the open air meetings in every district, there will be special services each night of the week. In the Lawrenceville district where the work of the army has increased much during the past six months, several prominent preachers will deliver sermons in the corps' quarters in Butler street.

While this public work of making renewed efforts to save souls and spread the principles of Gen. Booth is one of the essentials of the "Self-denial Week," it is not the main essential. Over and above all this the members of the army throughout the world carry out to the letter the meaning of the phrase "self-denial," by denying themselves certain luxuries and delicacies and practicing various commendable acts of charity. Total abstinence from certain foods is required and the aiding of the poor.

Luxuries Are Denied.

A feature of the "Self-denial Week" is a "denial fund." The members and friends of the army contribute to this fund the cost of the certain delicacy from which they have abstained, or make offerings as they choose.

Adjt. Denis has made special preparations to make this week a notable one in the downtown district. She will conduct two special services in the Diamond street barracks today, at both of which she will explain the nature of "Self-denial Week." Adjt. Denis has succeeded in creating more enthusiasm among the workers in the downtown districts since she has taken charge, the meetings in the barracks being larger and productive of good.

Strong Corps Downtown.

There are now nearly 25 active workers in the downtown corps. The barracks are filled every night with that portion of humanity which has no particular spot to call "home." Many of these "homeless" ones become converted and make good workers in the cause.

On the South Side and the hilltops the army has also done a remarkable good. The home for "stray ones" in Grandview avenue, has accomplished remarkable work, since it was established there nearly two years ago. Special services will be held there during this week, and also in the East End districts. The local workers expect Booth-Tucker to make a tour of the city this spring, but no date, as yet, has been set.

OLIVER H. STINSON SERIOUSLY INJURED

Was Struck by Birmingham Car and Pinned Under It for Half Hour. He May Die.

Oliver H. Stinson, of the firm of Stinson, Kennedy & Co., plumbers, No. 218 Wood street, was struck by a Birmingham traction car last night at 10 o'clock and probably fatally injured. For more than a half hour Mr. Stinson lay on the ground, jammed in between the trucks of the car. Several women passengers were overcome at hearing his cries when the car struck him and had to be removed to the waiting room of the Castle Shannon railroad, near the Smithfield street bridge.

Mr. Stinson was crossing Carson street when the car ran him down. The emergency wagon of the traction company was two miles away, and during the time required to bring it there the wounded man lay under the car, fully conscious. The car was lifted from his body with jack screws. He was taken to the South Side hospital, where it was found that his right arm was nearly cut off and that his face was so lacerated that he will be disfigured for life if he recovers. A relative called at the hospital and asked that Mrs. Stinson be not notified until this morning. Mr. Stinson lives on Bailey avenue.

A NOTABLE CELEBRATION.

Four of Grant's Brigade Commanders Likely to Be Here for Appomattox Day.

From present indications the Appomattox day celebration of Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, next Wednesday night, will be the most notable the organization has ever held. There are but few men now living who commanded brigades in Grant's army when Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, and four of this small number will probably be present at the coming celebration. Three are Maj. Gen. S. B. Young, U. S. A.; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine and Gen. A. L. Pearson of this city, who have promised to be present. A fourth, Gen. Richard Coulter of Greensburg, will come down to the celebration if his health will permit. On the day of Lee's surrender Sheridan's bugler was Benjamin Hoffman, who now resides on Mt. Washington. He will attend the celebration and will have with him the bugle he used in the service.

The celebration will be held in the German Benefical Union hall, Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. The program will include the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," by Mrs. J. Sharp McDonald, singing by the Temple quartet and the recitation of "The Battle of Lookout Mountain," by Miss Elizabeth Randall of Geneva college, Beaver Falls. The meeting will be open to the general public.

OF INTEREST TO THE MASSES.

The Industrial Federation of America Aiming to Abate the Contention Between Capital and Labor.

The Hon. George D. Alden, a former justice of New York, now acting as counsel for the Industrial Federation of America, is in the city for the purpose of establishing an agency for the sale of the stock of the corporation aforenamed. Judge Alden is stopping at the Hotel Henry. The corporation he represents has been pronounced one of the most phenomenal successes by the great daily newspapers of New York city. In the scope of its operations, being confined directly to the real estate and financial lines it apparently solves the great and hazardous question of capital and labor. A prospectus of the Federation outlining fully the functions of its proposed operations, may be found on another page of this issue. The members of the Federation of Labor may profit by giving the same a careful perusal. During his stay in this city Judge Alden will be pleased to meet any one interested in the evolution idea of the advancement of labor.

DETECTIVE AID FOR THE CROOKS

REPORTER APPARENTLY UNCOVERS POLICE CORRUPTION.

Impersonating the Thief, He Declares He Discussed With Central Office Sergeants Plans for Protection of Robbers. Revelations of a Fence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—Sensational disclosures were made to-day to District Attorney Jerome and his assistants by New York Herald reporters and those who had worked in collusion with them. These statements describe in detail the intimate association of detective sergeants connected with the central bureau with professional thieves, pickpockets, "fences" and other criminal characters. The men who are most directly implicated in these revelations have put up a stout denial and assert that in encouraging the men with whom they have had close dealings for a week or more, they were simply leading them on to ultimate exposure and arrest.

Corruption in Detective Bureau.

The controversy has resolved itself into a question of veracity between the detective sergeants and those who are now prepared to give sworn evidence against them and who began to do so to-day under oath. The evidence already adduced indicates that corrupt methods prevail among trusted employes of the central detective bureau.

C. S. Cowenhoven, a reporter, for more than a week has mingled on terms of intimacy with thieves and crooks and has masqueraded successfully as one of their number. In that capacity he has discussed with accredited detective sergeants plans for the protection of himself and his supposed associates in the commission of crime. He has discussed the price to be paid for immunity from arrest. To one detective a sum of money was paid as his share of the proceeds of a supposed pocket-picking exploit.

A Notorious Fence.

On another occasion a watch, the description and number of which had previously been noted by the district attorney, was successfully disposed of in the establishment of a notorious "fence," to which the supposed thief had been directed by a detective sergeant. Complaint was subsequently made at police headquarters of the loss of the watch by a resident of Newark, N. J., who accurately gave its description and number. Despite the fact that a detective attached to that office had accepted the confidence of the supposed thief and assisted him in disposing of the plunder, the Newark citizen from whom the watch presumably was stolen received no satisfaction at police headquarters nor has he learned any news of the missing property.

In the case of the watch there is sworn evidence which will be corroborated by witnesses who observed the meeting, that a sum of money was accepted by a detective sergeant as his share of the supposed plunder. Another cash sum also was received in the case of a pocketbook which the fictitious thief professed to have purloined.

THE PRINCE OF WALES WOULD BE WELCOMED

Diplomatic Reasons Why Me May Accept the Invitation to Visit New York City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—If the prince of Wales attends the opening of the new chamber of commerce building in New York, he will receive a cordial welcome from officials of the government. Deep interest was manifested in official and diplomatic circles today when it became known that an invitation had been extended to the prince to visit this country.

The action of the British government on the invitation is problematical, but it would not surprise diplomats should it be accepted. It is pointed out that Germany recently sent Prince Henry on a visit for the avowed purpose of improving the relations between the two governments; and France is to be officially represented in the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statue of count de Rochambeau. Consequently, it would not be out of place or an unwise stroke of diplomacy, for Great Britain to send the heir of the British throne to New York when the new chamber of commerce building is opened.

For the entertainment of Prince Henry congress appropriated $40,000, and an appropriation of $10,000 has been made for the entertainment of the French representatives. Congress undoubtedly will make a similar appropriation in anticipation of the visit of the British prince, though, doubtless, when the bill containing the provision before congress, some pro-Boer speeches will be made.

The president has decided not to ask congress for a special appropriation to defray the expenses of the representatives of the United States to the coronation of the king. The civilian representatives will pay their own expenses, and the army and navy officers will be given mileage.

POLICEMAN'S BRAVE ACT.

Officer William Cune Stopped Runaway After Girl Driver Had Fainted.

The horse ridden by Miss Jean McCloy, daughter of Albert W. McCloy, the Wood street stationer, ran away yesterday noon and but for the bravery and quickness of a policeman she might have been killed or badly injured.

The young lady had left her home, No. 6032 Stanton avenue, but a few minutes before and when at Baum and Rebecca streets the horse took fright and ran away.

Miss McCloy dropped down from the seat in a faint and the horse, unchecked and ungulded, dashed up Baum street to Highland avenue. When he reached the corner of Penn and Highland avenues Officer William Cune caught a portion of the harness, and after being dragged a short distance succeeded in stopping the wild flight of the animal.

Miss McCloy was taken to a drug store, where a physician attended her. Later she returned home on a street car. The horse ran at top speed for fully a mile and a half.

A DOLEFUL FORECAST.

Weather Man Refuses to Be Good, and Says "Rain Today."

Not content with the devastation of Easter Sunday's windstorm, the weather bureau insists on predicting rain for today, and that in opposition to the ardent desire of the people. There is only one bit of silver lining to the cloud which the prediction threatens for this city, and that is the hope that the forecast will not be fulfilled. There have been occasions within recent memory when the weather bureau was wrong, and it is hoped that history will repeat itself today.

At the local weather office last night it was stated that the rain will probably reach this section during this afternoon, and that it is coming from the middle west, which was reported cloudy, with rain falling at two points.

The reports from the west show that section of the country to be warming up rapidly and at several points the thermometer is reported to have gone up to 84 degrees during Saturday. A progressive rise in temperature is expected today in Pittsburgh.

Delightful Relief from Catarrh.—Here is one of a thousand such testimonies. The Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of catarrh. I was troubled with the disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself as entirely cured after using it for two months."—24.

SENATOR HANNA IS IN FAVOR OF LABOR UNIONS

Ohio Statesman Makes an Earnest Plea for Industrial Peace.

DUTIES FOR EMPLOYERS

Outlines Work Already Done by the National Civic Federation in Preventing Strikes—Gompers Opposed to Compulsory Arbitration.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 5.—Senator M. A. Hanna was the principal speaker tonight at the closing session of the sixth annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He divided his subject with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the question of the relation of capital and labor was ably discussed by the two speakers. Senator Hanna's topic was "Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration," and Mr. Gompers spoke on "Its Possibilities and Limitations."

Senator Hanna began his address by referring to the efforts of the National Civic Federation to effect a condition of industrial peace.

Several Strikes Prevented.

The industrial department of the civic federation, he said, although only two years old, had settled seven strikes in three months and prevented the occurrence of two strikes which would have rendered idle more than 200,000 men.

Senator Hanna stated that he had first become interested in the subject of the amicable adjustment of differences between employer and employe during the Ohio coal strike in 1874. At that time, he said, an agreement was entered into between the employers' association and the miners' union to meet each other and exert every effort for conciliation before resorting to drastic measures. As a result there were no more strikes of consequence in that region.

Plea for Industrial Peace.

"The necessities growing out of the vast productive capacity of this country," said Senator Hanna, "have forced the condition of aggregation of capital; the creation of wealth in concrete form. To absorb it and to render it available as an industrial investment we must have industrial peace. The civic federation is beginning to lay the foundation for such a result."

Owing to many nationalities represented among the laboring class, the speaker said, the work of the civic federation must be principally educational.

"This question," he continued, "rests in the people's hands. If we have not the sympathy of the people we cannot hope to succeed.

Believes in Organized Labor.

"My experience of 30 years as an employer has taught me that the employer is expected to go more than half way in meeting the employe. We are responsible to provide work and to see that the men shall receive a fair share of the benefits. I believe in organized labor, and it is a demonstrated fact that labor conditions are benefited when entrusted to an honest leader. Organized labor is a condition that must be met."

Senator Hanna denounced socialism as inimical to society and to industrial development. Socialistic ideas, he said, are "unamerican and unnatural to us as a people."

President Gompers' remarks referred chiefly to the question of strikes and lockouts. Much as a strike or a laboring man is to be deplored, he said, such action by the wage earner is the highest civilized expression of discontent among workmen. A strike is a protest against wrong and injustice when there is no other way of securing redress.

"Every means within the power of every man, capitalist, laborer or neutral," said the speaker, "should be exerted to avert strikes."

Worse Than Strikes.

"Yet there are some things worse than strikes, among them a degraded, debased or demoralized manhood. No matter what may be the result of a strike if the workmen's organization is maintained, an economic point has been gained or a social defeat prevented."

Mr. Gompers expressed opposition to compulsory arbitration as being valueless. He said the civic federation was endeavoring to bring about commercial and industrial success without friction.

The other speakers were the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, former United States minister to Turkey, and William H. Pfahler of the National Association of Iron Founders.

Largest Talking Machine House in Pittsburgh.

EDISON'S LATEST PHONOGRAPH PROPOSITION

Places this marvelous entertainer within the reach of every one.

UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

With the Edison Laboratory we will be able to supply all their Latest Improved Talking Machines and New Molded Records on terms that will enable every home to possess one of these wonderful inventions on your own terms.

Many do not know what a Phonograph is to the home—Like the Telephone, it has become almost a necessity.

AS AN ENTERTAINER Compared to the Piano or any other musical instrument it excels them all—reproducing sound in any form—whether one instrument or orchestral and band combinations, or the human voice, in operas, duets or solos as well as the black-faced minstrel Show.

IT NEEDS NO ACCOMPLISHED OPERATOR

Any child can operate it, yet it gives you the best music of the best operators on any instrument.

JUST THINK OF IT!

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

We have arranged to sell on small cash and weekly payments any of the EDISON PHONOGRAPHS or the VICTOR and MONARCH Disc Talking Machines on payments, as shown just opposite—Look at them—See us.

Special Payment Plan

Arranged according to the price of the machine you may wish to purchase.

$2.00 Cash and $1.00 Per Week
$5.00 Cash and $1.50 Per Week
$5.00 Cash and $2.50 Per Week
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We are the only house making any such liberal offer.

Don't wait until NEXT WEEK—get the machines NOW—terms free to everybody—Your credit is good with us. We carry at all times the largest stock of TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS west of New York. OUT OF TOWN AGENTS WANTED. Don't forget our new location—the big six-story building.

No. 632 SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE BENTEL CO.

Dealers Should Send for Our New Catalog.

Maidenhood and Womanhood

At the threshold of wedded life with its cares and responsibilities, what more appropriate could a bride consider than a box of the medicine that will keep the new family in perfect health.

"I took Cascarets myself and they are fine. I also have been giving them to my children with best results."
—Mrs. Davis, 419 E. Capitol St., Washington.

"Cascarets are the best medicine I ever tried. I cannot be too grateful for them."
—Mrs. Ella Sanders, Fox, Mo.

"I was for a long time troubled with constipation and catarrh of the throat. Am now using Cascarets with good results and am satisfied I will be entirely cured."—Mrs. H. F. Young, 419 Champlain Ave., Chicago.

"I have used Cascarets and must say they are wonderful. I recommend them to all my lady friends."—J. H. Mayes, Chariton, Ia.

"I have a tumor which all the doctors told me could be gotten rid of in no other way than with the knife, but I think the Cascarets are absorbing it nicely."
—Mrs. E. Dixon, Elsinore, Cal.

"Cascarets had strange effects in my case. I took them for worms and got rid of them, for about a year I had awful suffering from my right eye continually watering. After I took the second dose of Cascarets the eye got well and has been well ever since."—Mrs. Plowman, 444 Jessie St., San Francisco.

"About a year ago I went through a very difficult operation and since then suffered from severe headaches. I tried Cascarets and the result was wonderful. God bless you."
—Mrs. Moses Leece, Gilman, Colo.

There are many physical disturbances of the bodily functions connected with the change from maidenhood to womanhood, and the health and wholesome life not only of the bride, the new wife and prospective mother, but that of the new generation that is to be, depend upon keeping all operations of the digestive canal regular and natural with Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the only medicine that will do it gently yet surely without grip or gripe.

Cascarets

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 304

Preserves

—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for

Refined Paraffine Wax

in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and acid proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

WHY SHOULD BABY SUFFER WITH ECZEMA?

WHEN DR. HARRIS' WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, ZEMA-CURA, WILL BRING QUICK RELIEF.

Days and months of agony will be spared the baby if at the first appearance of Eczema you begin to use Zema-Cura. Baby will not dislike Zema-Cura and it will bring immediate relief and permanent cure. You need not fear to use Zema-Cura on the baby. This wonderful remedy was the result of years of patient labor by Dr. Harris to find a cure for the eczema of her own little daughter, Eugenia, whom prominent specialists had pronounced incurable. Little Eugenia was cured, and since then Zema-Cura has cured hundreds and thousands of babies. Mothers everywhere testify to its wonderful curing powers. In foundling and orphan asylums and other places of a similar nature Zema-Cura is generally and freely used. The doctors and nurses have learned that Zema-Cura will CURE when all else has failed.

"Dr. Harris:—We have used Zema-Cura in the Widows and Orphans Home of the L.O.O.F., and find it a most excellent remedy. It does what it was intended to do thoroughly and completely. We readily and cheerfully recommend the same to all in need of such remedies."—JENNIE LYDA, Matron, Home for Widows and Orphans of Odd Fellows of Penna., Beh Avon, Pa.

ZEMA-CURA

is a liquid, applied externally. It has none of the disagreeable features of a salve or ointment. It is the only CURE of skin diseases yet discovered. Zema-Cura will positively cure Eczema, Acne, Heat, Herpes, Lupus, Erysipelas, Urticaria (Nettle Rash), Barber's Itch, Mosquito Bites, Blackheads, Pimples and Blotches on the face, Hives, Burns, Cuts, or any itching condition of the skin or scalp. All druggists sell it. 50 cents and $1.00.

Remember! ZEMA-CURA is not one of the many "patent medicines" of the day. It is a doctor's prescription—a scientific compound that has been used for years by its discoverer, Dr. Harris, in daily practice. It has restored thousands of sufferers from torturing skin diseases to perfect health. If you will write to-day Dr. Harris will advise you fully and carefully regarding your case, and charge you absolutely nothing.

Address: Dr. M. M. HARRIS, The Zema-Cura Co., No. 3 West 22nd Street, New York City.

During the treatment of all skin diseases with ZEMA-CURA, externally, U-AH-MA, Dr. Harris' Blood Purifier, taken internally, will be found of great benefit. By acting on the excretory glands U-AH-MA eliminates the poison virus, and hastens and completes the cure. $1.00. Druggists, or express prepaid.

Sold in Pittsburgh by FLEMING & SON, Market St. and Diamond Square; MAY'S, 506-508 Market St.

Wide brim Philadelphia derbies in Brown shades $4 and $3.

I have an idea that you are getting a bit tired of that black derby of yours.

Have you seen our new spring colors?

The new Brown of our swell wide brim Phila. derbies appeals to the very best dressers of our patronage.

Because Tom, Dick and Harry don't wear brown is just the reason why you should.

Good dressers don't follow the crowd, they lead.

Court derbies or Phila. derbies, either black or the new browns, $4 and $3.

Dunlap and Youman styles at $2.25 and $1.75 in the new brown color or black.

OTTO GETTING
Fifth & Wylie
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PSYCHRATISM

The great discovery by Prof. Albert Vernon now given to the world for the first time. YOU WANT IT. You are not competent to combat the influences of the mind without it. Teaches how to develop

PERSONAL MAGNETISM,

By learning the principles on this grand science failure can be changed to success and the sick can be made well. It is a marvelous force available to the everyday man or woman. The power of putting another to sleep near a cause to greatly. Psychratism is a science and appeals to man's intellect and reason. It eliminates; makes truth of mystery and is the X-Ray of self-development and personal influence, enabling one to see and understand all that has been attributed to supernatural agency, hypnotism and occult influences during the past ages.

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in Psychratism is given to students or others at home. Those who cannot attend the personal course of a term to Rochester should send for

FREE 100-PAGE BOOK

Prof. Vernon's wonderful **PSYCHIC PHENOMENA** of the Twentieth Century, in which he f

Local Stocks Were Quite Active but Very Erratic and Irregular

WINDOW GLASS GIVEN ANOTHER BIG SHOVE UP

The Common Went to 60 3-8 With a Good Deal of Noise, but Later Reacted.

ELECTRIC SECONDS HIGHER

City Trust Advance $20 to a New High Record — Crucible Steels Were Weak and Lower—Philadelphia Co. Common Advanced.

The feature at the opening was distinctly in American Window Glass common, which opened up ⅜ at 58½, at which price 200 shares were sold. But it did not remain long at that point, the next sale being at 58¾ and a moment later at 59. At this figure 200 shares sold and ¼ more was then paid for a block of 500, and then 100. For a few moments the price fluctuated from 58¾ to 59¾, and then, with a well, Miller, a constant bull on the stock, bid 60. From that the excitement was intense for some moments, several hundred shares changing hands. At the close of the first half-hour 2,380 shares had been sold. A slight reaction occurred after 10:30, accompanied by a lull in the interest, and the price sagged a fraction. Later the buying became better and the price advanced to 60⅝, the sales for the day being 3,950 shares. The close was at 60, a gain of 1⅝ over Friday.

During the excitement in Window Glass not much else was thought of, the largest business being in United States Steel common, 700 shares selling at 42¾. This stock closed steady and in good demand at 42 bid for 1,000. River Coal common sold at 136 13¾ and was dull but a shade firmer. At this time Crucible Steel common was dull and unchanged, and the preferred in the same state. During the lull in Window Glass another boom started, being in Westinghouse Electric seconds. Prior to that time only 40 shares had sold at 98. The brokers suddenly perceived that the stock was selling at 99 in New York, and this quickly started a sympathetic movement here, the price jumping to 99 and later to 99¾, a new high record. The close was at 98¾, the excitement soon petering out, only 627 shares changing hands. Almost simultaneously with the movement in Electric there was a sharp break in Crucible Steel preferred, which started at 86¼ and quickly went down to 85¾, from which point it rallied to 86¼ and finally closed at that figure, sales having been 1,379 shares. The common was much less active, but was also weak and declined to 22¾ on sales of 885 shares. The close was ⅛ higher, a loss of ¼ for the day.

In the remaining sales there were no specially pronounced movements. Philadelphia Company common was a shade firmer and in fair demand, one house taking 400 shares at 49½, an advance of ¼ over Friday. That price was afterward bid for more. Ice common was fractionally lower at 13¾ for 100 shares. Pittsburgh Coal common was steady and practically unchanged at 24¾@24¾. The preferred was very dull at 92@93¾. Brewing issues were decidedly quiet and without appreciable change. Some scattering interest developed in the banking group and several small lots sold. The most notable changes, however, were in Second National bank, which was $10 lower at $740, and City Trust, which was $20 higher at $325, a new high record. For a Pittsburgh stock exchange seat $9,000, an advance of $50 and a new high record.

PITTSBURGH FEATURES.

Bank exchanges for the week gained $2,661,715 90.

Total sales Pittsburgh stock exchange yesterday 9,225 shares and $1,000 bonds; the week 46,499 shares, $77,000 bonds, 631 9-20 warrants, $220 script and 339 receipts.

Window Glass jumped to 60⅜. Closed 60. Sales 3,950 shares.

Crucible Steel closed 22¾ and the preferred at 86¼. Sales, preferred, 1,379 shares.

Electric seconds sold 627 shares. New high record at 99⅛. Closed 98¾.

700 United States Steel common sold at 42¾.

Coal stocks were dull but steady.

City Trust sold at $325.

Switch preferred made a new high record at 104½.

The following is a complete summary of yesterday's official transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange. It shows the change in the last preceding sales, the total sales of each security, the opening, high, low and closing prices and final bids and offers:

SECURITIES.	Total Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Ask.	Ch'ge
Citizens National Bank	10	110	110	110	110	108		0
Exchange National Bank	40	154½	154½	154½	154½	156	157	0
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh	20	740	740	740	740		750	0
City Trust Co.	10	325	*325	325	325			20 +
Colonial Trust Co.	20	370	370	370	370	370		0
Dollar Savings F. and T. Co.	2	251	251	251	251			0
Luster Mining Co.	30	12½	12½	12½	12½			0
Westinghouse Electric seconds	627	98	*99⅛	98	98¾	98¾	98¾	¾ +
American Window Glass common	3,950	58¾	60⅜	58¾	60	59½	60	1⅝ +
Consolidated Ice common	100	13½	13¾	13½	13¾		14	⅛ —
Crucible Steel	885	23	23	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	¼ —
Do preferred	1,379	86¼	86¼	85¾	86¼	86¼	86¼	½ —
United States Steel common	700	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42		0
M. K. & T. R. R. preferred	200	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾			¾ —
Marsden common	10	4	4	4	4	3¾	4	0
National Fire Proofing preferred	50	42	42	42	42	41¾	42¾	¾ —
Monongahela River Coal	200	13	13	13	13	12¾	13¼	⅛ +
Do preferred	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¾	0
Pittsburgh Coal	548	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾	24¾	25	0
Do preferred	220	92	93	92	93	92	92	½ +
Pittsburgh Brewing	80	27	27	27	27	26½	27	¼ —
Do preferred	25	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	45¾	45¾	¾ —
Philadelphia Co. common	400	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49¾	¼ +
Union Switch & Signal preferred	50	104½	*104½	104½	104½			½ +
Total	9,225							
Pittsburgh Brewing Co. 6s	$1,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	¾ +
Pennsylvania Railroad warrants	366							

*New high record.

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Humphries Miller writes of the steel stocks as follows: "The action of the steel stocks is disappointing to speculative holders, but the regularity with which dividends come along leaves no ground for complaint, so far as investors are concerned. The opposition of the United States Steel Corporation (ratified by the directors this week) to convert $200,000,000 of preferred stock into a like amount of 5 per cent second mortgage bonds, and the raising of an additional $50,000,000 by the sale of bonds, has undoubtedly acted as a wet blanket upon speculation. The advantage claimed by the promoters of it were not reasonably sure of the assent of the holders of the number and amount of stockholders; but the small stockholder who bought with a view to a permanent investment at a 7 per cent perferred stock, which had been bedged by the many highly desirable provisions, does not relish the idea of an additional mortgage to the extent of $50,000,000 coming in ahead of him with a lien upon the assets. The advantages seem will to allow to oppose his opinion to that of the eminent financiers who stand as sponsors for the larger scheme. The Steel Corporation, by the opposition suggests the possibility of the big combination becoming unwieldy. The statement of earnings for the year made a splendid showing, but there is nothing any more to be set upon the market for the stock, and other iron and steel shares dropped in sympathy. We still look favorably upon Crucible Steel, however, and there was good investment buying of the preferred all week, while there was a good demand for the common on the decline. We have frequently called attention to the opinion that engineering power and assets Crucible Steel should sell nearer a parity with United States Steel."

Turpentine and Rosin.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 67½@1 70. Turpentine dull, 47½@48.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing. Crude turpentine, nothing doing. Tar firm, $1.20.

The London Wool Market.

LONDON, April 5.—The arrivals of wool for the third series opened this week number 169,988 bales, including 65,000 forwarded direct. The imports of wool during the week were as follows: From Australasia, 7,000 bales; Queensland, 5,467 bales; Victoria, 7,849 bales; South Australia, 5,982 bales; New Zealand, 18,000 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 8,091; elsewhere, 1,930.

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THE PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

The public sales in detail were:

10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

200 A. W. Glass com... 58½
100 A. W. Glass com... 58¾
25 A. W. Glass com... 58⅝
20 A. W. Glass com... 58¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 59
100 A. W. Glass com... 59
50 A. W. Glass com... 59
500 A. W. Glass com... 59½
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
100 A. W. Glass com... 59½
100 A. W. Glass com... 59½
100 A. W. Glass com... 59½
100 A. W. Glass com... 59⅝
75 A. W. Glass com... 59⅝
100 A. W. Glass com... 60
100 A. W. Glass com... 60
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
75 A. W. Glass com... 60
25 A. W. Glass com... 60
100 A. W. Glass com... 60¼
25 A. W. Glass com... 60⅜
5 Crucible Steel pfd... 86¼
10 Crucible Steel com... 23
25 Crucible Steel com... 23
50 Crucible Steel com... 23⅛
50 Crucible Steel com... 23⅜
50 Crucible Steel com... 23⅞
50 U. S. Steel com... 42¾
450 U. S. Steel com... 42¾
200 U. S. Steel com... 42⅝
40 West. Elec. 2ds... 98

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

100 Con. Ice com... 13¾
100 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
50 Crucible Steel pfd... 86¼
12 Crucible Steel pfd... 86¼
400 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
10 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
25 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
50 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
100 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
100 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
50 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
35 Crucible Steel pfd... 86
50 Crucible Steel pfd... 85¾
7 Crucible Steel pfd... 85¾
50 Crucible Steel pfd... 86¼
100 Crucible Steel pfd... 86¼
100 Crucible Steel pfd... 86¼
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
25 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
75 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
25 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
50 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
50 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 59¾
100 A. W. Glass com... 60
25 A. W. Glass com... 60
100 A. W. Glass com... 60¼
129 A. W. Glass com... 60⅜
100 A. W. Glass com... 60¼
100 A. W. Glass com... 60¼
100 A. W. Glass com... 60¼
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
50 A. W. Glass com... 60
20 Phila. Co. com... 45½

20 Phila. Co. com... 49¾
100 Phila. Co. com... 49¾
100 Phila. Co. com... 49¾
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200 M. K. & T. pfd... 55¾
20 Second N. B., Pgh. 740
20 Federal Nat. Bk... 136½
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10 Citizens Nat. Bk... 110
2 Dol. Sav. F. & T... 251
20 M. R. Coal pfd... 43¾
12 Pgh. Coal pfd... 92
10 Pgh. Coal pfd... 91¾
50 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
12 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
50 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
50 West. Elec. 2ds... 99½
100 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
50 West. Elec. 2ds... 99¼
50 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
100 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
100 West. Elec. 2ds... 99
50 West. Elec. 2ds... 98¾
50 Pgh. Brewing com. 27
10 Pgh. Brewing com. 27
100 Crucible Steel com. 22¾
20 Crucible Steel com. 22¾
500 Crucible Steel com. 22¾
20 Crucible Steel com. 22¾
100 Crucible Steel com. 22¾
10 Colonial Trust... 370
50 N. F. Proof. pfd... 42
20 Pgh. Coal pfd... 93
5 Pgh. Brewing pfd... 45½
100 Pgh. Coal com... 24¾
20 Pgh. Coal com... 24¾
100 Pgh. Coal com... 24¾
25 Pgh. Coal pfd... 94
BONDS.
$1,000 Pgh. Brewing 6s... 111¾
300 Penna. R. R. war... 1¾

Total public sales were 9,225 shares of stock, $1,000 bonds and 366 warrants.

Closing bids and offers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Ex. Seat	$9000	11000	P. N. Bk. of			Railroads			Do pfd	91½	92
STOCKS.			Commerce		450	Citizens	71	73	Phila. Co.	49¾	49½
Bk. of N. Y.			Second Nat.		750	A. V. pfd.	27	27½	U. S. & S.	88	88½
Arsenal	140		Trust Cos.			Electric			U. S. & S. pfd.	88	
Bk. of Pgh.		145	Fid. T. & T.			West. 2nd	98½	98¾	W. Airbrake	178	170½
Citizens	108		Pgh. Co.		423	Miscellous			N. P. Proof.	39	39½
Duquesne		290	Pgh. Tr. Co.	590	601	A. W. G. com.	59¾	60	A. W. G. pfd.	41¾	42¾
Exchange	95	97	S. Dep. Tr.		115	Do pfd.	88½	89½	U. S. Steel	42	
First Nat.		498	U. Tr. Co.	760		Con. Ice	13¾	14	Do pfd.	94	94¾
Fourth Nat.	155		Equitable		176	Do pfd.	88½	89	BONDS.		
Fifth Ave.	50		Real Estate		278	Crucible S.	22¾	22¾	Con. 6s		
F. N. Birm.		490	American	130	132	Do pfd.	86¾	86¾	P. & Birm.		115¼
Keystone	275		Guarantee	135½		M. R. Coal	13¼	13¾	Miscellous		
Mar'rs. Nat.	116	120	Ally Trust			Ally Trust	43¼	43¾	M. Inc. 1st 5s	109¾	110
Metropol'n	120		A. S. Dep.	75		Marsden com	3¾	4	M. Inc. 2d 6s	116	116½
Monga'hla		268	Ally Trust	157	159	Pgh. Brew.	26¾	27	P. E. & T.		
N. S. of W.			Nat. Fire			Do pfd.	45¾	46¾	E. con. 5s	119½	
Pa.	191		P. N. G. & P.		261½	Pgh. Coal	24¾	25	P. Brew. 6s	111¾	111½

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The success of the plan for the underwriting of the new issue of working capital for the copper properties controlled by Mr. Heinze attracts attention. The stock of the organization, it is understood, has been allotted to the syndicate managers and interests in Wall street. This, it is thought, portends an early settlement of the copper trade war.

A. E. Masten & Co. say in their local weekly letter: "There was a little reaction in Westinghouse Electric, probably due to the fact that Wall street, which has been made the market on the stock for two months past, covered its short sales in speculation. The company completed its fiscal year on March 1, and during the week a special corps of accountants began an inventory. It is understood that the annual meeting will be held early next month, the first since 1897. The last officially reported earnings were for 1900, when sales approximated $12,000,000. No reliable estimate can be made of the sales for the year just closed, but it is thought that they approximated $15,000,000. With the stock now quoted at about double par value, it might be well to await official figures before paying a higher price. While General Electric is still more than 100 points under par, Westinghouse, under conditions surrounding the two are not identical."

Humphries Miller writes of the steel stocks as follows: "The action of the steel stocks is disappointing to speculative holders, but the regularity with which dividends come along leaves no ground for complaint, so far as investors are concerned. The opposition of the United States Steel Corporation (ratified by the directors this week) to convert $200,000,000 of preferred stock into a like amount of 5 per cent second mortgage bonds, and the raising of an additional $50,000,000 by the sale of bonds, has undoubtedly acted as a wet blanket upon steel shares generally. Of course this opposition would not have been formally made if the promoters of it were not reasonably sure of the assent of the holders of the number and amount of stockholders; but the small stockholder who bought with a view to a permanent investment at a 7 per cent perferred stock, which had been hedged by the many highly desirable provisions, does not relish the idea of an additional mortgage to the extent of $50,000,000 coming in ahead of him with a lien upon the assets. The advantages seem will to allow to oppose his opinion to that of the eminent financiers who stand as sponsors for the larger scheme. The Steel Corporation, by the opposition suggests the possibility of the big combination becoming unwieldy. The statement of earnings for the year made a splendid showing, but there is nothing any more to be set upon the market for the stock, and other iron and steel shares dropped in sympathy. We still look favorably upon Crucible Steel, however, and there was good investment buying of the preferred all week, while there was a good demand for the common on the decline. We have frequently called attention to the opinion that engineering power and assets Crucible Steel should sell nearer a parity with United States Steel."

Turpentine and Rosin.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 67½@1 70. Turpentine dull, 47½@48.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing. Crude turpentine, nothing doing. Tar firm, $1.20.

The London Wool Market.

LONDON, April 5.—The arrivals of wool for the third series opened this week number 169,988 bales, including 65,000 forwarded direct. The imports of wool during the week were as follows: From Australasia, 7,000 bales; Queensland, 5,467 bales; Victoria, 7,849 bales; South Australia, 5,982 bales; New Zealand, 18,000 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 8,091; elsewhere, 1,930.

BEARS STILL CONTROL CROP TRANSACTIONS

Yesterday's Speculation Indifferent and Prices Hung Steady, Excepting Corn.

INCREASES IN ACREAGE

Reported Sale in Duluth About the Only Feature of Interest, and Trading Was Very Spasmodic. Pork Led in Speculation.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, April 5.—Speculation on the board of trade today was an indifferent affair, and with the exception of a gradual decline in corn, prices hung steady. May wheat closed a shade higher, May corn 5⅝@⅝c lower, and May oats ¼c lower. Provisions closed unchanged to 7½@10c up.

There was very little desire to do one thing or the other in wheat. Bearish conditions seemed to be in the majority, but the slight breaks experienced were met with fair rallies. At the outset cables were lower, but the crowd was talking of the sale by an elevator of over 1,000,000 bushels of cash wheat at Duluth and refusals of bids for 400,000 bushels more.

Increases in Acreage.

This business was said to have been done late yesterday and to have been the incentive for the heavy early buying in the previous session. On this factor May opened rather firm, unchanged to ⅛c up, at 70¾@71¼c. The Missouri state crop report, indicating that a 4 per cent increase in acreage of wheat and a condition of 98, started lower prices.

The crowd was inclined to doubt the cash sale story, but though May prices sold off to 70⅝@70¾c, a small demand occasioned a reaction, and May closed steady, a shade up, at 70¾@71c. The crop report for Kansas indicates 12 per cent increase in acreage over last year, of which 18 per cent has been damaged and will be given over to other grains. The remaining 82 per cent comes with a condition of 74.

Trading Was Only Spasmodic.

The business of the day was not large and the trading was spasmodic, the greater part of the time being dull. Corn weakness exerted an influence at times. Local receipts were 33 cars, none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth received 219 cars, making a total for the three points of 252 cars, against 575 cars two days last week and 663 two days a year ago. Primary receipts were 310,000 bushels, compared to 822,000 bushels last year. Clearances in wheat and flour equaled 189,000 bushels. Australian shipments for the week were 560,000 bushels, compared to 592,000 bushels last week.

Corn Weak and Oats Dull.

Corn was weak. Liquidation of May deliveries by commission houses and little support by the bull crowd depressed prices. Liverpool was weak and favorable crop conditions pressed on the market. Country offerings continued small, but cash business showed no improvement. On the decline pit traders took fair amounts, presumably playing the market for a bull turn. Trade was small and the range rather narrow. May sold from 50¾c to a weak close 5⅝@⅝c lower, at 53⅝@53½c. Receipts were 87 cars.

Oats were dull. Following the weakness in corn the far-off options were easier, but May had some little support and fluctuated only narrowly. The Missouri state report shows seeding condition March 29 at 62, as against 25 this time a year ago. May closed ¼c lower at 42¾c. Receipts were 64 cars.

Better Hog Situation Shown.

Provisions were dull much of the time, but had an upturn on the better hog situation. Pork led in speculation and was strong enough to give a firm tone to all products. There was some fair early buying for bulls of the local crowd, but after this demand was filled trade hung fire. The outsiders seemed to be well loaded up with long property and waiting developments. Cash trade was featureless. May pork closed 7½@10c up at $16.47½. May lard 2½c higher at $9 60, and May ribs unchanged at $8 87½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 30 cars, corn 55 cars, oats 77 cars, hogs 32,000 head.

The leading futures, corrected by Lathrop B. Bacon & Co., members Chicago board of trade, 209 Sixth street, range as follows:

Articles	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2.					
May	71⅛	71⅝	70⅜	71	70⅞
July	71⅛	71⅝	71	71⅛	71⅝
Sept.	71⅛	71½	70⅝	71	71⅝
CORN					
No. 2.					
May	59⅛	59⅝	58⅝	58½	59⅛
July	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59	59⅝
Sept.	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	59⅛
OATS					
No. 2.					
May	42⅞	42⅞	42⅛	42⅜	42¾
July	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
Sept.	28⅛	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
MESS PORK					
May	16 40	16 50	16 40	16 47½	16 40
July	16 55	16 67½	16 55	16 62½	16 55
LARD					
May	9 57½	9 62½	9 57½	9 60	9 57½
July	9 70	9 72½	9 67½	9 70	9 67½
Sept.	9 80	9 82½	9 77½	9 80	9 77½
SHORT RIBS					
May	8 87½	8 90	8 85	8 87½	8 87½
July	8 97½	9 00	8 95	8 97½	8 95
Sept.	9 05	9 07½	9 02½	9 05	9 05

Cash quotations were as follows:

No. 2 spring wheat, 71¾c; No. 3, 70c; No. 2 red, 73@73½c; No. 2 corn, 43½c; No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 44½@45½c; No. 2 rye, 57c; barley, fair to choice malting, 63@67c; No. 1 flax seed, $1 68; prime timothy seed, $6 65; mess pork, per bbl, $16 40@16 45; lard, per 100 lbs, $9 52½@9 55; short ribs, sides (loose), $8 80@8 90; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 7¾@7¾c; short clear sides (boxed), $9 25@9 35.

Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	31,000	35,000
Wheat, bushels	22,000	241,000
Corn, bushels	85,000	58,000
Oats, bushels	83,000	94,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	27,000	5,000

NEW YORK, April 5.—Flour—Receipts, 17,706 bbls; exports, 12,349 bbls; inactive and barely steady. Winter patents, $3 90@4 15; winter straights, $3 70@3 80; winter extras, $3 10@3 30; winter low grades, $2 90@3 10; Minnesota patents, $3 75@3 90; Minnesota bakers, $2 90@3 20. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3 20@3 40; choice to fancy, $3 50@3 75. Corn meal steady; yellow western,

NO BOER WAR IS TO BE WAGED IN LOUISIANA

Knox Having No Proved Facts, Declines to Pass on Neutrality Case.

NOTABLE DIFFERENCE

General Rule Hard to Draw and Each Question Must Be Judged by Itself—Pearson's Request Pronounced Absurd.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Secretary Hay made public today an important opinion rendered by Attorney General Knox regarding the neutrality obligations of the United States in connection with the South African war.

In the absence of facts which are now being collected by the district attorney of New Orleans, the attorney general was unable to make any specific declaration with regard to the effect of the maintenance by the British of army officers and employes in Louisiana and their purchase of animals, which have been and are being shipped to South Africa. He pointed out in clear language the extent to which the United States is obligated as a neutral to prevent military support being given to one belligerent at the expense of the other.

No Warfare to Be Permitted.

With respect to the proposal of Gen. Pearson, the South African burgher, that he be permitted to use armed force against the British camp, the attorney general says, of course, that proper steps should be taken to prevent such a breach of the peace.

Gov. Heard of Louisiana, whose letter to the president was responsible for the opinion of the attorney general, stated that mules and horses shipped from Chalmette, La., were indispensable to the operations of the British army; hence that they must be considered contraband of war and he expressed the opinion that it is the function of the national government, and not that of the state, to enforce obedience of the neutrality laws.

Both Sides Claim the Opinion.

The attorney general's opinion, which is regarded by some as establishing the right of the British to continue the traffic in which they are now engaged, says that the carrying on of commerce with belligerent nations in the manner usual before the war, is not in itself the giving of aid to one belligerent which is prohibited to a neutral nation. He further says it seems agreed that the more increased demand for warlike articles and the consequent increased quantity in commerce between neutral and belligerent nations does not of itself make commerce cease to be the same that was usual before the war.

Boer sympathizers pointed out that prior to the South African war there was absolutely no trade in horses between the United States and South Africa, and that, consequently, the attorney general's ruling should cause the executive to put an immediate stop to the operations of the British. Secretary Hay undoubtedly will bring the opinion to the attention of Lord Pauncefote.

Commerce or War?

In the course of his opinion the attorney general says:

"A rule of law now fully agreed upon is that a neutral nation shall not give aid to one of the belligerents in the carrying on of war. Carrying on commerce with a belligerent in the manner usual before war, but giving such aid, the more increased demand for warlike articles, and their increased quantity in the commerce does not make that commerce cease to be the same as before the war. It does not seem to be settled that the fact that the belligerent government is a purchaser makes the neutral government's permission of the commerce a departure from the obligation to give no aid to the belligerent.

Obligation of the Government.

"The fact that neutral merchants give aid to the belligerents from motives of gain-seeking does not relieve their government from the obligation to prevent; otherwise it would be lawful to supply warships with coal, cannon and powder.

"The difficulty lies in drawing the line between the right of carrying on, and of governmental permission to carry on, the commerce usually before the war and the obligation upon the government and citizens of the neutral government to give no aid to the belligerents."

The attorney general adverts at some length to the difficulty in disposing of these cases, each different from the other, and without exact precedent, and he falls back upon the principle recognized in international law that the preponderant characteristics must control the determination.

Land and Sea Operations.

"While discussions of such matters have, as in the Alabama claims cases, principally concerned war vessels and expeditions by sea," said the attorney general in conclusion, "it cannot be doubted that aid given to an army engaged in actual warfare stands upon the same footing as aid given to a fleet so engaged, since both equally involve a taking part by the neutral in furthering the military operations of the belligerent. Nor should the municipal laws of England and the United States, or of other countries, be principally dealing with such vessels and expeditions, obscure the rule that aid can well be given to military operations of the belligerent the one way as the other, by proceedings carried upon the neutral territory.

Each Case Stands by Itself.

"From all that has been said, I think that it may be concluded that, in determining whether a transaction of the kind referred to, which in one respect is commercial in character, is yet not entitled to enjoy the rights belonging to commerce, but is prohibited to the neutral nation and its people as being an aid to one of the belligerents in carrying on war against the other, the criteria are practically impossible to specify and enumerate in advance. Each case that arises must be considered in all its circumstances and determined accordingly.

"In the case before us there is no statement of facts by you upon which to give an official opinion as to the law, and I do not understand that one has been requested.

Allegation Should Be Proven.

"A number of allegations and some testimony have been sent me, and they are sufficient to challenge attention; but the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the allegations are true. I have endeavored, as well as I could in advance, to indicate the law to be applied to them, and shall only add that, among the points by which to be guided are the systematic character of the transactions, their greater or less extensiveness, their persistence in time or the reverse, their governmental character or the absence of it, their objects and results, and principally, of course, their relations, if any, with the prosecution of the military operations in South Africa."

From Cuba to Chickamauga.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 5.—Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke and Gen. H. V. Boynton will be here Monday to arrange for the coming of 12 companies of the Seventh cavalry and two companies of the signal corps, 1,000 men in all, to Chickamauga park. The soldiers are expected to arrive from Cuba within the next three weeks.

COLORED SOCIETY WAS SCANDALIZED

SEWICKLEY'S MOST PROMINENT NEGRO PREACHER ARRESTED.

It Is Alleged That in Addition to His Pastoral Duties the Rev. Eli McKnight Dispensed Liquid Refreshments on Sundays—Others Also Arrested.

The select colored society in Pittsburgh's most fashionable suburb is just now in a great commotion over the arrest of the Rev. Eli McKnight for selling on Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. McKnight is the pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church, of Sewickley, which is the swell colored church of that aristocratic suburb, and the members of the congregation consider themselves on a high social plane compared with the ordinary negro.

Consequently, when the news was spread that Mr. McKnight, who in addition to his pastoral duties conducts a grocery store, had been arrested for keeping open on Sundays and had, it was alleged, been selling among other things a liquid refreshment that produced an undue state of exhilaration among those who partook of it, and, furthermore, that this beverage was, according to those responsible for the Rev. Mr. McKnight's arrest, being sold on the Sabbath day, between sermons, the colored aristocracy was scandalized. Other arrests were also made, but it was that of the minister which set the tongues of the gossips wagging.

Sold on Sunday.

It is said that people have been seen going into his place on Sunday and coming out later, the worse for something they had obtained inside, which had a tendency to make their steps irregular and uncertain. It is alleged that E. C. Alexander went into the store one Sunday with two friends, and purchased drinks of hard cider, or something very similar, and also a bottle full of stuff, which they took away. After this incident McKnight was arrested, and will be given a hearing next week. He was able to furnish bond before Justice of the Peace John Johnston, of Sewickley, and so avoided being taken to jail. Several proprietors of other small stores have also been arrested for the same cause. Four informations have been made before Alderman Samuel Abernathy, of Allegheny, by Alexander.

Others Were Arrested.

A colored woman named Kirk was arrested some time ago for the same offense. She was given a hearing last Wednesday and discharged upon the payment of the costs. An Italian proprietor of a restaurant is the third victim and he will be given a hearing next week. Yesterday afternoon a colored man named Charles Luther was arrested upon information made by Alexander, charging him with keeping a gambling house. It is alleged that he had fitted up a stable in Centennial avenue, Sewickley, where games of chance are played.

It is generally believed that Alexander is a private detective in the employ of some of the temperance people of Sewickley, but no person seems to know who is back of the movement to close the small stores in the town on Sunday.

Facts Were Known.

For some time it has been known that there were places in the borough where thirsty people could go on Sundays, and get something to cool a parched throat. It is said that the people arrested had been warned some time ago to discontinue selling the hard cider, but they did not pay attention to the warning.

None of the three are charged with illegal sale of liquor, in the sense of running a speakeasy. The informations were made under an act of 1855, which provides penalties for the sale of drinks, candies, etc., on Sunday. The act gives the alderman a great deal of discretion as to sentences, and it is not probable that any heavy fines will be imposed.

THE RIVER INTERESTS.

MANY WHARF PIGEONS HAVE BECOME PETS

Hundreds of Them Are Daily Given a Noon-Day Lunch on the River Front.

Hundreds of pigeons that hover about the Monongahela wharf have been fed for the past year by Robert Johnston of W. N. Gordon & Co. As regular as the noon hour comes Mr. Johnston scatters a scoop full of corn in front of his place of business in Water street and the pigeons are always on time to receive their lunch. They never fail to come.

Mr. Johnston started the habit a year ago when there was a large quantity of snow on the ground. The pigeons had no place to feed and he did not wish to see them starve to death.

In a measure the birds assist in keeping the wharf clean and he likes to see them fly about it. Rather than part with their company he commenced to set out meals for them daily. During the winter when heavy snows were on the ground, Mr. Johnston would sweep away the snow and scatter the corn. The pigeons were always on hand at the appointed time.

The birds roost in the freight sheds at the foot of Liberty street, several of the downtown church steeples and in the lofts of various buildings. There are some very fine specimens of the pigeon among them. Two large brown ones appear to be the leaders and the rest follow wherever they go. They furnish much amusement to the idle in watching their movements. They are a source of annoyance to no one, as they do not fly about the tops of buildings. They confine themselves to the levee.

ALONG THE RIVERS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, April 5.—River at 6 p. m., 25.4 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. C. C. Bunton of Pittsburgh was a guest on Tehange today. The new towboat Robert P. Gilham arrived this morning with 1,100 piece of pine in the Kanawha. She was given a reception by all the boats in the harbor with loud blasts from whistles. The Gilham has a hollow fluid compressed nickel steel shaft. Two other boats only are similarly equipped, the Queen City and the E. R. Andrews. The Joseph Walton, Coal City, Hornet and Harvester arrived after being delayed by fog. The repairs on the Tacoma having been completed, she will resume her place in the Maysville trade tomorrow. The Lizzie May, which has been running in her place will go back to the Madison trade, and the Big Kanawha will ply in the Madison and Louisville trade. Col. Lydecker of the United States Engineering corps, who has charge of this district, arrived here today after an inspection of the dams on the upper Ohio river. The Queen City left for Pittsburgh this evening.

LOUISVILLE—River falling; canal, 10 feet; falls, 7.8 feet; foot of locks, 25.8 feet. Business good. Weather clear and pleasant. Packets in and out on time with good trips. Ben Dan Clark and Ed Roberts with tows of coal arrived early this morning and returned to Cincinnati. Capt. Edward J. Howard & Sons have bought the Mound City ways and will put them in perfect order for business.

WHEELING—River 12 feet 9 inches and rising. Weather clear and cool. Departed, Greenwood, Charleston, 7 a. m.; Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m. Down with coal, Josh Cook, 10 a. m.

MARIETTA—River 13.5 feet and falling. Weather pleasant. Ben Hur up, 6 a. m.; Kanawha, 4 p. m.; Keystone, 6 p. m.; Greenwood down, 3 p. m.

BROWNSVILLE—River 10 feet 2 inches and rising. Weather clear.

WARREN—River 2 feet 9 inches. Weather fair and warm.

STEUBENVILLE—River 12 feet 9 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cool. Down, Josh Cook.

MIDDLEPORT—River 15 feet 6 inches and falling. The Keystone State down, John Moren, 12:30 p. m.; Iron Age, 2:30 p. m.; Tom Reese No. 2 and James Moren, 4:30 p. m. Weather clear and cool.

POINT PLEASANT—River 14 feet 4 inches and falling. Weather clear and warmer.

GREENSBORO—River 11 feet and falling. Weather fair and cool. Cherry down Sunday. Rose Hite up.

Arrivals.

Virginia, Calhoun, Cincinnati.

Departures.

Lorena, Zanesville, O.
Virginia, Cincinnati, O.

The stage of water at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 9.5 feet and stationary.

News of the Rivers.

The marks at Market street last night showed a stage of 8.5 feet; river rising.

The towboat J. F. Finley is due at New Orleans with her tow of coal and probably has arrived there.

The Lorena and Virginia, which departed tonight. Both steamers carried a large number of passengers.

William Dennis is acting as steersman on the towboat Tom Rees, of which Capt. Frederick Dippold is the commander.

Capt. Thomas Glascock says that the new machinery being placed on the steamer Liberty will be found to be tested April 15.

J. Frank Tilley of the Coal exchange was in Wheeling yesterday conferring with Capt. W. E. Craighill, in reference to Ohio river improvements.

Jones & Laughlins, limited, have contracted with the McKeesport Sawmill Company to build 50 barges of Oregon fir and work on the construction will become soon as the timber arrives.

Capt. D. L. McDonald of Logstown, who was in Pittsburgh yesterday, stated that he will commence to plant potatoes tomorrow. He and Capt. Oliver Douds will endeavor to see which can raise the first crop.

There was a rumor on the wharf yesterday that Capt. Mack Gamble had bought the Helen M. Gould and will place her in the Wheeling-Newport trade, while the Jewel will enter the Wheeling-East Liverpool trade.

Capt. George Wallace, master of the Lorena, yesterday received a telegram from his wife announcing the sudden death of her father, James McSwords, at McConnellsville, O. Capt. Wallace will leave the Lorena at Wheeling this morning and proceed to McConnellsville by rail.

The new packet which the Independent Packet Line Company will place in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade is 170 feet long and 28 feet wide and draws 30 inches. The name of the packet has not been given out, because negotiations for its purchase has not yet been completed.

The Louisville inspectors inspected the Quickstep and Monarch at Newport, Ark., a few days ago, and report that Capt. Kennedy and the latter boat, which is in the Cotton trade, has contracts enough to keep the boat busy for the next six months, and that several large and fine pearls have been recently found in the low waters of the White River.

C. Jute & Co. will start the Gleaner to Cincinnati this morning. She will take 16 coal cars, drawing about 5 feet 5 inches. The Gleaner will thereafter ascend to Pittsburg the Emily Pfeil and the W. C. Jute. The coal combination will send the Valiant and the Pacific No. 2 with tows. The river was still rising late yesterday and the indications are that there will be a nine foot stage by this morning. The Fred Wells departed yesterday with a tow of 17 barges. The J. C. Risher helped her out.

Capt. Warren Elsey.

Capt. Warren Elsey.

There are few better known rivermen than Capt. Warren Elsey. He has been steamboating for the past 35 years. His river career began on the Ohio river, for he was born on a canal boat at Portsmouth, O., in 1848. There was, however, an intermission of 18 years before he commenced actual boating. When 21 years old he became identified with the firm of Elsey & Riddle. They owned the steamers Iron City for a number of years. This steamer for several years was engaged in dredging the channel of the Ohio river, the boat being employed by the government. Fifteen years ago the firm sold out their interests and since that time Capt. Elsey has been engaged as master and pilot of towboats plying between Pittsburgh and Louisville. He has boated on the Iron Duke and Iron City of Gray's Run line. He was also employed by Thomas Jenkins and the Lisle Coal Company on the Frank Gilmore and D. Wood. He has been a most successful boatman. He has piloted the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company was organized Capt. Elsey became superintendent of river transportation, for Jones & Laughlins, limited. During that time he has built for the firm the towboats Vulcan, Titan and Vesta, three of the most modern towboats for pool towing that run on the Monongahela river. Capt. Elsey boated on the Allegheny river during the oil excitement about Oil City. He is a member of Harbor No. 36 Masons and Pythian Lodge No. 264. popular among its members. He resides in Second avenue, near the Jones & Laughlins works.

READY FOR FLOWER LOVERS.

Phipps Conservatory Display Is Ready for Inspection After Damage Wrought by Storm.

Today will see the formal opening of the Easter flower display at Phipps conservatory. The unexpected and destructive storm of last Sunday kept thousands away from the show and very few had gone to the park before it broke.

The damage to the conservatory has been repaired and the flowers are no worse for their brief exposure to the elements. The intervening week has, if anything, improved the display and it is ready for the public today. Preparation has been made for the reception of thousands, especially during the afternoon.

"We have recovered from the effects of the storm," said Supt. William Falconer yesterday, "and nearly all the broken glass has been replaced. Our display equals any we ever had and goes far beyond many that we had very good reason to be proud of. The conservatory is a mass of bloom, despite the work we had to do to preserve many of the plants when they were exposed to the storm.

"While Easter came earlier than usual this year and the month that just preceded it was dark and gloomy, the display is beautiful beyond expectation. The colors have been brought out by what little sunshine we did have and the houses are ablaze with the glories of the fields and woodland."

The first of the out-of-town excursions will be run today and it is expected to swell the attendance very considerably. It will be run over the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley division of the Pennsylvania railroad from Oil City and intervening points.

RAILROADERS TO PICNIC.

Annual Gathering of Employes of Pennsylvania Lines Will Be Held at Rock Springs.

The annual picnic of the employes of the Pennsylvania lines west will be held at Rock Springs, Chester, W. Va., opposite East Liverpool, Saturday, July 26. Choice of two routes is offered. One way is by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh to East Liverpool, where electric cars can be taken for the grove. The other way is direct to the grove by the Panhandle. The general committee is composed of J. C. Langan, Charles C. Miller and W. J. McGowan. The other committees are as follows:

Transportation—Charles M. Hammond, H. N. Miller, L. H. Rudolph. Printing—William A. Griscom, John F. Gaston, R. A. Ennis. Music—L. H. G. Brackmeyer, Herbert Farber, Cecil G. Burson. Sports—Harry Hurst, James Attlesi, George E. Bellard. Amusements—Thomas C. Scott, W. C. Franklin, George Dickson. Reception—Henry B. Kearney, Philip A. Duff, Minas T. Winters. Dancing—S. H. McCartan, W. A. Paisley, E. F. Cowperthwaite, A. W. Roberts, James P. Barrett, Clarence F. Kennedy, Thomas E. Perry, Basil Bell, H. C. Johnson, William S. Gardner, W. S. McCutcheon, Otto H. Wonskowsky, W. E. Downey, W. W. Geier, R. R. Johnson, H. F. McConnaughey, C. H. Hawn, C. F. Marthens, A. H. Orr.

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CENTER AVE., 2101—C. D. Nourse.
CENTER AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—The Kirkpatrick.
CENTER AVE. COR. NEVILLE ST.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
COLLINS AVE., 115—William Lindeman.
CONGRESS ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—C. E. McMurray.
DALLAS AVE., COR. KELLY ST.—McCabe's.
FIFTH AVE., 1—Robinson Printing Company.
FIFTH AVE., 1401, COR. STEVENSON—Chas. L. Young.
FIFTH AVE., 1734—Harper & Wayne.
FIFTH AVE., 2220—Mrs. E. Devlin.
FIFTH AVE., 3614—Ibrig's Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 3705—Central Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 4412—Thomas Bros. Stationers.
FORBES ST., 2705—Thomas M. Schmadel.
FORBES ST., COR. CRAIG—Geo. A. Charles.
FORTY-THIRD ST., COR. BUTLER—R. M. Covert.
FORTY-FOURTH ST., COR. BUTLER—A. W. Covert.
FRANKSTOWN AVE. COR. PENN.—Markel Bros.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 120—E. G. Suttal.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 254, COR. PARK—O. Peebles.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 6056—Theo. T. Hill.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7000, COR. OAKWOOD AVE.—McKee & Berlin.
FULTON ST. COR. WYLIE—Wm. Shuchmann.
FULTON ST., 108—F. J. Kellenberger.
HAMILTON AVE., COR. HOMEWOOD—J. R. McCreary.
JUNILLA ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—E. H. Melvin.
KIRKPATRICK ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—James Sieling.
KELLY ST., COR. DALLAS AVE.—McCabe's.
LARIMER AVE.—P. J. Brogan.
NEVILLE ST., COR. CENTER AVE.—Shadyside Grocery Company.
PARK AVE., COR. FRANKSTOWN—O. F. Freeling.
OAKWOOD ST., COR. FRANKSTOWN AVE.—McKee & Berlin.
PARK AVE., COR. CARVER ST.—R. B. McKelvey.
PENN AVE., 2801—P. C. Schilling Company.
PENN AVE., 3409—G. W. Tedt Druggist.
PENN AVE., COR. HIGHLAND—East End Drug Company.
PENN AVE. COR. FRANKSTOWN—Markel Bros.
SEMPLE ST., COR. WARD—W. S. Beach.
STEVENSON ST., COR. FIFTH AVE.—Chas. L. Young.
THIRTY-THIRD ST., 637—McNally's Pharmacy.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., COR. PENN AVE.—Schilling Company.
WARD ST., COR. SEMPLE—W. S. Beach.
WYLIE AVE., 1101, COR. CONGRESS—C. F. McMurrazo.
WYLIE AVE., COR. FULTON—Wm. Shuchmann.
WYLIE AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—James Sieling.
WYLIE AVE.—J. Rueckert.
WYLIE AVE., 2450, COR. JUNILLA ST.—E. H. Melvin.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1200, COR. CABINET ST.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
ALLEGHENY AVE. COR. REBECCA ST.—J. Spang.
BEAVER AVE., 1402, Bundy & Eaton.
BEAVER AVE., COR. FRANKLIN ST.—John Reiter.
BEAVER AVE., COR. NIXON ST.—Wm. Dice.
BRANCH ST., COR. LOWRY—T. J. McGee.
BRIGHTON PLACE, COR. TAGGART ST.—A. Vanasdale.
BUENA VISTA ST., COR. JACKSON—Steigleder & Kutscher.
CABINET ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
CALIFORNIA AVE., 2500, COR. ISLAND—C. L. Graf.
FEDERAL ST., 216—James R. McClelland.
FEDERAL ST., 308—W. A. Steele.
FEDERAL ST., COR. MONTGOMERY AVE.—D. E. Welsch.
FEDERAL ST., COR. NORTH AVE.—Minnick's Drug Store.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
Main Office.
347 and 349 Fifth Ave.....Pittsburgh

WANTED.

Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS—In Pittsburgh and in every town and city to sell our combination accident and health policies, accompanied by the best known registration and identification system; sells to either sex; costs $1, $3, $5, $6 and $10 per annum; policies protected by deposits of $500,000 with insurance departments; claims promptly adjusted; most liberal commissions paid. We invite thorough investigation and comparison. Imperial Registry Co., 31 Broadway, New York.

"De Boss ob de Road," funniest picture out; creates laughter and lots of fun—an original lithograph in eight colors, bound edges, mounted ready for hanging, will be sent to all who send Pittsburgh Gazette, including 12 cents for postage, to National Accident Society, 320 Broadway, New York, who issue two policies, sick and accident. Any of our readers desiring to act their agent will do well to write them.

AGENTS WANTED for our Specialties—$1,000 Health and Accident, $6 weekly indemnity, accident or illness, $2 per year—$1,500 Special Accident, $10 weekly indemnity, $3 per year—$2,000 Health and Accident, $15 weekly for accidents and $10 weekly for illness, $5 per year. Liberal commission, perpetual renewals. TRAVELERS' GUARANTY CO., Columbus, O.

AGENTS—We start you in business for yourself; you can make $25 to $30 per week. Address S. Ziegler, Lancaster, Pa.

AGENTS—Greatest discovery ever made for the benefit of the negro race; quick sales; big money for agents and others; white or colored; male or female. Address Hampden Mfg. Co., Fifth ave., Baltimore, Md.

TRAVELING salesman, wide-awake and energetic, to sell all classes of retail trade; an exceedingly attractive proposition. Very salary or commission. Previous road experience not essential. Box 223, Detroit, Mich.

BOYS—WE GIVE YOU A GENUINE SNAP. SHOT Camera and Outfit absolutely free for selling among your friends only 12 of our Gold Scarf Pins at 10c each; cost you nothing; write today for pins and premium list. LEHMAN NOVELTY CO., No. 98, Galena, Md.

AGENTS—Here is a money maker. Get rich quick. Don't miss it. Send 50c for sample. Pocket inhaler. Cures catarrh, colds, relieves asthma, stops toothache, cures the worst headache in a few minutes. John Inrig, 189 Chatham st., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—We have what people want. Lamp that makes its own gas at cost of 1 cent a day. Sells for $1. Will send small model free to those wishing to work for us. Write us perpage on B today. Empire Gaslight Co., 349 West Broadway, N. Y. 1226;3

WANTED.

Male Help.

COREMAKERS—Good wages and steady work. Apply Mesta Machine Company, West Homestead, Pa.

DETECTIVES—Every locality; good salary; experience unnecessary. International Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

DIAMOND SETTER and manufacturing jeweler; full charge of shop; with references. Address O 15, The Gazette.

DRAUGHTSMEN—Mechanical and architectural draughtsmen, collectors, city and traveling salesmen, for furniture and groceries, time keeper, laundry markers. STAR Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

DRY CLEANER—Experienced; good wages; steady work. 304 Atwood st.

ELECTRICIAN, engineer, machinists, blacksmith and helpers wanted, wagon blacksmith, carpenters and cabinet makers. STAR Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

HARNESSMAKERS—A few good harnessmakers; steady job. Pittsburgh Harness Supply Co., 137 Seventh st.

LARGE financial institution wishes to engage the services of a man of high commercial standing to travel in Western Pennsylvania and adjacent territory, interviewing bankers. Address, confidential, stating references and age, V 15, The Gazette.

MANAGER—Energetic young man to take charge of Pittsburgh branch of New York importing house; must have good references and cash capital $500, which will be fully secured; liberal salary to right party. "Importer," postoffice box 1849, New York.

MAN—Any energetic man can make money distributing samples of merchandise, circulars, etc. We secure advertising matter for distribution in every section of the U. S. and want men to do the work. Good pay. Horn Adv. Ass'n., 1185 Broadway, New York.

MAN—Middle-aged, single, to garden and help milk. Tom Patterson, Bellevueville, Pa.

MEN—Active, sturdy young men from the country preferred, can secure excellent positions as porters, warehousemen and salesmen at once (experience not necessary) with large firms and railroad companies, by applying to the Star Employment Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

MEN—Young men wanted any distances; copy letters home evenings and return to us. We pay $10 per thousand, send addressed envelope, particulars and copy. P. M. C., Dept. 40, Box 1411, Philadelphia.

MEN WANTED—Several sturdy young men from country preferred, for warehouse work; for large firm, $11 weekly; steady employment; come at once and go to work. STAR Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

PAPERHANGERS, tinters and frescoers, 25. Samuel Ritchie, 500 Federal st.

PRESSMAN—Job; good position for an all around man. Address H 58, The Gazette.

REASON why the STAR BUREAU is best: It is the largest in the state; managed by men of nearly 20 years' experience. 120 6th st.

REPAIRER—Bicycle; first-class man for repairs season. Address N 13, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Traveling. Young man, shrewd, sober and industrious; small trade; experience and qualifications unnecessary; permanent position in nearby territory. Give age, references, present salary. Address L 13, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—First-class salesman to handle high grade crucible steel exclusively to be quoted in Pittsburgh; experience required. Address F 56, The Gazette.

SALESMEN—3 well educated young men of good address to handle well advertised proposition; big money for the right parties. Answer 11 a. m. Gazette.

SALESMEN—Several first-class, experienced wall paper; steady work and best of wages paid. Apply at once at superintendent's office, Kaufmann's store.

SALESMAN—A salesman with mechanical ability to negotiate in this and surrounding vicinity. Apply to W. F. Patterson, 1220 Park bldg., city.

SALESMEN—4 active young men as grocery salesmen, from country preferred; good pay steady work. STAR Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

SALESMEN—Clear salesmen wanted; experience unnecessary; good pay. Emanuel Company, Station J, New York.

SALESMAN—Experienced piano to work country trade; big pay. Address M 13, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced clothing salesman. Apply Arnfeld's, 1125 Penn ave.

SHIRT OPERATORS on Singer power machines. Bauh Bros. & Co., 802 Liberty st.

STAR Employment Bureau—We number among our patrons, P. R. R., P. & W. P. R. R., Pittsburgh Carnegie and the majority of the largest concerns in the state, 120 Sixth st.

STONE MASONS—At once. Apply George Hogg, 4th St. and B. & O. R. R.

TEAMSTERS, drivers, porters, warehousemen, coachmen, useful men, waiters, janitor, assistant janitor, at once, STAR Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

TWO laundry drivers who have routes; good pay to right men. Domestic Laundry, 2310 Center ave.

WANTED—Carpenters of 142 to attend a special meeting at Turner hall, Forbes st., Tuesday, October 8.

WANTED—Sign painter, 627 Smithfield st., Cooke & Co.

WINDOW TRIMMER—Window trimmer for clothing, hat and furnishing store. Apply A 14, The Gazette.

WE have among our customers the largest and best firms in the city, which enables us to place men in good positions. Star Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

YOUNG MAN with some knowledge of printing trade; steady position. 1614 Adams st., below Beaver ave., Allegheny.

Female Help.

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS and finishers for custom work. 412 Diamond st.

CARPET SEWERS—At once. CAMPBELL'S, Fifth ave.

GIRLS living near West Penn R. R. to work in factory 12 miles out of city. Can go back and forth on the train. Wages $5 per week. Apply between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. at 295 Federal st., Allegheny, or call right by H. C. Knapp, printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

GIRLS—Three bright girls for factory work in suburban town, half hours' ride from city. Wages $5 per week. Apply in person or by letter to the Duquesne Distributing Co., Harrisville, Pa.

GIRLS—Fifty, to work in icing room and packing department. Call at office early Monday morning. Ward-Mackey Bakery, 3212 Liberty ave.

GIRL for general housework; no washing; good wages. Mrs. J. Boyd Dorr, Brownsville road, Mount S. Soutberd station.

GIRL for general housework in family of 3; $4.50 a week; no housecleaning. 61 Riverview ave., Allegheny. Park entrance.

GIRL—15 or 16 years old, to assist at housework in small family; will have good home. 324 Arabella st., Knoxville.

GIRL for general housework; German preferred. Grandview ave., Irving Place. Take North Highland cars.

GIRL—Good girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. 5172 Liberty, near Pacific ave.

GIRL for general housework; small family. 1310 Federal st., Allegheny.

GIRL for mounting window shades. Grant and Arnold, 207 Seventh st.

GIRL—White girl for general housework; good wages. 2844 Wylie ave.

GIRLS—For general housework. 6217 Station st., E. E.

GIRL to help on coats. 138 Frankstown av.

HOUSEKEEPER—For two young men, a refined, responsible lady, between the age of 30 and 35; must also assist in butter and egg store. Call or address 3625 Butler st., city.

LADIES—Young ladies wanted any distance, copy letters home evenings and return to us. We pay $10 per thousand, send addressed envelope, particulars and copy. P. M. C., Dept. 40, Box 1411, Philadelphia.

LADY under 30, to work in office; bring reference. 705 Penn ave.

SALESWOMEN—Experienced saleswomen for curtains and draperies. CAMPBELL'S, 5711 AVE.

TEN girls to sew awnings, tents and flags. Apply at Mamaux & Son, 444 Liberty st., city.

WAIST MAKERS—Experienced; no others need apply. Madame Perronny Co., Bijou building, room 615.

$5 daily copying letters at home; either sex; inclose two stamps with application. Climax Copying Co., Department 18, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

20 tobacco strippers and 3 machine bunchers. Zeugschmidt Bros., cor Wylie ave. and Townsend st.

WANTED—Energetic woman of good address and education to take charge of a part of advertising effort, including some demonstrating, on California product, under supervision of local firm; excellent salary for right party; none but those holding best references and above qualifications, and having no family duties to interfere with position, need apply. Call at once, C. M. Travis & Co., room 1, McCance block.

Male and Female Help.

WANTED—Clergymen, doctors, etc., or any gentleman or lady of good standing, with large acquaintance among moneyed people, to use their influence in behalf of one of the most successful and reliable California Oil companies. Company is now a large producer of 1,000 barrels daily capacity, and will be a big dividend payer shortly. No stock selling required; only calling the attention of friends to a gilt-edge investment. Commissions paid direct to you, not disclosing any business relations whatever. Permanent income to right people. Bank official and newspaper references. Address Box 250, Red Bank, New Jersey.

MAN AND WIFE—In private family of two; woman for general housework; man to attend two horses, drive and assist in house; references required. Wife, rising full bathrooms, to postoffice box No. 573, Rochester, Pa.

$12 weekly for copying letters home; either sex; send two stamps for particulars. Eagle Supply Company, 39 Dearborn st., Chicago.

SALESLADY—Experienced saleslady wanted also boy; must be well recommended. Inquire 65-67 Frankstown ave.

MALE and female help canvass. Walker's, 601 Diamond way.

GIRL—For general housework; 2 in family; $4 to $5 per week. 5 Arlington ave., Hilltop.

GIRL—For general housework; German preferred. 5 Arlington ave., Hilltop.

GIRL—For general housework; no washing; good wages. 5172 Liberty, near Pacific ave.

GIRL—For general housework; small family. 1310 Federal st., Allegheny.

GIRL for mounting window shades. Grant and Arnold, 207 Seventh st.

GIRL—White girl for general housework; good wages. 2844 Wylie ave.

GIRLS—For general housework. 6217 Station st., E. E.

GIRL to help on coats. 138 Frankstown av.

GIRL—To learn dressmaking, cutting, fitting, sewing and ladies' tailoring. McCormac, 12 Federal st., Allegheny.

RUSSIAN, POLISH, HEBREW taught at the Berlitz school, 515 Penn ave.

Real Estate.

WANTED—Whole or one-half store room, suitable for small dry and fancy goods business in business section of Allegheny; one nearby town preferred. Address O. A. P., general delivery, Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED—1,000 acres hardwood timber lands where hickory predominates. Give lowest price, together with full other information. George W. Reece, Mapping Expert, Oil City.

LANDLORDS—For desirable tenants, now is the time; send us list of your prospective vacancies and we will guarantee tenants. MYERS & CO., 108 N. Highland ave.

HOME Seekers' Guide; a journal for buyer and seller of REAL ESTATE; send free to all. Published by JOHN F. RUSH, 409 Market st.

WANTED—Nine or ten-room unfurnished house near city; address O. A. P., general delivery, Allegheny, Pa.

Pupils.

RENO SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP SCHOOL.
432 Wood st. Most modern, progressive, thorough and practical school in Western Pennsylvania. Under the personal direction of MR. MARSHALL H. RENO, for over 15 years engaged in reporting in the Allegheny county and United States court; MR. B. L. WOODWARD, for many years professor of shorthand in the Pittsburgh high school, and MR. H. O. BURTNER, for seven years professor of penmanship in the same institution, assisted by MISS EMMA C. SAWHILL and other expert instructors. Day and evening sessions the entire year. Call or send for catalogue. Bell telephone 2226 Court.

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ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 306, 308 and 310 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, established 1865; day and night school; all year; positions for students; call or write for particulars.

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PIANO, Mandolin and guitar; special three months' course. Mrs. L. Hance, studio 119 Erin st., near Wylie ave. Telephone 2694.

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FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

Grove st., W. Park Plan. McKee Rocks—A pleasant home; small down and balance like rent.

NEAR HIGHLAND PARK.
A complete new brick residence; colonial entrance, reception hall, 10 rooms, bath, cabinet mantels; pantry, chandeliers, furnace, laundry, hot water; 60 ft. paved st.; choice decorations; easy terms.
C. C. MITCHELL, Owner,
815 Heberton Ave.,
Bell 'Phone 1568-2 East.

SOMETHING NEW IN BELLEVUE.
8 10x12-loomed pressed brick houses, finished in hardwood, with all the best modern improvements, in the choicest location, Lincoln, Fremont aves. and Hallett place. Come quick and get your choice.
S. HALLETT,
440 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Avalon, $3,300; a neat home, beautiful location, near railroad and street car; 6 rooms, bath, attic, reception hall, two porches, level lot, shade trees; this is a bargain.
J. A. GIBSON & CO.,
701 Federal st., or 704 Florence ave., Avalon. Both 'phones.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN
in choice 8 or 10-roomed pressed brick house in Wilkinsburg, on best residence streets, near steam and electric cars, at low price and easy payments, be sure and see me at once.
S. HALLETT,
440 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Jackson st., corner residence, near Monterey; fine pressed brick building, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 22x100; worth $6,000, will sell at $4,500.
H. C. MENDEL & CO.,
Both 'phones, 94 N. 407 Ohio st.

IF you have any property for sale place list with us, as we can sell it for you.
MYERS & CO., 106 N. Highland ave.

FOR SALE—Building and lot; excellent location for restaurant. Address Box 57, North Cavendon, Pa.

LIST list of for sale. GEORGE KEISLING, 6013 Penn ave.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE—

In the
SHADYSIDE DISTRICT.
SHADYSIDE DISTRICT.

The select residence section of the East End—Elegant new 8-room modern brick residence, possessing all the conveniences that appeal to people of refinement, at only

$7,100—$7,700—$7,100.

It needs but a short, unbiased examination of this property to sustain our assertion that in point of location, conveniences, environments, etc., it is beyond all question the greatest value for the price ever put upon the market. It is located on Kentucky ave., near Aiken, one square from Fifth, and enjoys the best car service in the city; the property is also convenient to the best private and public schools in the city.

Act quickly if you would grasp this splendid offer.

Terms to suit purchaser.

For further information call and see

THE BEECHWOOD IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.,
Offices—Times Building, Pittsburgh.

IN BELMAR PLACE, EAST END,
Are some strictly up-to-date 5 and 6-room houses, which are now ready for occupancy. They are well built brick houses, with all modern conveniences, sold on monthly payments. Prices range from $3,200 to $4,500.

If you are looking for a house, see them at once.

Take Frankstown ave. car to Collier street, or Hamilton ave. car to Collier street.

P. C. CAMPBELL,
7328 Montecello st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—$4,800—EAST END.
A very desirable brick house of 8 rooms, enameled dollar, complete laundry, with 3 stationary tubs, furnaces heating entire house, extra strong plumbing, well sewered and trapped, all hardwood and cabinet mantels and tiled hearths with Taylor burners, both gases and electric light, combination fixtures, open stairway, fine bath room, front and back porches. Good sized lot.
H. FAUST,
102 Shady, cor. of Penn ave.

New brick dwelling, 12 rooms, bath, etc., modern conveniences, suitable for a boarding house; in Edgerton place, only 2 minutes from Penn ave. Liberty ave. or Bloomfield cars, $55 a month. Possession at once.

EDSALL & HAMM,
28 Fidelity Bldg., 341 Fourth ave.

PRICE $3,800.00.

One new 8-room brick house, East End; bath, hot and cold water, laundry, cemented cellar, instantaneous hot water system; a strictly up-to-date house, at a bargain. For further particulars see owners.

NEGLEY BROS.,
904 Park Building.

ELEVEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON Negley ave., E. E., a pleasant home for a small family; price very low and can sell at $900 cash and
Balance to suit.
R. om 57, 322 Fourth ave.

Mt. Vernon st. houses are the best in Belmar Plan. Small payment down and balance a $28 a month.

FOR SALE—EASY END.
$15,500 will buy a vitrified brick dwelling of 11 large rooms; two baths; first floor in hardwood; lavatory in side hall; side entrance, etc.; lot 47½x161 to alley; situated in the Highland district.
See DAVIES & CO.,
6128 Penn ave.

FOR SALE.
New 11-room brick house, No. 207 Rebecca st., E. E. Small payment down, balance monthly.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR SALE.

OWN YOUR HOME.
$25 A MONTH
And a small cash payment will
BUY A MODERN HOME.
Located on Marshall and Hawkins ave., Ally. Clean, healthy location.
Overlooking Riverview park.
Streets sewered, sidewalked and paved.
Two car lines within a square.

PRICE $4,000 TO $4,500.

TERMS TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

Houses are new brick dwellings of 8 rooms, bath, both gases, hot and cold water, instantaneous water heaters, cabinet mantels, cemented cellar, large closets, large rooms and two porches. Lots are level and graded.

BECOME A PROPERTY OWNER.
PAVE THE WAY TO INDEPENDENCE AND WEALTH.
APPLY YOUR RENT TO SECURING A HOME.
REMEMBER THE PRICE, $4,000.
ALL REASONABLE TERMS ACCEPTED.
Further particulars given at office of
A. B. HAY, JR.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT.
103 W. OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.
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Manufacturing Sites.

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY
AT CARNEGIE, PA.
Three acres level with new Iron Clad Building 200x200. Slate roof. Built for foundry and machine shops, but never occupied. Railroad siding connection with Panhandle and Lake Erie R. R. Natural gas and abundant water. Immediate possession. Price $10,000.
W. M. FAUNTLEROY CO.,
Pittsburgh Park Bldg.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

ARE YOU LOOKING

For a cheap residence lot on the Brownsville road, South Side, near the Suburban car line, a few minutes' ride from city and in a very desirable neighborhood? We have such a lot to sell for $800; price reduced from $1,000. Paved street; all improvements.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

BELLEVUE RESIDENCE

Dawson avenue, near Rodgers; frame house of 12 rooms, slate roof, nice lawn; shade and fruit trees; lot 50x150 feet; house finished, cabinet mantles, both gases, electric light, city water, cement laundry; bath and all conveniences; price $6,500; reasonable terms.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

HOUSE IN CRAFTON

Three minutes from railroad station, 4 minutes from electric cars; 2-story frame of 7 rooms and attic; center hall, hot and cold water, natural gas, electric light, hardwood mantels, combination chandeliers; 3 porches; lot 81x120 feet; price only $5,500. See
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

ELLIOT BOROUGH

Houses—One square from the cars; two 5-room frame houses, bath and all conveniences, just finished, only $2,000 each; $300 cash, remainder on easy payments; one house of 7 rooms and bath, $3,400; $500 cash, remainder on easy payments; immediate possession. See
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

10 PER CENT INVESTMENT.

Two frame dwellings, one of 9 rooms and one of 8 rooms, on Swissvale avenue, Wilkinsburg; on paved street, with all improvements made and paid for. Price $5,400. Mortgage $4,500; can be bought for $1,200 cash; will sacrifice on account of owner leaving city; cheap at $7,000.
C. C. HAMILTON.
Bell 3732 Court. 314 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
IN BAUM GROVE DISTRICT.

Two 9-roomed brick houses, with all modern conveniences; renting for $800 per year; price $11,000; mortgage $6,000; also 124x110 feet on corner of a good street in same locality; price $10,000; mortgage $5,000; will trade equities in both properties and assume mortgage for a good 12 to 14-room center hall dwelling in Baum Grove district.
C. C. HAMILTON.
Bell 3732 Court. 314 Fourth ave.

ONLY $4,750.
IN BAUM GROVE DISTRICT.

Nine-room brick house—First floor, parlor, dining room, kitchen and pantry; second floor, 3 bedrooms and bath; third floor, 3 bedrooms. This beautiful cabinet mantels, furnace heater, front and back stairs; lot 24x100, on a corner.
C. C. HAMILTON.
Bell 3732 Court. 314 Fourth ave.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS.

In Twenty-first ward, 700x100 feet at $75 per foot front; can make your own terms if you will build.
C. C. HAMILTON.
Bell 3732 Court. 314 Fourth ave.

Lots.

FOR SALE—

IN BAUM GROVE
DISTRICT.

Lot 141x150, at the corner of Friendship ave. and Graham st., with fine eastern exposure; will be sold at a price that makes it a wonderful opportunity. This is one of the most desirable locations in the East End for one or two nice residences. Call and see

THE BEECHWOOD IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.,
Offices—Times Bldg., Pittsburgh.

LOTS.
FOR SALE.
CHOICE WILKINSBURG BUILDING LOTS.
25x130 Ella st.....$32 per ft.
84x120 Franklin st.....$40 per ft.
50x175 Prebles st.....$56 per ft.
50x240 Trenton st.....$70 per ft.
52x120 Biddle ave.....$70 per ft.
A. P. GILLESPIE,
403 Fourth ave.

I HAVE the choicest lot of 8 and 10-roomed pressed brick houses in Wilkinsburg on the most prominent residence streets, near electric and steam cars; will be sold at low price and easy terms; come in and let me show them to you.
E. HALLETT,
440 Fourth ave.
Bell 1992 Court. P. & A. 1282.

CHOICE lots for sale in the Mt. Verner Land and Improvement Company's plan, situate on Vernon, Wheeler, Oswego and Syracuse aves., Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Prices reasonable. Call at office of the company, Room 123 Bakewell building, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Large, level, corner lot, 168 by 190 ft., on 60-ft. graded street; shade trees; in Rennerdale, on Panhandle. 11 miles from Union station; $800. Address F 13, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—
AT HALF VALUE.
Ten lots fronting River; clean, quiet location; Avalon cars. Thomas Boyd, Wheeler ave., Allegheny.

BELLEVUE LOTS.
Rodgers ave., 50x100 each; cheap.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 Ohio st.

FOR SALE—Building site of three-fourths of an acre and lots 75x176 on good street in Ben Avon; cheap. Address C 13, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Nice lot at Greenfield; must sell; $300. Address F 13, The Gazette.

GET for sale list. GEORGE KEISLING, 6013 Penn ave.

Farms.

FARMS FOR SALE.

81 acres right at R. R. station, 34 miles from Union station; 40 acres of this is level land between two railroads; suitable for manufacturing site; city water and natural gas; 3 veins fine clay, ve 15 feet, one 7 feet and one of unknown thickness.

19 acres right at R. R. station, 13 miles from Union station, in Allegheny county; small frame house and stable; 2 acres timber, balance clear; city water in house and good well and spring close by.

JAS. MARSHALL,
146 South Highland ave., E. E.

FOR SALE
FARM NEAR PITCAIRN.
90 acres within one mile Pitcairn station; lays nicely; underlaid with coal; good water; 7-room frame house; bank barn 40x60, in good repair; large orchard, etc.; splendid investment; good dairy farm. Price only $100 per acre, which is away below actual value. See us at once. (275-A.)
A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
Fine farm in Wren, Pa., 200 fruit trees; big house and barn. Inquire or write to
GEO. H. SHICKLER,
Room No. 97, 623 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Choice 112-acre farm; right on Butler Plank road, within 20 miles of city; nearly all bottom land; well watered; good house, large barn; splendid fruit; fine location; an elegant stock farm; in order to settle estate will sell for only $8,000; terms easy. Call at once. (4N.)
A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FARM—150 acres, Wabash R. R. right through center; option secured before railroad was located, enables making a price about ½ present value; land lies just right for best of plots; here is an opportunity to make a profit of over $100,000. Cooper & Erwin, 433 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Farms, all sizes and prices.
C. T. DRAKE, 954 Penn ave.

Lands and Acreage.

TEN acres fertile land, close to stores, schools, churches, hotels, etc., and convenient to Atlantic City, Cape May, Philadelphia and New York; ideal climate, pure water, good roads, nice neighbors, best markets; price only $150, payable $6 50 monthly. Call or write for booklet of 320 J.
WALTER BECKER,
441 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Acreage; 100 acres on Ft. Wayne railroad. Company starting railroad building large hotel and talk of Allegheny car shops coming here; the Harvey farm just sold, and is being laid out in 50x150 street car pacts; suitable for manufacturing site and town lots. W. F. Hurst, Rochester, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Business Properties.

FOR SALE—
A WILKINSBURG BUSINESS PROPERTY, well located on principal business street, can be bought at a price which will pay 8 per cent.
A. P. GILLESPIE,
Room 12, 403 Fourth ave.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Choice 100-acre farm in Clarion county, Pa.; elegant location, fine water and fruit; underlaid with coal and limestone; large house, splendid bank barn, etc.; price only $6,500; will trade for good city or Wilkinsburg property.
(268-A.)
A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Second ward, Allegheny, six-room frame, with bath, both gases, slate mantels, etc.; street paved and sewered; one-half square from car line; rented for $20 per month; will take clear lots.
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Six-room frame with bath, gas, etc., on paved street, Second ward, Allegheny; rented for $22.50; price $3,000; will exchange for lots.
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

SEND for for sale list. GEORGE KEISLING, 6013 Penn ave.

Business Opportunities.

Are You In Business?
Why Not?
We can put you in a paying business for any amount from $100 to $100,000.
Come and See Us at Once.
Cavanagh & Co.,
316 Wood st.,
The Oldest Brokers in Pittsburgh.

Wholesale Paper and Paper Bag Business—Doing a very large business; centrally located in this city; price.. 10,000

General Store—Located in town of 4,000 people, 20 miles from Pittsburgh; doing a business of $35,000 to $40,000 per year; will take Pittsburgh real estate for part pay; price..... 13,000

Department Store—Located in suburb of this city; complete stock; storeroom 30x125; rent, $50; here is a chance for a hustler; will take Pittsburgh real estate for half; price..... 11,000

Hotel—Of 60 rooms; this is one of the most complete and up-to-date hotels in Western Pennsylvania; controls the commercial trade and is doing business of $150 per day at the bar alone; this place is worthy of your investigation; price..... 75,000

Controlling Interest—In one of the best mercantile businesses in Central Pittsburgh; doing a business of over $80,000 annually; this will stand the most rigid investigation; price..... 20,000

Interests and partnerships in all kinds of businesses are for sale at our office from $1,000 to..... 50,000

Glass Business—Window glass factory, complete; capacity of 26 blowers; factory equipped with all modern improvements; tank constructed for use of either gas or coal for fuel; employ 200 hands; capacity of plant 25,000 square feet per day; price, including real estate..... 200,000

Pottery manufacturers of dinner and toilet ware are desirous of securing a partner with services; factory is 25 miles from the city; capital required.. 10,000

We would be pleased to have you call at our office, 316 Wood st., and investigate the many good business opportunities we have for sale that do not appear in this column.

CAVANAGH & CO.,
316 Wood st.

BUSINESS.
Zahniser & Brisbine,
426 Fourth ave.

Bakery—One of the best in the East End, city, having a cash retail trade of $1,600 a month; low rent, 3 years' lease.

Real Estate Business—Half interest in an established real estate business in city; excellent opening for a good office man.

Hardware Store—In one of Pittsburgh's best suburban towns; fine stock; good room, having large trade; will take good real estate for part payment; invoice about..... $14,000

Gents' Furnishing, Clothing and Shoe Store—Near city; good stock; nice room, 20x70; rent $44 per month; sales $20,000 a year; will take part good real estate; invoice..... 7,000

Business—If you want to buy or sell any kind of business write us and we will call and see you.

Rooming House—Good location; clearing $60 a month over all expenses..... 900

Wanted—An active man with $3,000 to take charge of office and act as secretary for a staple manufacturing company, established two years, and paying now 12% per cent dividends, which will be largely increased. Will stand strict investigation. Parties owning this stock is moving to Florida.

ZAHNISER & BRISBINE,
426 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS OPENINGS.

TAIT & MURTHA, Room 31, 339 Fifth ave.

$800—Cigar, confectionery and notion store; good news stand and laundry agency; central city location; four dwelling apartments and low rent; doing cash business $5,000 yearly. Owner going to Europe.

$550—Dry goods and notion store; fine Allegheny location; owner retiring on account of sickness.

$600—Cigar, confectionery, notion store and news stand; doing $150 cash weekly; low rent; a positive sacrifice; investigate.

$525—Cash grocery; nice neighborhood; three living rooms; doing $50 weekly.

$400—Confectionery and notion store, with three dwelling rooms; old established stand; doing $75 weekly all the year round; will be sold this week.

TAIT & MURTHA, Room 31, 339 Fifth ave.

CIGAR AND NEWS STAND.
Best store in Pittsburgh; owner made enough to retire; good, clean stock..... $1,400

BAKERY.
Best stand in E. E.; cash receipts over $1,000 per month; cheap rent.. 1,500

RESTAURANT AND ROOMING HOUSE.
Rent cheap; cash in restaurant, $45 per day, and ten furnished rooms; this is a rare opportunity..... 1,600

DRYGOODS STORE.
In Homewood; stock and location first-class..... 1,000

Wanted to buy cigar store.
D. V. MURDOCK & CO.,
Room 20, 539 Fifth ave.

An established firm conducting an especially profitable business desires to dispose of a limited amount of treasury stock for purpose of increasing business. Can guarantee 12 per cent dividends, payable quarterly, with probable returns much above this amount. Subscriptions to stock solicited for amounts of from $100 00 upward.

Full particulars gladly furnished to those interested and personal interviews especially desired. This is positively the most promising investment now on the market, and as only a very small amount of stock is for sale, immediate attention of interested parties is necessary. This is no untried scheme, all or nothing proposition. Address G 86, The Gazette.

GENERAL STORE.
Owing to illness of owner we offer for sale one of the best paying stores in the state, located in best town in Monongahela valley; stock consists of groceries, staple dry goods and queensware; sales last year $120,000; at present running $12,000 monthly; steadily increasing without any advertising; no cut prices; must sell real estate (price $10,000) and stock; stock will invoice about $9,000. Required, $13,000.
R. G. ORR COMPANY & CO.,
426 4th ave.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
CHOICE EAST END GROCERY.
One of the finest grocery stores and meat markets in the city; located on corner two good streets in East End; doing an elegant business, with the best class of people; will invoice $3,500 to $4,000; no better business can be found in the city; owner wishes to engage in other business and will sell at invoice. A snap for some one. See
A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS
CHANCES
In one of the best suburbs, adjoining the city; finely equipped and doing good business; for further particulars see

S. A. GIBSON & CO.,
401 Grant st.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

GROCERY.
A strictly first-class stand; fine corner location, in good Pennsylvania town of 18,000; doing a cash business of $3,000 monthly; business well established and growing steadily; fine, large store room; modern equipment; clean, fresh stock; this business is worth a good cash bonus, but on account of other interests owner must sell quickly and offers stock at invoice, $3,500.
ESTEP & CO.,
326 4th ave.

GENERAL STORE.
Located in rapidly growing town, 18 miles from Pittsburgh; stock consists of groceries, drygoods, furnishings and wall paper; sales $300 weekly; profits average 33 1-3 per cent; store 20x80; rent, including 6 rooms, $20; owner ill and must sell at once; offered below cost, $1,700.
ESTEP & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

RACKET STORE.
Excellent location in five Monongahela valley town; clean stock notions, furnishings, 5 and 10-cent goods, etc.; doing business of $1,200 monthly; good paying proposition; must be sold at once; invoice about $2,000.
ESTEP & CO.,
326 4th ave.

FOR SALE.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
NEWSPAPER ROUTE AND STORE—Located in good town within 50 miles of Pittsburgh; agency for morning, evening and Sunday papers; good periodical and cigar trade; price $1,000 cash. Address B, care of box 507, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A newly furnished hotel, with bar and good stable in connection; gas, electric lights, hot and cold water, modern bath rooms and water closets; located in Woodfield, O., in center of oil field. For particulars inquire of C. Walton, Woodsfield, O.

PAPER ROUTE—Morning and Sunday route in business part of city; over 1,800 dailies and 675 Sundays; profits $200 per month above all expenses; will bear investigation; must be sold quick. Price $2,800.
T. R. GRACIE, 431 4th ave.

MEAT MARKET—The leading and the only cash meat market in Braddock; sales $150 a day; here is a chance of your lifetime; price $3,000; would consider part real estate. Address or call 814 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good paying gents' furnishing and shoe store, with lease; established trade; must be sold at once; going in other business; only those wishing to continue business need call. No. 1527 Rebecca st., Allegheny, Pa.

RESTAURANT—In nearby town of 5,000 population, clearing $200 mo. above all expenses; owner quiting the business; will sell at sacrifice; price, $2,500; terms half cash, balance on time. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

A STORE on one of the principal streets in Allegheny, doing a cash business of about $300 per week; stock all new, including fixtures, horses and wagons; will invoice about $2,000. Address B 397, Chronicle Telegraph.

CORNER grocery, milk and ice business; 7 living rooms, milk room and stable; big profits; owner interested in other business, requiring him to live in city again; snap; for particulars inquire 558 14th ave.

THIRTY shares capital stock of the Pittsburgh Printing Company. This stock paid 6% dividend in February. Owner needs money in other business and will sell at a low figure. S 13, The Gazette.

WANTED—To purchase an established furniture and carpet store in city or good industrial town; will pay invoice and bonus for good stand. Address W 13, The Gazette.

HARDWARE STORE—In city, established 20 years; doing business $100 per day; store in the city for sale; price, $13,000, or invoice.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

DRYGOODS STORE—In city, established 8 years; doing business $1,000 mo.; rent $50, including 5 living rooms; price, $4,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

A HALF interest in a business paying 50 per cent on a capital of $5,000; principal has to leave city; we ask close investigation. Address X 13, The Gazette.

BAKERY—Best, in nearby manufacturing town; doing a business of about $10,000 a year; price $1,200. Address 1724 Fremont st., Allegheny, Pa.

WE sell patents. We force sales by advertising your invention until sold. Particulars free. Guide Publishing Co., Merchantville, N. J.

GROCERY—In new town, doing business $500 weekly; rent $25 mo.; price, $3,000.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

R. G. ORR COMPANY, 426 Fourth Ave.,	Buy and Sell	Stores.

FOR SALE—Blandy sawmill; 25 horsepower mounted engine; sell cheap for cash. G. E. Lawson, Shoenen, Pa.

FOR SALE—Route selling 625 evening papers; price $450. Inquire 619 Copeland st., Shadyside.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Send for list. Estep & Co., 326 Fourth ave.

Investments.

MILLIONS IN IT.
You should send for and read
The prospectus of the
VENTURE AND REFINING CO.
It is a straight business proposition.
UNITED SECURITIES COMPANY,
315 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR a conservative person to invest from $50 upward in a good paying dividend stock; far better than real estate; will stand highest investigation. Address United Securities Co., 315 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Machinery.

HEAVY ENGINES.

Suitable for rolling mill or manufacturing purposes.

40x72" Geo. H. Corliss.
38x72" Geo. H. Corliss.
34x60" Newbold slide valve engine
32x60" Allis Corliss.
30x60" Hamilton Corliss.
28x48" (pair) Allis reversing engines.
28x30" slide valve engine.
20x40x48" Allis cross compound.
24x36x48" Philadelphia tandem compound.
20x30" slide valve engine.
20x30" Geo. H. Corliss.
24x36" slide valve.
20x48" Watts Campbell Corliss.
20x36" McIntosh Hemphill slide valve.
20x36x36" McIntosh & Seymour tandem automatic.
20x32x42" Allis cross compound.
20x20" Green automatic.
18x20" Geo. H. Corliss engine.
16½x18" Buckeye automatic.
16x36x16" Armington & Sims automatic.
14x15" Armington & Sims automatic.

BOILERS, PUMPS AND HEATERS.

WICKES BROS.,
45th St. & A. V. R. R.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'phones.

A PARTIAL LIST.
ENGINES.
28x60 Corliss. 24x48 Wright.
12x21x24 Cross Compound Porter-Allen. 15x14 Ideal. 8x12 Russell.
10x12 Ball. 10x16 Base.
and smaller sizes.
BOILERS.
Tubular, Portable and Vertical.
Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Pulleys, Etc.
Send for Quick List.
ATWELL MACHINERY COMPANY,
507 and 508 Hamilton Building.
Bell 'Phone 1563 Grant. P. & A. 'Phone 2699 Main.

FOR SALE—Machinery at bargain prices, including 14 gas engines, 6 lathes, planers, drill presses, key seaters, power hack saws, gear cutter, dynamos, 10 emery grinders, pumps, compressor, blacksmith's tools, 2 power lathe forges, blowers, White washing machine and miscellaneous machinery. Everything reduced to meet spot cash buyers.
ATLAS MACHINE COMPANY,
Twenty-sixth and Liberty. Both 'phones.

TRANTER-DAVISON MFG. CO.,
Machinists and Manufacturers.
Shafting, hangers, iron and wood split pulleys, cyphone injectors, pipe and fittings, and specialties in iron and brass; boilers, engines, pumps, machinery and supplies. Agents for WARREN GAS ENGINES.
105 Water st. 104 First ave.

FOR SALE—Cheap; one Westinghouse three cylinder 200 horse power gas engine 16x22; latest type; used about six months. Address Box 507, Pittsburgh. Pa. Duquesne Light and Power Company, 85 Borden ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Cheap; one 35 H. P. improved Abel gas engine; one 10 H. P. Otto gas engine; one 4-ton wagon scale; one two-story power elevator, suitable for foundry. Gausman Machinery and Metal Co., No. 927 Rebecca st., Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—Boilers, engines and sawmills, new and second-hand; engines and threshers. Portable rock crushers, grinding mills, all purposes. B. D. Reed, 490 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh.

HOISTING engines, best workmanship, delivery and price right.
FLORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

GAS and gasoline engines at special prices to introduce; highest award at Pan-American exposition. Lasier Gas Engine Co., 318 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Simplicity gas engines, steam engines, Boilers, fans, water motors. William Prager, 116 Market st.

Pianos.

THE MAMMOTH BARGAINS.
623 Smithfield st., near Seventh ave.
Good used Estey organs, good condition, taken in exchange, go for $20 and..... $ 35
Decker Bros.' square, perfect condition..... 90
Hardman square, perfect condition..... 125
Chickering square, fair condition..... 25
Upright piano, good condition..... 80
$250 Duquesne upright, used two years, perfect condition; mahogany case..... 172
$400 Kimball, used four years; walnut case; perfect condition..... 188
$500 Steinbach, perfect condition, full size, at a bargain; used but little..... 348
$650 genuine Chickering upright, colonial style, mahogany case; taken in exchange on a $1,000 Parlor Grand Chickering, perfect; goes for..... 360
Hardman Baby Grand at a bargain; used only for a few months.
FREDERICK'S MAMMOTH MUSIC STORE.
623 Smithfield st. G. Schroeder, Mgr.
15cwtl to a refrigerator; nearly new; small—Kroeger, Behr Bros., Geo. Estey organs.

FOR SALE.

Pianos.

Square Piano	$ 19 00
Chickering Square Piano	35 00
Dunham Square Piano	50 00
Upright Piano, guaranteed	110 00
Hallet & Davis Upright Piano	120 00
Hardman Upright Piano	150 00

P. C. HAYS & CO.,
504 Smithfield st.

THAT OLD PIANO—
Do you know it can be repolished and given that "new" appearance, and that the "works" can be repaired and regulated—in short, that we can give it a new lease of life at very small cost? Let us give you an estimate.
ALEX. ROSS PIANO CO., 714 Penn ave.

PIANO—Private family disposes cheap; almost new; famous upright piano, cover, stool; guarantee delivered. Drawer 213, Allegheny.

JUST drop in on us and inspect our wonderful piano bargains; it will pay you. Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Piano, practically new; extraordinary renowned upright piano at a sacrifice. Box 145 Station A, Pittsburgh.

VOSE Pianos are wonders in tone, appearance and durability. Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

BEFORE you buy see our upright pianos at $85.00. Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

LET us show you our $85.00 piano bargain. Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Piano, organ and melodeon, an for $50 if sold at once. 915 Penn ave.

UPRIGHTS, $85.00, $100.00, $125.00 and $150.00. Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield st.

THE best pianos are at Hoffmann's; Sohmer, Vose, Behning. 537 Smithfield st.

CAN you beat it at $85.00? Upright piano. Try Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield st.

IT'S the tone of Hoffmann's pianos that makes them popular. 537 Smithfield st.

GOOD pianos at bargain prices at Hoffmann's this week. 537 Smithfield st.

FOR best values in pianos go to Hoffmann's Music House, 537 Smithfield st.

AN upright piano for $85.00 at Hoffmann's, 537 Smithfield st.

Birds and Dogs.

ANDREASBURG Rollers, the greatest singers on earth; also Harzs mountain canaries, grand singers. Parrots, Skylarks, Mocking birds and all European song birds; goldfish and aquariums; dogs of every description; breeding cages of all kinds with seeds.
EUROPEAN BIRD STORE,
967 Penn ave.
THOS. HIRST, prop.

JUST ARRIVED—New lot of fine St. Andreasberg Roller canaries, the best singers in the world, months of constant training being given to bring them to the desired degree of perfection. Also a few pairs of Mr. Harts mountain canaries, guaranteed singers. Finest line of brass cages in the city at lowest prices. Send for catalogue. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

GOLDFINCHES, linnets, bullfinches and all kinds of European song birds; talking parrots, goldfish, aquariums and aquarium supplies; also fine line of Japanese gilt goldfish. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

NOW is the time for breeding canaries. We have female canaries, breeding cages and all supplies at lowest prices; largest assortment in the city; send for catalogue. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

ANGORA CATS—We have just received a new lot of very fine Angora kittens. Call and see them; no trouble to show. NEW YORK BIRD STORE, 615 Smithfield st.

PENN Avenue Bird Store, dealer in all kinds of birds, pigeons and fine dogs, 1716 Penn ave., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Horses and Vehicles.

ARRIVED today, 50 head of heavy draft and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,160 to 1,800 lbs. each. Among them are several matched teams and single horses of all descriptions. Horses to suit everyone. At Allegheny Horse Exchange, 216 First st., Allegheny. M. Marx, proprietor.

OUR line of Runabouts, Traps, Surreys and Delivery Wagons is complete. Make your selections early and get the "Cream" of the stock.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116 to 120 Seventh st.

DELIVERY wagons of any style always kept in stock and at the lowest prices.
SQUIRES CARRIAGE CO.,
116 to 120 Seventh st.

YOU will always find a good selection of all kinds of horses at Allegheny Horse Exchange, 516 First st., Allegheny. M. Marx, proprietor.

FOR SALE—HORSE, spring wagon, harness, ice chests, scales. 1125 Locust st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Buggy, little used; full leather top; $40. Address P 13, The Gazette.

Typewriters.

DON'T BUY A NEW TYPEWRITER.
We repair your old one, $3.00 upwards; expert work; year's guarantee; get estimate; complete stock of second-hand typewriters, cheap; rentals, $2.00. Bell 'phone 2073.
CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
339 Fifth ave.

THE best imitation type-written printed circulars in the city are done by H. C. Knapp, Printer, 3521 Butler st. Send for samples.

OUR printed typewriter circular letters are the nearest to an original letter in the market. H. C. Knapp, 3521 Butler st.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand typewriters for sale or rent. Jewett Typewriter Co., Park building.

TYPEWRITERS—New and second-hand; price all right; new machines for rent. Sayre, 237 Fourth ave.

Bicycles.

FOR SALE—We have the best line of bicycles in the two cities; National, Tribune, Geneva, Gall and Winner models. Call and Inquire. HARRY T. NEFF, cor. First and James sts., North and Race st., Allegheny.

CROWN coaster brake the peer of them all; will equip it to your bicycle with rear wheel complete for $30. Bicycle Agency, John W. Monn, 542 Ohio st., Allegheny.

COME and see the 1902 model Iver Johnson. Sayre, 237 Fourth ave.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—50 misfit carpets.
To be sold cheap.
Ingrain, Brussels and Velvets.
Allegheny Carpet and Feather Renovating Co., 823 Pennsylvania ave.

DESKS—Roll and flat tops, bookkeepers' desks, tables, chairs, letter presses and stands, bookcases; something of everything; new and second-hand. 418 Diamond st.

FOR SALE—Safe, 76 inches high, in good order, for $125; also smaller safes, cheap to quick buyers. William Prager, 116 Market st.

PERSONAL—Borders, same price as wall and ceiling paper, 1c to 15c per roll. Reed; removed to 409 Seventh ave.

FILTER stones for all makes of filters kept constantly for sale. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave. Telephone 719.

A GOOD pool table; $50.
DELP'S, Fourth and Liberty st.

OAK folding bed. Call 725 North St. Clair st., E. E.

ICE BOXES, summer doors, bar fixtures.
DELP'S, Fourth and Liberty st.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures at your own terms.
DELP'S, cor. Fourth and Liberty.

REWARD.

ROOM FOR ONE MORE.
Usually there's not, but at this season, if you want good painting done, send for BYRNE, the Painter, 634 Fifth ave.

SIGNS ON
most anything or place. P. J. Byrne, 634 Fifth ave. Both 'phones.

REWARD H. C. Knapp, the Printer, because he's the best. 3521 Butler st. Both 'phones.

SAME effect produced by SWEET CASTOR. 10 cents.

SWEET CASTOR takes place of castor oil. 10 cents.

IF you need castor oil, use SWEET CASTOR.

STOLEN.

SWEET CASTOR!
Acts like Castor Oil.
Looks like Castor Oil.
Same dose as Castor Oil.
Same price as Castor Oil.
But it TASTES DIFFERENT.

STOLEN—As others say: Knapp does the best printing. 3521 Butler st. Both 'phones.

NEIGHBORS will advise the use of SWEET CASTOR.

REMOVALS.

AFTER you move you will need new stationery. Call up H. C. Knapp, the printer, on either telephone, and a representative will call.

FOR stationery, booklets, blank books, etc., printed properly, see H. C. Knapp, printer, 3521 Butler st. Call either telephone.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Siegel Extract Company has
Removed to 1002 Wylie ave.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

CHRISTY'S DANCING ACADEMY.
531 Smithfield St.
Prof. Christy is forming a class for gentlemen Monday evening, April 7. Ladies Monday afternoon. Bell 'phone 811-J Grant.

CHAPMAN'S DANCING ACADEMY—Beginners' classes Monday evenings, 19 lessons $5; advanced classes Thursday evenings. 203-207 Federal st., Allegheny. Grafflolder orchestra.

PROF. BROOKS' Dancing Academy, 1019 Penn ave.—Beginners' class, Monday and Friday evenings.

MEDICAL.

PHYSICIANS' and dentists' stationery printed just right. H. C. Knapp, Printer, 3521 Butler st. Bell 'phone.

REMOVAL announcements, cards and stationery specialty. H. C. Knapp,

WABASH AVOWS AN INTEREST IN FULLER PROJECT

Has Appointed Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Its Representative in Syndicate.

READING PLEA ANSWERED

Baltimore Business Men as Well as Councils Covet Extension of the Famous Western System to Their City—Other Hearings Coming.

By WILLIAM L. ROSS,
Staff Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 5.—This significant statement was received by Mayor Hayes, bearing upon the sale of the city

WILLIAM M. VARNEY,
Head of a Syndicate Trying to Purchase the Western Maryland Railroad.

of Baltimore's interest in the Western Maryland railroad to the West Virginia Central and Western Maryland (Fuller) purchase syndicate:

New York, April 1, 1902.

Dear Sir—We beg to notify you that we have appointed and associated with us Mr. Joseph Ramsey, Jr. of St. Louis, Mo., as additional syndicate manager in the performance of the duties by the West Virginia Central and Western Maryland purchase syndicate agreement of March 12, 1902.

MYRON T. HERRICK,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE,
EDWARD L. FULLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HOWARD GOULD,
Syndicate managers.

Blocked a Reading Argument.

This official notice was given to the press immediately after the conclusion of the hearing today of the Reading's representatives in the Reading's bid for the railroad. The main attack of the Reading lawyers, Francis K. Carey and John N. Steele, had been directed during the meeting against the reality of the connection of the Wabash with the Fuller bid. Just at the warmest portion of the attack of these gentlemen upon the likelihood of this connection, Mayor Hayes quietly passed around among the members of the committee the notice given above.

It was not known at that time what the message contained, but its simple announcement that the president of the Wabash has become associated as syndicate manager in the Fuller bid removed all the doubts that Reading representatives raised. Mayor Hayes stated that Mr. Ramsey has consented to serve as syndicate manager.

Reading People's Plea.

Teh hearing of the Reading bidders was held at noon today. Few new points were developed. The promise of the Reading

Mayor Hays of Baltimore.

to raise its bid of $7,500,000 cash to a price higher than that of the Fuller syndicate, $8,500,000, was reiterated. Both of the Reading lawyers impugned the bona fide character of the bid of the Varney syndicate and asserted that none of the railroads with which the Humbleton-George D. Cook combination promised to connect would send business to this city. They said that only the Reading and the Fuller bids are in the running.

The city takes upon itself much risk, Mr. Carey asserted, in accepting the Fuller bid with the contract between the West Virginia Central and the Pennsylvania railroad hanging over any obligation the railroad can enter into. No attempt was made to disprove the bona fide character of the Fuller bid, but it was pointed out that the bidders had never formally promised to connect with the Wabash and that all they had promised was a connection with the West Virginia Central itself.

Fuller Syndicate's Pull Greatest.

The effect of the effort of the Reading's speakers evidently was small, the influence which the Fuller bidders have already exerted upon the members of committee being very apparent.

At 11 o'clock Monday morning the Humbleton-George D. Cook syndicate will be given its hearing before the committee. This will end the special hearings of the bidders, and then the committee will have heard them all in full.

The New York conferences of the Hambleton people for three days past are believed to foreshadow a surprise, inasmuch as they realize that some extraordinary move will be needful to keep the contest from being an easy Fuller victory.

Interviews with a large number of representative business men of the city published in the local newspapers show a great preponderance of Fuller—or rather Wabash—sentiment among them. The Wabash is thought of here in much the same light as in Pittsburgh, its permanent solution from all connection with the Pennsylvania system being considered far more certain than that of any other line. Even the Reading has suffered from its alleged close relations to the Pennsylvania, although next to the Fuller bid the Reading's certainly has business favor.

ACCOUNTS
To be settled monthly — cheerfully opened with business men and property owners. Apply Credit Dept., 4th Floor.

Ribbon Special.
Fancy Striped Wash Ribbons or Plain Taffeta Ribbons, a wide selection of every conceivable shade. Extra Special Monday, per yard..... 15c

SOLOMON AND RUBEN
SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STS.

Wash Ribbons.
Pretty Striped Wash Ribbons, some plain cords, others striped. All the latest colorings. A double value at Monday's price, per yard..... 5c

MAIL ORDERS
Will be carefully filled when money accompanies same. If for advertised goods kindly order promptly.

First Special Sale of the Season in Women's Suits, Jackets, Skirts, Etc.

This sale is destined to be the most important selling of handsomely tailored garments ever held. No effort has been spared to gather representative styles in spring attire to be sold at really surprisingly small prices. By all means visit our second floor this week and see every garment that has fashion's sanction. This great sale gives women the opportunity to complete their Spring wardrobe at less money than they expected to pay. It will be a treat for your eyes and your pocketbook.

Tailored Suits.
Eton and blouse styles, made of Venetian cloth and cheviots, in brown, blue, castor and black. Trimmed or plainly tailored. Skirt flounced. We can fit misses or women in this attractive suit at the special price of..... $8.75

Tailored Suits.
Immense choice from the latest Eton, blouse, "Gibson" and reefer effects. Made of popular cloths in newest shades. Entire suit either trimmed or plainly tailored. Best linings. A rare value at $10 and..... $12.00

Tailored Suits.
"Gibson," vestee-blouse with postillion backs, Eton effects with new shaped collars. Made of fine Venetians, Homespuns and Basket Weaves. Modeled after higher priced suits. Trimmed with moire or silk braids. All extra attractions at..... $15.00

Tailored Suits.
Homespuns, Basket Weaves, Broadcloths and Cheviots in new Eton, Blouse and plain Tight-Fitting styles. New rolling collars, trimmed with moire or peau de soie or neatly self-stitched. Some with silk drop linings. Tempting values at..... $18.00

Tailored Suits.
Fine Etamines in gray, green, blue and black. Skirt finished with fine silk drop linings to match materials. Original Eton styles, either collarless or with new roll collar. Skirt flounced or cut in nine-gore style. Should bring $35, special at..... $22.50

Tailored Suits.
A charming selection of Broadcloths, Venetians, Homespuns, Etamines, Basket Weaves and Wool Crash. Swell "Gibson," "Christy," Eton and Blouse effects. Choice of beautiful new shades of tan, blue and gray, also black. Note the clever finish and trimmings. Elegant values at $25 and..... $30.00

Dress Skirts. Choice of Venetian cloths, broadcloths, cheviots and homespuns in colors or black. Trimmed with moire or silk braids, flounced or flared. Lined or unlined. A selection that cannot be found outside of our store at..... $5.98

Dress Skirts. Etamine, homespuns and broadcloths in pretty gray, tan, blue, brown and black. Trimmed with cloth straps, silk braids or plainly tailored. Lined, unlined or with drop linings. A vast assortment of actual $12 skirts at..... $8.98

Dress Skirts. Taffeta Silk, net robes; trimmed with fancy ruffles and finished with drop linings. Graduating or straight flounces. Neatly tailored and extra value at our price of..... $10.75

Dress Skirts. Fine broadcloths, peau de soie, net and taffeta silks. Either tucked or ruffled, in clever new designs. Splendidly modeled and tailored by skilled workmen. Silk drop linings. A splendid selection at $25 and..... $20.00

Walking Skirts. Made of melton cloth in light gray, brown, Oxford, blue and black—trimmed with single or double stitched flounce, perfectly tailored and a special attraction, at..... $3.98

Walking Skirts. Made of cheviots and homespuns, in plain or neat blue and black stripes, trimmed with graceful hanging flounces. Choice of a large range of colorings; perfect in fit and tailoring..... $5.98

Walking Skirts. Fine broadcloth, in black, castor, blue and tan, made up in the Norfolk strapped style and finished with neatly stitched flounce; should bring $10, a special offering, at..... $7.98

Walking Skirts. Made of fine melton and broadcloths, in olive green, black, brown and tan. Trimmed with straps over hips and elaborately stitched, made by skilled tailors and perfect in fit and finish; special at..... $12.00

Tailored Jackets. Choice of about 500 jackets in new collarless Eton; also with shawl and notch collars. Made of cheviots and broadcloths and trimmed with braids or plain. Lined throughout. Just the thing for present wear. Choice $5 and..... $3.98

Tailored Jackets. Fine coverts in tan shades, strapped and lined with satin. Cut in fly-front styles. Also Moire, Peau de Soie and Broadcloth Jackets, blouse effects. All extra values at..... $7.98

Tailored Jackets. Copies of imported Parisian garments in Blouse, Eton and Norfolk styles. Made of fine broadcloths; silk lined; choice $10 and..... $12.00

Long Coats. Taffeta moire, cloth and shower-proof materials. Loose or fitted back. New cuffs. Strapped. Some with shoulder caps. A remarkable showing at $20 and..... $15.00

Second Week of Great Wrapper Sale

This sale enters its second week as the most important bargain event of its kind ever held. Hundreds of up-to-date patterns and colorings. Every Wrapper cut full, well-made and a marvelous value.

Wrappers. Excellent percales in neat effects. Finished with separate waist linings and flounced skirt; dollar values at Sale Price of..... 50c

Wrappers. Striped and figured percales, braided and ruffled, ten inch flounce on skirt, every seam finished. Extra full in width; $1.50 quality at Sale price of..... 75c

Wrappers. Fancy light lawns and dark durable percales, all neat patterns. Ruffled over shoulder and finished with embroidered pique yokes; a $2 wrapper at Sale price of..... 98c

Wrappers. Percales, lawns and dimities, trimmed with deep graduating flounce, ruffles and braids. New Bishop sleeves and finished cuffs; $2.50 values at..... $1.50

Grand Opera Millinery.

Next week the Grand Opera comes to Duquesne Garden and we recognize this event of the fashionable world by showing an elaborate array of elegant hats for the opera, theater, receptions and all dress occasions. Some of the daintiest, most charming creations that Paris ever conceived are here, as well as chic fancies from our own workroom that catch the happy thoughts from over the sea. The success of this department has been in showing high cost models at modest prices.

For tomorrow and all week, we make a special showing of these exquisite conceptions at our attractive prices of

$7.50, $10, $12 and up.

Pretty Trimmed Mats. At $4.95 we show the most interesting line of up-to-date Trimmed Hats in the city. At this price we are selling more and more Hats every day, as the style and quality of these original Hats is surprising at..... $4.95

Untrimmed Hats, including every shape that fashion dictates, in all the correct colorings. Turbans, Colonials and Ready-to-Trim shapes in an unlimited selection at

49c, 75c, 98c and up to $7.50

Chiffon Hats, another lot of those much-wanted hats—the best yet. Black Chiffon, tucked all over or straw crowns. Extra special at..... 89c

Trimmings, until you'd almost tire looking at them. Flowers, Braids, Chiffon, Ornaments, Ribbons and every novelty of the season.

Flowers at 10c, 19c, 25c, 48c and upwards.
Wings at 19c, 25c, 48c, 98c and upwards.
Quills at 5c, 10c, 48c, 98c and upwards.
Ornaments at 25c, 48c, 98c, $1.48 and upwards.
Braids at 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c and upwards.

Corsets and Hosiery.

Our Corset Department is always a leader in the matter of showing all the correct new shapes in the standard makes at the right prices. See what we are offering at $1.50 and 98c, as well as Girdle, Empire or Medium Length Corsets, in drab, pink and Fancy Dresden effects, well boned and double side steels; an extra offering at..... 39c

Women's Hosiery. Fast Black Fancy Lace Lisle Stockings. The entire surplus of a manufacturer on sale here Monday, containing for the most part double values, at our price of..... 23c

Perfect Spring Attire for Men.

Our perfected Methods of tailoring ready-to-wear garments have brought this clothing to a high degree heretofore unattainable. Men who are exacting in matters of dress—whether their pocketbooks be fat or lean can find the preferred styles in this wide representation.

Important Offering of Suits or Topcoats at $15.

Suits in the latest "Varsity" styles; a choice of exclusive, smart patterns. Topcoats in the popular "Ellsmere" style, cut short and boxy. Also long rainproof Cravenette Coats, dressy and suitable for any occasion. Choice of any of these extraordinarily handsome garments at..... $15

Men's Suits..... $10.00
Three button sack styles, with round corners. Choice of worsteds and cassimeres in new effects, including the latest gray and blue striped patterns. Stiff-setting front. Vest and trousers correctly fashioned.

Men's Suits..... $13.50
The latest double-breasted sack styles, two-buttons, long peaked lapel. Made of dressy worsteds in neat and striking patterns. Vests high cut, trousers with belt loops. Suits that will wear and keep their shape.

Trousers.
A wide range of the newest spring trouserings; best of workmanship and tasteful patterns at $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up to $9.

Men's Top Coats..... $7.50
Tan or brown all-wool covert cloths. Best Italian cloth body lining, satin sleeve lining. Cut 34 inches long and in correct fashion. Edges and seams double stitched. These coats are a real money-saving bargain.

Men's Top Coats..... $12.00
The widest and best choice a man ever had at $12. Selection of brown and tan meltons, coverts, herringbones and unfinished worsteds, in dozens of latest colorings. Sleeves satin lined, perfect finish throughout.

Wash Vests.
White pique and canvas and fancy figured linens. A wide range of styles and prices—$1.50, $2, $3, $4 and $5.

Dress Suits for Opera.
Full Dress Coats and Vests, priced from $12 up to $30. Tuexedo Coats and Vests at $12 to $28. Trousers to match at $5 to $9.

Prince Albert Coats
And Vests, Silk faced, with hand button holes, and correct in every particular. Priced most attractively at $10, $13.50, $15 and $20.

Coachmen's Livery.
Body Coats, Trousers, Driving Coats, Stable Suits—all the correct styles that are good form—at right prices.

Special offer in Stylish Suits for Young Men at $7.50.

Exceptional Sale of Boys' Wear.

Just three lines of high-grade Boys' Clothing, which comprised a belated Easter shipment. It was ordered to be shipped positively before Easter, but the maker slipped up, and, rather than take the goods back, we secured them at the bare cost of materials.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits, double-breasted styles, ages 8 to 16. Norfolk styles, ages 4 to 10; Blouse styles, ages 3 to 10. Made of light and medium colorings. All durable materials. Should be $3. Sale Price..... $1.65

Boys' Stylish Suits, Norfolk, Blouse, Double-Breasted and Russian Blouse styles. Made of latest materials in a thorough manner; $3.50 and $4.00 values at..... $2.50

Boys' Fine Suits, the latest "Manly" and 3-Piece Suits; made from dressy materials in a careful manner; $5 values to go at..... $3.50

A Haul of Fine Umbrellas.

All the floor goods which a leading New York maker accumulated since January 1st were closed out to us at a fraction of their cost. Strictly first-class umbrellas. These prices tell the story:

Women's Colored Sun Umbrellas, blue, garnet and green; natural wood handles, case and tassel. Positively $2 values..... 98c

Women's Imported Taffeta Umbrellas, best steel frame, natural wood Princess or loop handles. Positively $2.50 values, at..... $1.50

Women's Sun Umbrellas, imported changeable silk coverings, popular colorings; Congo and Partridge wood Princess handles. Positively $3.50 values..... $1.98

Women's Pure Silk Sun Umbrellas, imported taffeta in plain colors or fancy borders. Boxwood and Furze handles. Princess style, silver swedged. Case and tassel to match. Positively $5 values, at..... $2.98

Specials From Jewelry Dept.

German Silver Chatelaine Bags, 5-inch; fish scale mesh, round shape, silver or oxidized frames, hook to match. $5 value at..... $2.98

Secret Lockets, bright or Roman gold, jewel centers, with gold plated neck chains, complete at 50c and..... 25c

Women's Moire or Satin Belts, eight pleats with gilt, oxidized or black buckles. Special at..... 25c

Chatelaine Bags, steel beaded, large size, square shape; with bright nickel finished frames. Special at..... 39c

Alarm Clocks, perfect timekeepers, 59c.

The New Colonial Oxfords.

Our New Shoe Store Keeps to the front with a complete line of the latest in footwear. Not merely half a dozen styles of buckles to select from, but over 150 different patterns. We will also furnish them with silk or velvet to match your gown.

Patent Finish Colonial Ties for Women, made from best grade patent calfskin, hand sewed welt sole, medium weight; the correct thing for street wear. Superior style and quality at, per pair..... $3.00

Glazed Kid Colonial Ties for Women, selected kidskin, medium weight hand welted sole; both comfortable and dressy. Price of the plain tie..... $3.00

Buckles and Trimmings, 25c to $1.00.

The New Three-Button Oxford for Women.

This new design is a most effective foot fashion. Made of the famous Ideal Kid, hand welted flexible sole, dull mat top. Vamp cut in new pattern. An exclusive, yet moderately priced shoe at..... $3.50

Art Embro'ry.

Stamped Linens at Half Price—An importer's stock in the latest designs on sale at a center aisle table Monday at a reduction from regular price of..... ½

Stamped Pillow Tops and backs; extra values in connection with this sale at..... 23c

Battenberg Braid, per piece..... 18c
Battenberg Rings, per dozen..... 2½c
Battenberg Thread, per spool..... 2½c

Embroidery Silks—Brainard & Armstrong's, Hemingway's or Richardson's, per skein..... 2½c

Household Supplies.

"Bloch's" Reclining Go-Carts, large assortment from $25 to $5.98

For Set Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons—worth $1.25. 69c

For 6 ft. Step Ladder; worth $1.00. 48c

For Malleable Iron Rakes; worth 35c. 19c

Paper for all kinds Flower Seeds. 1c

For genuine "Boss" Washing Machines. $4.85

$1.48 For Gas Lamp, with 6 ft. hose; worth $3.

For easel back Curtain Stretchers. 95c

Can for Ready Mixed Paints. 8c

98c For two-burner Gas Stoves.
7c Package for Lawn Grass Seed.
10c For American Beauty Rose Bushes.

Can Morse's Putz Liquid Polish. 12c

For polished Copper Bottom Tea Kettle. 59c

Carpets--Draperies.

Extraordinary sale of $2.00 Smyrna Rugs tomorrow. Choice..... 98c

75c Tapestry Brussels, fast colors, all-wool surface, pretty patterns, per yard..... 59c

9x12 ft. Rugs—including Smyrnas and Brussels, all new spring patterns; worth up to $22.00. Choice..... $15.00

35c Japanese Mattings, Cotton Warps, in reds, green and blues. Choice..... 22c yd

Big values in Nottingham and Ruffled Swiss Lace Curtains, at, per pair, $2.75, $1.98, $1.00 and..... 59c

Special China Values.

3c Each for footed Compert Dishes — crystal glass.

25c Pair for "Haviland's" Tea Cups and Saucers.

3c Each for thin blown Table Tumblers; worth $1.25 doz.

10c For Crystal Olive Dishes with handles; worth 25c.

$5.98 For Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; complete service for 12 persons.

25c For Calsbad China Fruit or Salad Bowls; worth 50c.

$3.48 For decorated Toilet Sets of 12 Pieces, including handsome Jar.

Wall Paper

Room Sale Monday.

Pretty Papers—10 bolts wall and 3 bolts of border, bought separately would cost 70c, all at..... 37c

10 Bolts of Wall Paper, 6 of ceiling and 3 of border. (Without ceiling 68c.) All 10 bolts at..... 91c

Artistic Papers—10 bolts wall, 6 ceiling and 3 border. (Without ceiling $1.33.) All 19 bolts at..... $1.33

Handsome Papers—10 bolts of wall, 6 ceiling and 3 of 18-inch border, beautifully blended. All 19 bolts for..... $1.87

10 Bolts of Wall Paper, 6 of ceiling and 3 of border. Borders alone bring 20c to 25c; entire lot of 19 bolts at..... $3.55

Borders Same Price as Side Walls All Through Our Stocks.

SECOND SECTION.
TEN PAGES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CABLE NEWS.
CLASSIFIED ADS.
FINANCIAL REVIEW.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1902.

SCHALKBURGER IS NOT INCLINED TOWARD PEACE

Acting President of Republic May Continue War.

STEYN IN FAVOR OF PACIFIC TERMS

He Has Great Influence With the People of South Africa.

BOUND TO CONSIDER COST OF HARDSHIPS

Unconditional Surrender Would Not Be an Assurance to Great Britain of Permanent Cecession of Hostilities—Majesty's Ministers Offer No Compromise

By HERBERT PAUL.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald.)

LONDON, April 5.—The chief subject of interest during the Easter recess is the attempted meeting between Messrs. Schalkburger and Steyn. The latter is believed to be more pacifically disposed than Schalkburger. On the other hand, the latter is stated to have the support of Gen. Botha. Mr. Kruger is alleged to disapproved of his deputy's mission, and regards it as hopeless. But this again is uncertain and some even say that Mr. Kruger is no longer capable of attending to public affairs.

As far as the Boers are concerned, peace would seem to depend upon four men. They are: Steyn, Delarey, Botha and De Wet. It is probable that President Steyn and Gen. Botha would carry out any proposals upon which they could agree.

Steyn's Influence Is Great.

President Steyn's influence is very great and his position is very strong. In the first place, the voluntary exile of President Kruger leaves Mr. Steyn first in civil authority among the Boers. In the second place, he risked his life for the independence of his state on the behalf of the South African republic. If he is in favor of continued fighting, the war will certainly go on. But he is bound to consider the cost and the frightful hardships which another winter's campaign would involve.

Foreign intervention is practically impossible. The British colonies are as ready to send contingents as they were when the war began. What hope can a small number of Dutch farmers, however brave, have of holding out for an indefinite time against the unlimited resources of the British empire?

Have Not Forgotten Balaklava.

President Steyn cannot help putting that question to himself. And he cannot help answering his own question—useless bloodshed.

While not a characteristically English phrase that "bloodshed at Balaklava was useless," yet the memory of that action will never fade from the recollection of Englishmen. But President Steyn is not a mere soldier whose duty it would be to fight, and, if need be, to die for his country. He is a responsible leader of a people. If he prolongs a struggle which might be honorably closed, he cannot, as a Christian, escape moral condemnation.

Meanwhile the policy of his majesty's ministers is to enjoy their Easter holidays. Their usual language is conjectured to be a demand for unconditional surrender, which even if it could be obtained from the Boers would be no security for future peace.

Prospect for Lasting Peace.

But this seems inconsistent with their approval of Lord Kitchener's readiness to treat with Mr. Schalkburger, and with the conciliatory tone of Lord Lansdowne's recent dispatch.

When peace was first discussed between Messrs. Kitchener and Botha, rather more than one year ago, the civil power as represented by Lord Milner and Joseph Chamberlain intervened to harden the terms offered by the British commander-in-chief. Mr. Chamberlain has since that time declared, and even stiffened, proposals which Gen. Botha then rejected and which are no longer open to the Boers.

But if negotiations between plenipotentiaries were once begun again, there would be even now a prospect of an honorable and lasting peace.

SCOTS ARE INDIGNANT OVER THE KING'S TITLE

His Majesty Is the First, Not the Seventh Edward of Scotland.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, April 5.—The canny Scots are up in arms over the title of the king, and at a recent convention of the Royal Burgas two verbal protests were lodged against the assumption of the title of Edward VII. by the sovereign.

A letter was also lodged by the Scottish Patriotic association asking that a deputation be received to make representations on the subject of the "unconstitutional title which the king has seen fit to assume."

The whole trouble arises from the fact that his majesty is not Edward VII. of the order of Scottish successor, but is Edward I. The Scotchmen claim their feelings have been outraged by the king assuming to be the seventh Edward who ruled over Scotland.

It is to be remembered that James I. of England was James VI. of Scotland and the present sovereign ought to be called Edward VII. of England and Edward I. of Scotland.

BALLOON FOR MLLE. OTERO.

French Woman's Airship to Be Dragged Along by an Automobile.

PARIS, April 5.—(Copyright Cable.)—A mechanical engineer has undertaken to construct for Mlle. Otero an airship, by means of which she hopes to make her triumphal entry in August into Biarritz. He has stipulated that there shall be no danger attached to the undertaking.

The engineer has agreed to make a native balloon which will be dragged along by an automobile by a thin wire rope. In the event of accident Mlle. Otero will be able to descend to the automobile by means of a rope ladder. The ship will float gracefully above the automobile at a height of 100 feet, the rope being held in the hands of Mlle.

CHARITY PROFITS BY CORONATION

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND.

One of the Donors Makes a Gift of $125,000—House Owners Are Demanding Fabulous Rentals and Many Seats Are Being Erected Along Line of Parade.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald.)

LONDON, April 5.—Houses are now renting fast and furious on the Isle of Wight, from the end of May, or about six weeks earlier than usual.

One memorable feature of the coronation season will be the enormous sums of money which are expected to be poured into the coffers of charitable institutions. Within the last week or two there have been several coronation subscriptions, each of £1,000, to King Edward's hospital fund. The total will be greatly augmented during the next week or two. One of the largest gifts so far has been $125,000 by a Mr. Speyer. Several other missionary societies have received gifts commemorating the coronation of £1,000, and gifts of £500 and under are numerous.

As the time advances it becomes more apparent than ever that there is going to be a big slump in the letting of houses and of seats in the grandstands, unless the owners of these get into a more reasonable frame of mind. One would have thought that the failures of some of those who erected stands on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee would be fresh in the memory of such speculators to risk a repetition of such financial disaster. But not yet at any rate.

Thousands of boards are appearing all along the route, where the processions on both days will pass. But the prices asked are so high that those in charge of the box offices say that business is hanging fire terribly. It is the same with the letting of houses. Here is one instance, and it only shows what the owners are doing. According to a statement of a certain house agent, an owner wrote to him, saying that his house usually let for the season for $1,500, but as this was coronation year he would take nothing less than $4,000. It is the same all round, with both larger and smaller houses. It is likely as the coronation date draws near, that if people wanting houses and seats in the grandstands will only hold out, prices will suddenly take a very great drop.

Whale in Mediterranean.

PARIS, April 5.—(Copyright Cable.)—A whale in the Mediterranean has never been seen within the memory of living man until Monday, when some fishermen belonging to Cannes were astonished to see a monster of the deep drift ashore near Antibes. The news spread rapidly and enormous crowds gathered to watch the whale's final struggles. He was a splendid specimen, over 21 metres long.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

FRENCH SOLONS ARE CHAMPIONS OF THE PEOPLE

Parliament Is Indulgent in Dealings With the Humble.

PESSIMISTS ARE WITHOUT POLICY

By J. GORNELY.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald.)

PARIS, April 5.—What a heavy week, from a political point of view, has the first week of April been. We had the voting of the budget, the close of the parliamentary session, the opening of the electoral campaign, the congress of the "yellows," the application of the Millerand-Collard law, which reduces the legal labor day by half an hour, and which has begun by causing a number of strikes, and, last, the pope's encyclical—the whole gamut, in fact.

The chamber of deputies concluded its labors, after a night sitting, at 5 o'clock on the morning of Easter Sunday. The senate held a final session on the same day, only to find that everything was settled and that there was nothing to vote upon.

Republic Is Liberal.

The chamber and the senate had made mutual concessions, details of which are unnecessary, and, in a word, matters passed off fairly well. The senate showed great tractability.

Too much fault should not be found with this parliament, whose electoral bounties are, perhaps, independent, but which fall like a beneficent dew upon people who deserve that some interest be taken in their condition. We bore with the monarchy, prodigal toward the great ones of the land, long enough to have a right to be indulgent to a republic which is liberal in its dealings with the humble. Of course, the opposition claims that we are ruined, and on the eve of bankruptcy, but there never yet was an opposition that would acknowledge the contrary.

Waiting for Election Day.

Among the most rabid members of the opposition there is not one who would reject for himself such solvency as that of the French state.

And in three weeks from now we shall see what is the outcome of the anti-ministerialists' threats and the deputies liberalities. We shall see whether or not the Patrie Francaise is indulging, as I believe it is, in the most barefaced bluff when it predicts the overthrow of the cabinet's supporters and the apotheosis of the people it calls patriots and who are purely and simply reactionaries. It seems very unlikely that the opposition can achieve any success when it has not even a platform. The opposition has no platform because it cannot have one, and it cannot have one because it is composed of groups which do not want the same things—which want things in contradiction with one another.

Policy of Opposition.

Thereupon the shrewd members said: "As we have no ideas in common, let us band together against men. Down with Waldeck-Rousseau."

There you have the whole policy of these political infants, decrying M. Waldeck-Rousseau. It is a jumping-jack policy, suitable for an ignorant and primitive population. It is beyond the range of possibility that the sound common sense of this country will stand this sort of pabulum for three weeks, and that a people which has not gone daft will accept as its unique creed an outburst of hatred against a cabinet which in any case will abandon the reins of power after the elections. These poor French Conservatives are undergoing their customary quadrennial crisis. It will last five weeks and it will pass, leaving no worse effects than a little headache.

Philadelphians in London.

LONDON, April 5.—(Copyright Cable.)—Mrs. Richardson Clover, the wife of a naval attache in the American embassy, and two daughters arrived from Philadelphia Wednesday. They were met at Southampton by Commander Clover. Their house in Park Lane, opposite Grosvenor Gate, is just out of the hands of the decorators.

THE SHALLOW SUBWAY SYSTEM RECOMMENDED

London Profits by the Experience of New York and Paris.

IS ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald.)

LONDON, April 5.—London is about to reap the advantage and the experience of Paris and New York in the way of building shallow underground rapid transit subways. Since the opening of the tuppenny tube there have been many proposals of building similar lines all over London. But it cannot be said that the deep and level underground subways are entirely satisfactory.

In the first place, there is great difficulty in supplying fresh air, besides excavations at that depth frequently seriously impair the foundations of the adjacent buildings, and now that the new underground railway proposed is to follow the line of New street, from the Strand to Holborn, the London county council is looking into the workings of the Metropolitan in Paris and the underground in New York, which are now being constructed.

Col. York, the chief engineer of the county council, has just returned here from Paris, where he inspected the Metropolitan underground most carefully. He has recommended that the shallow subway system be adopted under the new thoroughfare. He bases his recommendation upon the fact that it is more convenient for passengers and more economical to work, and with much purer atmosphere.

STATUE OF THE QUEEN

Alexandra Has Given Sittings to a London Sculptor.

LONDON, April 5.—(Copyright Cable.)—Queen Alexandra, before going to Denmark, gave sittings to Alfred Gilbert, R. A., for a statue of herself which promises to be one of national possession. It will be placed where the public will always be able to see it.

Whether Mr. Gilbert will reproduce her majesty's jewels and also indicate the color of them remains to be seen. He has considered the subject of a tinted statue and also has been able to offer advice as to the most sculpturesque fashion of wearing them on the day of the coronation.

Gusky's
300 to 400 Market St.

300 New Spring Suits. Special for Monday . . $12.75

All new, smart spring creations, made of fine Cheviots, Venetians, Basket weaves and other materials, in the new 1902 Blouse, Eton or Tight-Fitting effects, trimmed with straps of same material or silk; skirts of the new spring style, beautifully draped, entire suit lined throughout. New and handsome shades of blue, brown and Oxford, also gray and black,

$12.75

200 MODISH SPRING SUITS, SPECIAL FOR MONDAY $25

New and beautiful styles that will be popular for the coming season. These are made of the finest qualities of Cheviots, Broadcloth, Venetians, Etamines, etc. Styles are Gibson, Eton, Coat and Collarless effects, also Blouses and Fancy Vests effects, plain or trimmed with tailored bands of silk; skirt of the latest serpentine style, many of these suits are silk lined throughout—
at..... **$25**

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Another lot of those Skirts that we've been selling for $10 and that have been in great demand this season.

These are in finest Broadcloths or Venetians, in black, blue and tan, also a small lot of Silk Skirts.
Special for Monday..... **$10**

Special line of new Spring Walking Skirts, in oxford gray, with three straps of same material on flounce—Regular value $6.00.
Special for Monday..... **$3.98**

New 1902 Silk and Cloth Blouses, Etons and Long Coats.

Handsome new Eton Coats, silk lined. Special at..... **$5.50**

Stylish new Gibson Blouse Coats—very fashionable. Special at..... **$8.50**

New Silk Blouse Coats, of fine quality moire, silk lined. Special at..... **$11.50**

Long Taffeta Silk Coats, with new collar and sleeve, lace trimmed. Special at..... **$14.50**

All the latest styles in Long Coats of Peau de Soie and Taffeta, black and colors, beautifully trimmed, from **$25 to $75**

New Style Spring 1902 Silk and Other Waists

For Monday—A popular $3.98 Silk Waist offer—

Black and Colored Taffeta Silk Waists, hemstitched and tucked, new style collar and sleeve.
Special for Monday..... **$3.98**

1.00 WAIST SPECIAL—New tailored Madras Cloth Waists, $1.00. New Pique Waists, with stock collar, for $1.00. New Gibson Waists, solid colors, for $1.00. These are in black, white and colors, open front and back.

A Few Corset Specials for Monday—

A very pretty Batiste Girdle, in pink, blue and white, lace top and bottom. Special for Monday.... **45c**

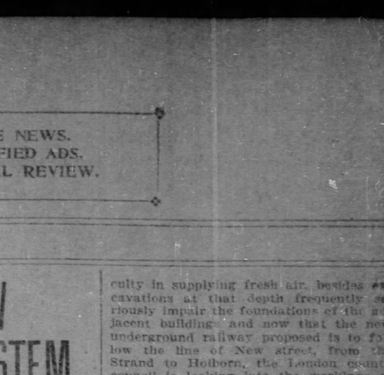
A jaunty Ribbon Girdle, in pink, blue and white. Special for Monday..... **95c**

NEMO—Self-reducing Corset. A Corset specially adapted for fleshy people, in black, white and drab. Special for Monday... **$2.35**

Our Corset stock never before as complete—all the popular brands in all the new shapes. We are able to fit any figure. Fitters always in attendance.

New Golf Vests, very popular, solid colors, single and double-breasted, can be worn with any coat.
Special for Monday..... **$1.98**

Boys' Clothing



Ready to clothe your boys for spring with the right kind of clothes at small cost. The garments we furnish you will look better, last longer and prove more economical than the usual run of boys' clothing. Immense assortments here to select from.

Double Breasted, Norfolk, Vestee, Russian and Sailor

Blouse Suits. Broken lines after the Easter trade, in Serges, Cassimeres and Cheviots, light and dark colors. Suits that sold at $5, $6.50 and $8.50. Sizes 2 1-2 to 16. Special for Monday..... **$3.33**

Boys' Double-Breasted Suits,

Cassimeres and Cheviots, well made and trimmed, sizes 7 to 16, value $2..... **$1**

Boys' Stylish Suits at $5.00

Single breasted style, with belts on pants, the new 2-button Double-Breasted, Norfolk, 3-piece, Russian and Sailor Blouses, Vestee and Tuxedo Suits. In unfinished Worsteds, Thibets, Homespuns, Crashes, Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Blue Serges. Also Reefers and Top Coats, in tan coverts. A $7.00 value at ONLY..... **$5**

WASH SUITS

Full line now open with a range of prices from

39c to $8.00

MONDAY SPECIAL:

500 YOUNG MEN'S $8.50 SERGE SUITS FOR..... $5

Those suits are cut according to the very latest and most approved fashion, and trimmed equally as well as suits which usually sell for twice the price, the tailoring is equal to custom work. Strictly all-wool fast dye Indigo Blue Serge, all sizes from 13 to 19.

A GREAT SPECIAL AT $5.

Men's, Women's and Boys' Spring Shoes and Oxfords.

Stylish shapes and popular leathers for Spring Wear.

Women's faultless fitting Shoes and Oxfords, in hand turned and welted soles, with close or extended edges, button or lace style, with military, common sense or French heels; the leathers include Patent Calf, fine Black Kid and Patent Ideal Kid; everything that is swell for street or dress. A price range

From $3 to $5

Men's Patent Leather Shoes.

A shoe that will not break, of Patent Corona Skin, with hand welted soles, close or extended edges; nothing but the best grade of white oak tanned leather used in the bottoms. Swell, shapely lasts.

Splendid Value at $4.00

Little Gents' Dress Shoes,

In Patent Leather, with Goodyear welted, extended soles, low heels. Sizes 9½ to 13½—

$1.75 and $2.00

Spring Hats.

No better Hats made than those we sell. We buy our Hats direct from the best makers in America and sell them on merit only; no fancy prices for a name. Quality considered, we sell hats cheaper than any other house in the city.

MEN'S STIFF HATS—In all the staple blocks, also in the high crown or wide brim style, in every dimension up to the extreme styles.

Prices $3.00, $2.49, $1.98 and $1.49.

SOFT HATS—In all the new Panama, Pan Tourists and Golf shapes, with medium wide and extra wide brims. Snappy styles in highest qualities, best finish and trimmings, colors black, tan, cedar, otter and all shades of pearl.

Prices $3.00, $2.49, $2.00 and $1.50.

BOYS' SOFT HATS—In the popular Panama, Pan Tourists, Golf, Telescope and Rough Rider shapes, colors black, brown, tan, cedar, stone and pearl.

Prices $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00.

Children's and Misses' Felt Sailor Hats in large, medium or small shapes, with streamers, colors red, pearl, cedar, electric and navy blue. Prices $1.50 down to 50c.

Misses' and Children's Sailor Hats, with streamers, made with stitched brims, come in all shades of plain color cloth or corduroy. Prices $2.50 down to..... **$1**

Boys' and Children's Caps.

Complete assortment of new Spring styles in Boys' and Children's Golf, Club, Eton and Yacht Caps, in plain colors or fancy mixtures. Prices 75c down to..... **13c**

MEN'S SPRING SUITS.

We knew that our stock was right before we asked you to look at it, and if additional proof of its merits were needed, we have it in the favor with which it is greeted by the dressy men about Pittsburgh who know what good clothing is.

REMARKABLY STRONG LINES AT

$12 $15 AND $18

In these are included every fashionable fabric in the market for the spring season of 1902, made and tailored in a manner that leaves no room for criticism. If you will compare these suits with the best a tailor has done for you in the past, we shall make a customer, and you'll make money.

FULL LINE OF SPRING LIVERIES.

Coachmen's Liveries, in Dress and Undress style.
Liveries for Butlers, Bell Boys and Hall Boys.
All the correct styles ready in stock for immediate use. Also Hats, Gloves, Shoes, Ties, etc., to match.

Women's Furnishings.

Women's Turn-Over Collars, in lace, in Swiss embroidered, in silk embroidered, also with piped edges, immense assortment to select from. Prices 63c down to..... **9c**

Women's New Spring Neckwear, latest styles in Ties and Stocks, in Lace, Silk and Lawn. Hundreds to choose from. Prices $3 down to..... **25c**

Women's Belts: Almost endless assortment to choose from, in silks, satins, elastic or leather, all latest effects in gold, silver, and oxidized buckles. Prices $2 down to..... **25c**

Women's Stockings, in lace, silk embroidered, fancy, plain colors and black. Large variety to choose from. Prices $2.00 down to..... **13c**

Women's Ribbed Vests, with long sleeve, wing sleeve and sleeveless, in cotton, lisle or mercerized silk. Prices 50c down to..... **13c**

SPRING NECKWEAR.

A matchless assortment of the New Spring Styles in Men's and Boys' Neckwear.

Men's Spring Neckwear in all the swell, fashionable shapes, in Reversible 4-in-Hands, French 4-in-Hands, Imperials, Ascots, Shield Tecks and Bows, made of richest silks in fancy figures, fancy stripes, and plain colors. Thousands to choose from at..... **50c**

MONDAY SPECIAL—300 dozen Men's Derby Reversible 4-in-Hands, String Ties and Shield Bows, made of newest silks in latest patterns, also all plain colors; 50c qualities and 50 shapes, choice Monday only..... **25c**

MEN'S STOCKS—Large showing of Men's Stocks with Ascot Ties, in mercerized silk and madras cloth. Prices $1 and..... **50c**

BOYS' NECKWEAR—Spring styles in Tecks, Reversible 4-in-Hands, String Ties, Band and Shield Bows, in finest silks at only..... **25c**

HANDKERCHIEFS—Showing an entirely new thing in Men's Handkerchiefs, called Linene, soft, silky finish, comes hemstitched, guaranteed for wear, only... **13c**

RAIN COATS—Special offer of Men's $10 and $12 Rain Coats, mostly sizes 34 to 38, colors tan and gray, guaranteed rain proof; Monday only..... **$6.98**

Complete line of Men's high-grade Rain Coats in black, gray, tan and mixtures. Prices $25 down to..... **$10**

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

Men's 21c Half Hose; fast black with mace foot; in mercerized silk; Monday only..... **13c**

Men's Lace Half Hose, in plain colors; in mercerized silk or in balbriggan, with silk embroidery; 35c values; Monday only. **25c**

Men's Fancy Half Hose, in Lace and Jacquard weaves; all newest colorings; also made with silk embroidered figures; 50 styles to choose from; at..... **50c**

BOYS' STOCKINGS—Boys' ribbed fast black Cotton Stockings; sizes 6 to 9; 17c values; Monday only..... **13c**

Boys' finer grade School Stockings; fast black and full seamless; prices 50c, 35c and..... **25c**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR—

Men's medium weight Merino Underwear, in natural wool or camel's hair; best finish; Monday only..... **50c**

Men's medium weight Underwear; Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co.'s make; in plain colors; guaranteed non-shrinkable; here only..... **$1**

Men's imported natural wool Underwear; also medium weight Balbriggan Underwear, grand assortment at $1.50 and..... **$1.25**

Men's $2.25 medium weight Columbia wool Underwear, made by the American Hosiery Co. Here only..... **$1.50**

Complete line of domestic and imported French Balbriggan and Lisle Underwear in all grades. Prices $3 down to..... **25c**

Men's Outing Shirts.

For Monday's selling we offer three matchless values.

AT 50c—300 dozen Men's Outing Shirts, neckband style, with extra cuffs or with cuffs attached; come in plain or pleated fronts; materials are madras cloth, bedford cords and corded madras cloth, in plain white, the new shade of tan and hundreds of styles in fancy stripes. Shirts that are sold elsewhere at 65c and 75c. Choice here on Monday only..... **50c**

AT 75c—Choice from 100 dozen Men's Outing Shirts, neckband style, with extra cuffs; made of corded madras cloth, in plain white or in fancy stripes and figures; cheap at $1; Monday only..... **75c**

AT $1.00—We offer choice from 200 dozen Men's neckband Outing Shirts with detached cuffs; made with plain or pleated fronts, of high-grade madras and zephyr cloth; in stripes and figures; also in plain white or tan; shirts that are perfect in make and fit; regular $1.25 values; Monday only..... **$1**

TRUNKS.

A complete showing of all grades and all styles of Trunks, including Steamer Trunks, Dress Tray Trunks, Gents' Trunks, etc.

Here's a Special in Trunks that demonstrates our leadership.

Heavy Canvas Duck Covered, Flat Top Trunk; brass trimmed and excelsior lock; cloth lined throughout, with two trays; heavy iron bottom; sizes

30	32	34	36
$4.50	$5.00	$5.50	$6.00

SUIT CASES—Leather Dress Suit Cases, made with brass lock and catches; full size, $4 value for only..... **$2.98**

Heavy Cowhide Leather Suit Cases, made with reinforced edge, French leather anchor handle, with straps or catches; 22 or 24 inch; $8.50 value; tomorrow only..... **$5.48**

Women's Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, in Grain, Seal and Walrus leather, leather or silk lined; prices $3 down to..... **50c**

Latest News from the Old World as Secured from Gazette Correspondents

AMERICA EXCELS IN THE LUXURY OF HER DINNERS

Member of Prince Henry's Party Saw the Good Taste Displayed.

OPPOSED TO RARE DUCK

Canvas Back Fowls Were Not Sufficiently Cooked to Suit Germans.

CECIL RHODES' WILL PLEASING TO BERLIN

The Dead Englishman's Generosity Toward Fatherland Attributed to Friendship for Emperor William—Probable Purchase of Embassy Building.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, April 5.—Gen. Von Trotha, Emperor William's adjutant, when asked at a dinner party what he thought of Prince Henry's visit to the United States, said:

"I have been to entertainments at the principal courts of Europe and I have never seen such luxury and good taste as at the series of banquets and receptions in America. Nowhere is there such an exquisite cuisine."

Referring to American dishes, the general said none of the party liked canvas back duck, because it was served almost red, but Prince Henry ordered it at the farewell luncheon on board the Deutschland to please his American guests.

Duck Was Well Cooked.

The German cooks, however, produced the canvas backs well done, which the Americans did not like, but which the prince's party on this occasion, did like. The royal party liked terrapin.

Prof. Muensterberg, who entertained Prince Henry at Harvard, writes to Die Woche his impressions of the trip, under the title of "A Moral Conquest," concluding that though the United States was delighted with the prince, he was also deeply fascinated by the United States.

The newspapers here generally attribute that friendship for Emperor William was largely the motive for Cecil Rhodes' bequests to Germany, and welcome the prospect of broadening the intellectual horizon of German students through contact with the most intellectual life in England.

Rhodes Defended Emperor.

The Lokal Anzeiger refers to the pleasurable satisfaction experienced in official circles, but adds that there was no surprise, as it was known how extraordinary was Mr. Rhodes' esteem for the emperor, whom he warmly defended in British and anti-German circles.

The Borsig palace, which has been offered for sale to the state department at Washington as a building for the accommodation of the United States embassy, is a stately, gray stone edifice in Wilhelm strasse, overlooking Wilhelm platz, adjoining the palace of Prince Von Pless, two doors from the residence of Count Von Buciow, the imperial chancellor, and three doors from the foreign office. It was built for the late Herr Borsig, a manufacturer of iron, who died before he could occupy it.

The Borsig palace is used for exhibitions and entertainments, among the latter being Emperor William's annual antler exhibition.

United States ministers and ambassadors for 50 years have been recommending the United States to buy an embassy building. Mr. White, the present ambassador, recently said that when he retired he meant to make the strongest representations possible in favor of securing a permanent building in Berlin.

AN INFANT PEERESS TO ATTEND CORONATION

Baby Baroness Clifton to Appear in Robes Prescribed for Her Rank.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, April 5.—Probably one of the most picturesque figures at the coronation will be that of the baby Baroness Clifton. This little lady, who is just 2½ years old, is a peeress in her own right.

She is the daughter of the late Lord Darnley, whose widow sacrificed her right to be present at the coronation by her remarriage a few weeks ago. This important young person will wear the coronation robes prescribed for a peeress of her rank. The whole outfit, dress, mantle and tiny coronet, has been ordered.

The first Lord Darnley, having married the heiress of the barony of Clifton was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Clifton in 1608. Though subsequently created earl of Darnley, the owner of the title has held his seat in the house of lords by the older title, which, having come through a woman, descends in the female line.

The late Lord Darnley, having no son, his infant daughter became Baroness Clifton. His brother, the Hon. Ivo Bligh, became the earl of Darnley.

MONEY FROM SWEDEN.

United States Minister Sends Contributions for McKinley Memorial at Canton, O.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, April 5.—William W. Thomas, Jr., the United States minister here, has just sent to the United States his check for over $500 representing the contributions of the minister and others in Sweden and Norway toward the erection at Canton, O., of the national memorial to the late President McKinley.

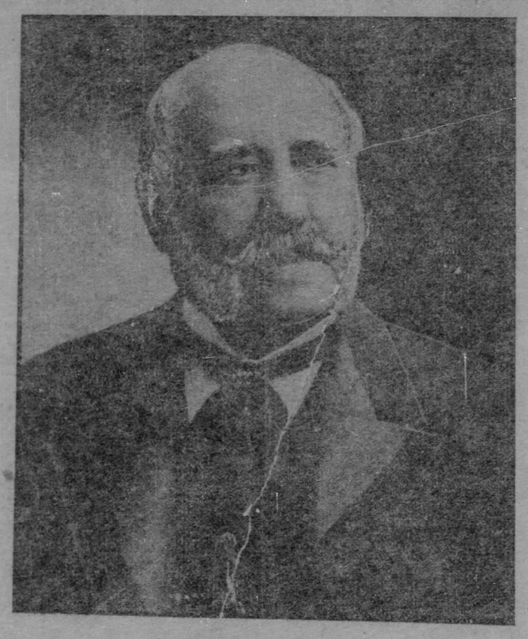
There is no American colony in Stockholm, as is the case at many of the larger capital cities of Europe, and the United States minister has raised this sum chiefly among the diplomatic and consular corps of Sweden and Norway, and among friends of America at Stockholm.

INDIANS ARE STARVING.

Distressing State of Affairs for 20,000 Souls on Sacaton Reservation.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., April 5.—Twenty thousand Indians on the Sacaton reservation are suffering from famine, which, if allowed to continue, is certain to result in fearful mortality among the Pima and Maricopa tribes.

While rancheros above the reservation have diverted all the water and the Indians have had none for many months. They are abandoning their ranches and their cattle are dying by scores for lack of feed. Relief has been sent from here and petitions are going forward to Washington.



LORD PAUNCEFOTE,
British Ambassador to the United States. He Is Likely to Retire at an Early Date and Return to England.

BRITISH ISLES WILL BE STATES OF THIS UNION

That Is Carnegie's Prophecy in Commenting on Cecil Rhodes' Will.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISED

Knew Enough of the South African Statesman to Expect Just Such a Broad-Minded Testament—Kaiser and Roosevelt Alike as Two Peas.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—Andrew Carnegie today expressed his admiration of the will of Cecil Rhodes, although the provisions did not surprise him greatly. Speaking of the German scholarships provided for by Mr. Rhodes and the close blood relations between Germany and this country, Mr. Carnegie said the only trouble about Germany's entering into a union at present with the United States is that President Roosevelt and the German emperor are as like as two peas.

"The will of Cecil Rhodes," said Mr. Carnegie, "is great, but I am not altogether surprised. You see, Mr. Stead knew him well and I had heard through him something of the ideas of the man. He saw as I see, and as I published 12 years ago, that if the other branch of the English-speaking race was not to be pushed into the eddy it must become part of the larger branch.

England's Future in America.

"Green, the historian, tells us that the future of our race is to be found not on the banks of the Thames or the Clyde, but on the Hudson, the Ohio and the Mississippi.

"Lord Rosebery has just stated, in his address to the students of Glasgow, that for the sake of a united race he would be willing that the capital be transferred to Washington. He is one of Cecil Rhodes' trustees, very properly. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie fund, very properly, and I suspect he does not differ much from the race imperialists.

"There is no other destiny possible for the United Kingdom and she must look across the Atlantic to the children of her own blood and finally enter the union as six or eight states—Scotland, Ireland and Wales each one, and England divided into two, perhaps, or three. Of course, as I said in my article on this subject 12 years ago, this is looking ahead; but it is a look ahead that Cecil Rhodes had taken.

William and Roosevelt.

"As for the value of the scholarships, and whether they will be utilized, we must await further details; but the idea is in the right direction—a drawing of the English-speaking races together, not only for their own good, but, as I believe, for the good of the world."

"What do you think of Mr. Rhodes' references to a close union of Germany with the English-speaking nations?" I asked.

"A great man has arisen in Germany," replied Mr. Carnegie, "the emperor. Not long since he called attention to the fact that Germany was Saxon. It is a fact that Germany is nearer in blood to our race than any of the principal powers. The only trouble about taking in Germany at present is that President Roosevelt and the German emperor are so much alike that I am afraid we should have to sacrifice one of them. No one country could hold two such mental and physical athletes. One of them might continue to live the strenuous life, but I think the other would have to emigrate to another land. However, when the question of Germany joining the union comes up neither of the two irrepressibles will be in the way."

President Patton Pleased.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—President Patton this afternoon said of the gift of the late Cecil Rhodes to the University of Oxford:

"This extraordinary gift is an occasion for general rejoicing. It will foster the sentiment of good-will between the two great English-speaking nations, and that is a part of imperialism which should have the heartiest approval of us all. It will foster the two great English-speaking nations, and in this way serve the cause of Christian civilization. It will bring the influence of English ideals to bear upon out American system of education, and that will be a distinct advantage to us. It only remains that someone should give a similar opportunity for British youth to study in our leading American universities. Both countries have much to learn from each other."

Ministers Approve Police Rebellion.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The ministers who are members of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal ence, now in annual session here, adopted a resolution today upholding the New York patrolmen for rebelling against the system of police protection which, it is alleged, has been in vogue for several years.

New Country Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The following postmasters were appointed today: Pennsylvania—Richardsville, Jefferson county, William Wasson, vice Virginia—Crumps Bottom, Summers county, G. W. Harman.

The Will of the Diamond King Can Easily Be Changed.

EXECUTORS HAVE POWER

The Men Who Handle the Property of the Late Uncrowned King Will Be Enriched—Estimated Value of the Estate Is About $25,000,000.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, April 5.—The war in South Africa, politics and every topic usually of interest were forgotten today in the absorbing discussion of Cecil Rhodes' will. The total of Mr. Rhodes' fortune is likely to prove £5,000,000, or slightly under that amount.

The executors are Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Alfred Beit, Dr. Jameson, L. L. Micell and B. A. Hawksley, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate. They will divide about £1,000,000 or £1,500,000 between them. According to the terms of this legacy, the amount is to be divided during their lifetime, but as each legatee dies his share goes to a common fund until the surviving legatee becomes its sole owner.

Will Enrich Last Executor.

Hence, one of the executors, the majority of whom are already enormously wealthy, will one day inherit what will then have probably accumulated into near £2,000,000. The executors have unusually full powers, and can construe and add to the will as seems fit. Hence, the omission of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces from the list of scholarships is quite likely to be corrected, and each province of Canada may be put on the same footing as the American states.

One of Mr. Rhodes' most intimate associates said:

Left Details to Executors.

"He drew up his will in the same spirit in which he approached all great undertakings. In his most important tasks he merely sketched the outlines and left us to fill in the details. His trustees are given plenary powers. In the matter of the scholarships Mr. Rhodes saw the scheme was so vast that any attempt to too rigidly lay down the lines might result in harm, so, beyond endeavoring to meet the legal requirements, he tried to leave the fulfillment of his plans to those with whom, during his lifetime, he had frequently discussed them."

Regarding the American bequests, the same authority said:

Object of Scholarships.

"In offering Americans and Germans inducements to go to Oxford, Mr. Rhodes had a dual aim. First, putting the youth of England in intimate touch with what he termed the two most progressive nations of the world, so that they might be broadened and spurred to more strenuous efforts; secondly, bringing the best specimens of Americans and Germans on such terms with the English people and customs that they might become missionaries of a better international understanding."

When the trustees can meet and all the preliminary details are settled, a request will be made to several leading Americans to form a committee in the United States to act in conjunction with the English body and assume certain responsibilities, for which the executors are palpably unfitted, both by absence from the United States and ignorance of its customs.

NEW LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Senators Quay and Penrose Seeking That Rank for Gen. Brooke Before He Retires.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—(Special.)—Senators Quay and Penrose had a conference with President Roosevelt today. One matter discussed was Gen. Brooke's army status. Gen. Brooke is a Pennsylvanian, is the senior officer of his rank and will be retired in about a year. He has an excellent record and is willing to retire at once if he can be promoted to the grade of lieutenant general. Legislation will be necessary, and Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the army bill authorizing the promotion.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, talked with the president today about making a brigadier general of Col. Matt Hooten, U. S. A. Col. Hooten will retire soon by reason of age and long service. Col. Hooten distinguished himself in the Civil war. He was a major of the First Pennsylvania reserves and at the battle of Gettysburg was severely wounded.

Fitzhugh Lee Not a Candidate.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., April 5.—Fitzhugh Lee says he is not a candidate for the position of minister or consul general to Cuba. He seeks no diplomatic position whatsoever.

Story of a Lynching Comes Next.

WAYNESBORO, GA., April 5.—Floyd Reese, a negro, today shot and killed Anthony Lane, a white man, on Dr. Mc-Master's plantation. Reese is in jail here.

PUBLIC ANNOYED AT THE DATE OF NAVAL REVIEW

Warships' Parade Follows Too Close Upon the Coronation Ceremonies.

WANT BREATHING SPELL

American Speculators Are Chartering Vessels of Every Description Which They Intend Hiring on the Day of the Navy Exhibition.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald.)

LONDON, April 5.—The determination to hold the naval review on Saturday following the coronation ceremonies caused very general annoyance among the general public. But it must be remembered that the people who have the entertaining to do must be considered. And to have prolonged the coronation festivities another week, or until after the naval review, would have entailed an enormous expense. Therefore, for economy's sake during these hard times, it was not considered expedient to postpone the naval review for one week.

Besides the admiralty has, for nearly a year, been making arrangements and to put back the program for only one week would, says the red-tape-bound admiralty, have caused a great upset in the naval movements all over the world.

At Portsmouth a great number of American speculators are going about chartering vessels of all descriptions which they intend hiring for the review day, but, as a well known nautical authority said, there is a very great likelihood of the aforesaid speculators coming under a "nasty creeper" as it will be simply impossible for many people to get down to Portsmouth for the review unless they go several days before the event and few would care to give up the London sights, including the processions and the illuminations for the sake of the naval review.

An official at one of the railway stations told me it was considered next to impossible for any great number of people to get to the railway stations on Friday night, let alone reach Portsmouth, for millions of people would be in the streets to see the coronation illuminations and people who have experienced shows like this know of the terrible difficulty in getting through the streets, except at a snail's pace.

STUDENTS PUNISHED.

A Number to Be Exiled to Siberia for Rioting.

ST PETERSBURG, April 5.—There is little doubt that many St. Petersburg students will share the fate of their Moscovite comrades—exile to the Irkoutsk (Siberia) general government or imprisonment. It is known that at least four students of this city have already been sentenced to exile in Siberia for three years and that another has been sent to Central Asia for the same period.

The central government of Irkoutsk is not to be confused with the province of that name. The former includes the half of east Siberia, extending to the Arctic and including the celebrated political exile colonies on the Lana and Kolima.

The Russian Police Gazette says that another St. Petersburg student has received a three-months sentence for connection with the recent riot. This student was hurt while resisting the police and was taken to a hospital.

Homeseekers Will Suffer.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 5.—Passenger officials of the St. Paul-Chicago lines running southwest into Iowa and Nebraska have decided to cancel all secret rates made for the benefit of settlers and homeseekers, because of injunctions issued at the instance of the interstate commerce commission.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Splendidly Equipped Offices of William S. Power, Writer of Advertising, Covering Over 2,000 Square Feet of Space.

The removals of the past week have brought about many changes in the location of mercantile houses and business offices. Especially such is the case in the busy business circle of the downtown section of Pittsburgh.

One of the most important of such changes came with the removal of William S. Power's offices to the new Frick building. The change of location is not only important but gratifying to everyone who has the welfare of Father Pitt's city at heart. A still firmer degree of interest must be aroused when one is acquainted with the fact that this great and enterprising city is now possessed of a strictly first-class advertising writing bureau and agency.

Owing to the constantly increasing volume of business it became imperatively necessary for Mr. Power to take up a wider and more spacious suite of offices. The creation of new departments, too, which are indispensable to the carrying on of a first-class agency, demanded this departure. The new offices are located on the second floor of the Frick building. They adjoin the offices occupied by the Equitable Life Insurance Company, on the southwestern elevation, overlooking Diamond street. Four large and spacious rooms comprise the whole suite. They are rooms 226, 227, 228 and 229, covering an aggregate floor space of over 2,000 square feet. Without any element of exaggeration it might be stated that these offices are admirably equipped for the purpose. To the left of the hall and just over Diamond street, is the large work room used by the corps of artists, in conjunction with the manager of printing. The addressing, mailing and catalogue departments are also conducted in this room. Room No. 227, adjoining, is the private office and "sanctum" of Mr. William S. Power, the founder of the enterprise. This room is furnished entirely in black oak of old Dutch design; is artistically and handsomely decorated, and presents a most fascinating appearance throughout. Rooms 228 and 229 are subdivided into four offices. The first subdivision of room 228 is used as a reception room. It, too, is luxuriously furnished in rich mahogany and over all is enveloped with pleasing decorative effects. The remaining three sections are occupied by Mr. Edward M. Power, Jr., a member of the firm, and the corps of bookkeepers, stenographers and business office clerks. The private office of Mr. E. M. Power can easily be classed a model one. In point of neatness it is equal to the general attractiveness of the entire array.

A filing cabinet of immense dimensions, containing over 100 drawers, for the keeping of cuts and electrotypes, has been installed in the division of room 229. Next in artistic beauty of general make-up and equipment, comes the room of the agency department, which also contains a large filing cabinet, with wall cases for the accommodation of 300 newspapers and magazines, which are kept for checking purposes.

With the taking up of the new quarters the William S. Power agency has entered upon a further march of progress. Aside from replenishing the entire office equipment Mr. William S. Power has likewise fortified his agency by employing in each department the best brains that wealth may attract or command. Indeed, the personnel of the offices under the direction of the founder, in point of ability, is equal to any and all tasks required in the construction and origin of attractive advertising matter. As professional writers and illustrators they are surpassed by none in the country.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts,
Who Is Reported Dying.

LONDON STREETS TO BE BRILLIANT

MAGNIFICENT ARCHES PROJECTED FOR CORONATION.

Venetian Masts Are to Be Joined by Wreaths of Evergreens and Red Roses. Westminster Abbey to Shelter at Least 7,000 People.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by New York Herald.)

LONDON, April 5.—The city council has approved a striking scheme of decoration for the streets through which the coronation procession will pass. At Hyde Park corner a magnificent triumphal arch will be erected. In Piccadilly there will be a vista of Venetian masts joined by wreaths of evergreens and red roses. In the center of each flower will be a small electric lamp.

This scheme of decoration is to be carried out along Piccadilly, St. James street, Pall Mall, Duncannon street and the Strand to Temple Bar.

The most striking part of the decorations will be the royal triumphal arch opposite the houses of parliament, which is to represent the British Isles. It will consist of a central arch and two side arches of Gothic style. On top of the arches there will be the figures of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. The entire route of the procession in the neighborhood of Westminster Abbey will be lined, both sides, with countless white standards upon tall masts.

The coronation preparations are now beginning in earnest and this is particularly noticed at Westminster Abbey, where van loads upon van loads of timber are being unloaded in front of the east entrance.

From the very best authority there will be at least 7,000 people present inside the abbey. But quite two-thirds will see nothing of the coronation ceremonies whatever, though, of course, they will hear the music and see the processions. Only three baronets will be present at the ceremony, including the premier baronet of England, Sir Hickman Beckett.

AMERICAN WOMEN ARE LONDON FASHION PLATES

Best Figures and Dresses Seen on Streets Come From the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1902, by the New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, April 5.—Americans are much in evidence in London now. At the first night of "Ben Hur" at the Drury Lane there were a large number of Americans in the stalls and boxes.

Many of the women shopping in Bond street nowadays are too alert; figures too well molded, dresses too well fashioned. In short, they, too, are Americans. In the Daily Mail the other day, a correspondent writing about things American declared that the average Englishwoman dresses better than the average American.

But anyone who has seen the ordinary winter afternoon throngs in Regent street and in Piccadilly, and even in the more fashionable Bond street, can afford to smile a broad, indulgent smile at this claim.

AMERICANS STILL INVADING RUSSIA

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS TO BE SOLD DIRECT TO PEASANTS.

Czar's Subjects Suddenly Discover How Many Things They Can Produce at Home — Hand-Made Lace Selling Cheaper Than Inferior Foreign Goods.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—It is reported that representatives of an American agricultural implement syndicate have requested permission to erect warehouses in Russia and to sell directly to the peasants.

A commission has been sitting to discover what articles the various branches of the administration procure from abroad, and to elaborate a law more stringently forbidding foreign contracts for articles that can be produced in Russia. Army and navy representatives showed that their budgets would have to be enlarged at least 50 per cent if this drastic measure was adopted. The imperial comptroller demanded a maximal limit of price difference between domestic and foreign articles.

Protecting Home Industries.

Assistant Finance Minister Kovalevsky, the chairman, coolly brushed all these objections aside, declaring there was no sacrifice too large for the country to make in favor of its industries.

Russian society is amazed to find in the National Exposition of Cottage Industries such a wealth of characteristic beautiful and useful objects. Within a week after its opening in the great Tauride palace, in this city, every article in many departments had been sold. Nearly every province in European Russia is represented. There is furniture in both the ancient national and modern styles; and there are embroideries, laces, oriental fabrics, carpets and metal goods—indeed, almost everything that is needed for utility or desirable for decoration in a home.

Craze for Foreign Goods.

The craze for foreign goods has been so strong that few Russians knew what the peasants around them were producing. One example will suffice. Factory-made embroideries bring a better price here than Russian hand-made laces, which command a considerable market in England and the United States.

The government has turned its attention earnestly to the cottage industries, which are regarded as necessary to afford the peasants employment during their long winters. Permanent salesrooms have been organized in St. Petersburg and London for fabrics and decorative articles.

First Exposition of Its Kind.

The present exposition is the first of its kind ever held that ranked above a Christmas bazar. In connection with it a congress of Friends of Cottage Industries was opened yesterday.

The Minister of Agriculture, M. Yermoloff, emphasized the necessity of three things: Cheap credit, supply of raw materials without the aid of usurious and exploiting middlemen and a permanent market. Another speaker discussed the educational requirements of the peasant workers.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED IN SHARP BATTLES

The British and Boers Suffer Severe Loss in Two Engagements.

FIVE OFFICERS SHOT DEAD

South African Fights Show That Canadian Troops Presented a Stout Front Against the Action of the Burghers.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PRETORIA, April 5.—The British losses in the engagement in the neighborhood of Harts river in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, March 31, were three officers and 24 men killed and 10 officers and 131 men wounded. The Boers admit that they lost 197 men killed or wounded. The action occurred at Doornbalt farm, a few miles south of the scene of Gen. Delarey's defeat of Gen. Methuen.

The Boers, who were commanded by Gens. Kemp and Potgieter, attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent, which was the last to arrive in South Africa from Canada, and two squadrons of yeomanry, under Col. Cookson, and the artillery and mounted rifles, under Col. Keir, presented such a stout front that the burghers were finally forced to retreat.

The casualty list shows that the Second Canadian mounted rifles had four officers wounded, nine men killed and 40 men wounded.

LONDON, April 5.—The South African casualty list issued this evening shows that the losses sustained by the Scots dragoon guards in their sharp rear guard action with the Boers near Boschmans kop during the evening of March 31, were severe. Two officers were killed and five men were wounded and 18 men were killed and 83 were wounded.

SWINDLING GANG CAUGHT.

Band of International Crooks Broken Up by Arrest of Principals.

PARIS, April 5.—(Copyright Cable.)—A big gang of international swindlers has just been broken up by the arrest of the principals. For 20 years they have fleeced charitable persons and institutions by skillfully forged credentials.

Hundreds of spurious passports and recommendations were seized. Among those deceived have been ministers, ambassadors, clergymen, the war office and even the king of Sweden and Norway. The gang employed a regular staff of skilled calligraphists.

Basket Machines and Basket Shares

(PRACTICAL FACTS)

Each machine with one girl operator saves the labor of twelve men.

The earning power of each machine is over thirty dollars a day.

FOR COMPARISON.

Machine as Against Hand-Made Baskets

FIVE-POUND GRAPE BASKET.

Man can make by hand 350 in ten hours.		
5-lb. Grape Basket, Hand Labor	$2.50	per 1,000
Tacks	1.00	"
	$3.50	
Machine and girl can make 4,000 in ten hours.		
5-lb. Grape Basket, Machine labor	$ .40	per 1,000
Wire	.60	"
	$1.00	
Saving by Machine, $2.50 per 1,000.		
Selling price, $12 to $16	"	

EIGHT-POUND GRAPE BASKET.

8-lb. Grape Basket, Hand labor	$3.00	per 1,000
Tacks	1.10	"
	$4.10	
8-lb. Grape Basket, Machine labor	$ .50	per 1,000
Wire	.70	"
	$1.19	
Saving by Machine, $3 per 1,000.		
Selling price, $18 to $22	"	

BERRY BASKETS.

Girl can make by hand 1,200 in ten hours.		
Quart Berry Basket cost Hand labor	$1.00	per 1,000
Wire and Wood	.60	"
	$1.60	
Machine and girl can make 12,000 in ten hours.		
Same with Machine labor	$ .15	per 1,000
Wire and Wood	.60	"
	$ .75	
Saving by Machine, 85c per 1,000.		
Selling price, from $2.20 to $4 per 1,000.		

Over Two Billion New Baskets are required every year to move and market the grapes, berries and peaches of this country.

The real profit of the industry absolutely controlled by the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machines is

OVER $4,000,000 ANNUALLY

Ottmar Mergenthaler, inventor of one of the Automatic Basket-Making Machines of this Company, and inventor also of the Mergenthaler Linotype Machine, said about one year before his death:

"This machine is as much a revolution in basket-making as the Linotype has proven to be in typesetting, and I do not see why a company owning and controlling the patents should not receive an immense revenue."

These machines have stood the test of time, and the work they do is mechanically and commercially perfect. Over thirty of them can be seen doing their wonderful work any day at the Robison Basket Factory in Painesville, Ohio, and their practical operation is shown in every office of the Company.

This Company will not sell or lease a single machine, but will own and operate basket factories equipped with these machines all over this country.

Shares of the capital stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company are owned in every community from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two allotments of these shares have been taken up and the present allotment is being subscribed more rapidly than any previous allotment.

Present Selling Price of Shares,

FIFTY CENTS A SHARE

Par Value, $1.00. Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

The Directors of the Company reserve the right to reject any subscription.

Subscribers to the stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company may send or bring their subscriptions to any office of the Company. Checks, drafts and money orders should be drawn to the order of CHARLES R. BARLOW, Treasurer. No subscription accepted for less than 50 shares.

ALL THE STOCK IS COMMON STOCK. THERE ARE NO PREFERRED SHARES, NO BONDS, AND NO DEBTS.

MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000.

OFFICERS:		TRANSFER AGENTS:
Pres.,	H. H. WARNER.	The Corporation Trust Co. of New York.
Treas.,	CHARLES R. BARLOW.	
Sec'y.	SIDNEY B. WHITLOCK.	

1010 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Offices also in BOSTON, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, CLEVELAND, ST. LOUIS and SAN FRANCISCO.

Executive Offices, 287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Falling Hair, Baldness

The Rational Cure; the Proven Cure; the Original Cure, is

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

It has proven its worth on tens of thousands of heads that would today be scanty in locks and tresses but for its use.

Avoid Imitations. They are dangerous to use, and all made "to sell," only, on the strength of the merit of Coke Dandruff Cure, without possessing any of its remedial quality. YOUR MONEY BACK IF COKE DANDRUFF CURE FAILS. The genuine is procurable at any druggists. A. R. Bremer Co., Sole Makers, Chicago. Trade supplied by

Kelly Drug Company.

A RECIPROCITY TEST IS COMING IN LOWER HOUSE

Democrats Will Fight Chair's Decision Against Amendments Not Germane.

FIGHT ON TAWNEY'S PLAN

Beet Sugar Republicans Will Not Join Opposition in Revolutionary Tactics—Minority Report on the Cuban Measure Submitted.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, 603 Fifteenth St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.

The only question which now concerns the house Republican leaders in connection with the Cuban reciprocity bill is whether any considerable number of Republicans will vote with the Democrats to overrule the decision of the chair that other tariff amendments are not germane. Careful inquiry among beet sugar Republicans fails to discover a faction which will resort to revolutionary methods to embarrass the progress of the bill. One of the beet sugar protectionists' leaders said today:

"If the chair's decision is fair and logical, I can see no reason for overruling it merely because it is against us. I know of no concerted intention in this regard. I think our men will use their individual discretion in upholding or not the chair's decision, according to the way it appears to their reason and sense of fairness."

The house leaders assert that there is no doubt as to the correctness of the point of order that general tariff amendments will not be germane. They say the precedents for such a decision are overwhelming and conclusive.

The amendment upon which the test will come will probably be the Tawney amendment to reduce the differential duty on refined sugar. It is asserted that some beet sugar Republicans will vote against the amendment to reduce the differential on sugar and will not vote to overrule the chair's decision. Mr. Metcalf of California, one of the most persistent opponents of the Cuban reciprocity bill, is among the number.

"I cannot consistently," he said today, "vote to revise the tariff on refined sugar when I have opposed reducing the tariff on raw sugar."

Messrs. Robertson of Louisiana, Newlands of Nevada and Cooper of Texas, members of the ways and means committee, today submitted minority reports against the Cuban reciprocity bill. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Robertson contend that the sugar trust will receive the main benefit from the bill. Mr. Newlands makes an argument for annexation as the solution of the question of Cuban relief.

CHARLES W. METZGAR.

FOR CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Agreement Reached Among Representatives by Which Minority Bill Will Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—After passing the Indian appropriation bill today the senate considered the Chinese exclusion measure for nearly three hours. The principal speech of the session was made by Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana in support of the bill. He maintained that it is a cardinal principle of this government to protect its labor against such low-priced labor as would come to the United States from China.

An extended debate upon some of the provisions of the pending bill followed Mr. Fairbanks' speech. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire and Mr. Platt of Connecticut indicated their belief that the provisions of the measure relating to the exempted classes were in contravention of our treaty obligations to China. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Fairbanks combated this view.

The Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration in the house throughout today, general debate being closed. Without exception the speeches were favorable to rigid exclusion. Mr. Kahn of California, author of the bill, was gratified during the day at reaching an understanding by which most of the amendments proposed by the Pacific coast people will be accepted by the committee. This probably will lead to the withdrawal of the minority bill and the passage of the majority measure.

FIRST HAGUE ARBITRATION.

United States and Mexico the Parties to the Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Powell Clayton, United States ambassador to Mexico, is the first person to secure the submission of a case to The Hague arbitration.

For a third of a century the United States government has been trying to effect a settlement with the Mexican government of the celebrated Pius claim, involving about $1,000,000, and just before leaving the City of Mexico for Washington Mr. Clayton succeeded in reaching an agreement with the Mexican government for the submission of this claim to The Hague tribunal for settlement by arbitration.

This claim involves a dispute between the Catholic church of California and the government of Mexico as to the liability of Mexico for the interest upon certain church lands which the Mexican government undertook to hold as trustee for the church.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Veterans, Their Widows and Dependants Provided For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Pensions were granted today as follows:

Pennsylvania—Patrick Sexton, Walkers Mills, $12; William E. Keller, Broadford, $17; Asaph B. Bardley, East Waterford, $12; Clarence Hart, Ralsburg, $10; Reuben French, Utica, $17; Eli M. Curry, Uniontown, $17; Karl Grubb, Miesburg, $10; William M. Ripeg, Pennsylvania $8; George W. Ulsh, Lewistown, $10; Willard Moffit, Canry, $8; James Elderkin, Ackley, $12; Charles Lineman, Maplesdale, $8; Amos Mullen, Bellefonte, $10; John Siebert, Soldiers' home, Erie, $10; John J. Campbell, Keffer, $12; Henry J. McCallister, Washington, $12; Susanna Mousley, Emporium, $8; Margaret J. McCormick, Harrisburg, $8; Mary Martin, Slippery Rock, $8; Eliza C. Fiske Monessen, $8.

Ohio—James McLeish, Steubenville, $6; Ralston McMillen, Negley, $8; James Coss, Bellefont, $12; William Lincott Bartlett, $12; Hugh Dyer, Brady, $10; Lorenz D. Karr, Dunkin, $8; Otto Brokaw, Quaker City, $12; Jacob Eisenman, Magnolia, $8; Samuel Brillhart, Dellroy, $12; Julius K. Nims, Greensburg, $12; Henry Crum, Semple, $10.

West Virginia—James A. Plyman, Knawl, $8.

RELICS ARE SAFE.

Clerk Heath Says That None Have Been Stolen.

R. N. Heath, chief clerk at the Lawrenceville arsenal, is authority for the statement that the brass eagles reported taken from the arsenal grounds have not been stolen, but were removed for safe keeping, and stored in the armory. It was necessary to remove them from the manchions of the cannon about the fountain, Clerk Heath says, to prevent mutilation by vandals. Clerk Heath protests that nothing has been removed from the arsenal grounds except such relics as were sold at the last November. The old sundial, which, it has been said, has been stolen, has finally been sold to the Carnegie estate, being withheld from an eastern purchaser, after he had all but closed negotiations for it.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN SAY: WELL-KNOWN BISHOPS TESTIFY:

That Pe=ru=na Leads the World as a Remedy for Catarrh, Whether Acute Catarrh or Chronic Catarrh.

Peruna An Effective Remedy For Catarrh.

General James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D. C., late Commissioner of Charities of New York City, N. Y., and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, writes as follows:

GENERAL JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.

"As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."

JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.

Have you catarrh? Maybe you have not; but do you know that a person may have catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the bowels, catarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, and also of the other pelvic organs? Are any of these organs affected in your case?

If so, the probability is that you have chronic catarrh. So many people think that catarrh is confined to the head.

This is not true. Catarrh may affect any organ of the body. Thousands of people who have been sick a long time have catarrh, but do not know it. They have doctored for every imaginable disease but catarrh, and find no cure.

They have never thought that what they had been calling dyspepsia or liver complaint, or kidney disease, or female weakness, is catarrh of these organs. If they did know that this was the case they would get Peruna and cure themselves.

Peruna cures catarrh of any locality. If catarrh is in the head, Peruna cures it; if in the stomach, Peruna cures it. Likewise of the liver, or kidneys or any other organs of the human body.

Peruna For All Catarrhal Complaints.

Hon. William A. Deane, Clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, in a letter written to Dr. Hartman, January 28, 1899, has the following to say of Peruna:

"I would not be without Peruna, as I have found it to be the best remedy for catarrhal complaints that I have ever used. I have

CITY CLERK WILLIAM A. DEANE.

tried most all of the so-called catarrh remedies advertised, and can conscientiously say that of all the remedies for catarrhal complaints recommended to me none have been so beneficial as Peruna."

WILLIAM A. DEANE.

Peruna makes dirty mucous membranes clean. Peruna makes diseased mucous membranes healthy. This not only rids the patient of catarrh, but fortifies the body against the reverses of all climates, epidemics and contagious diseases.

PE-RU-NA IS A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Nasal Catarrh,
Head Catarrh,
Bronchial Catarrh (Coughs),
Winter Catarrh,
Stomach Catarrh,
Pelvic Catarrh.

Bishop Lomax Says:

"I can cheerfully recommend your Peruna to all who want a strengthening tonic. It is also a very, very effective remedy for all catarrhal complaints."

T. H. LOMAX, D. D.,
Bishop of the 2d District A. M. E. from China.
Charlotte, N. C.

Bishop Handy Says:

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the curative effects of Peruna. At the solicitation of a friend I used your remedy and cheerfully recommend your Peruna to all who want a good tonic and a safe cure for catarrh."

JAMES A. HANDY,
Bishop A. M. E. Church,
Baltimore, Md.

Peruna Fortifies the System Against Colds.

Judge Francis Dean Syrick of Richmond, Va., is a prominent attorney of Washington, D. C. In a recent letter written from 1842 L street, Washington, D. C., he says:

JUDGE FRANCIS DEAN SYRICK.

"I have for some time been troubled with a malarial condition of the system, thus making me susceptible to colds and rheumatic conditions.

"A friend recommended Peruna to me some time ago and I commenced taking it, and after a few days I felt the beneficial effects of the medicine. I am going to continue taking it, for I can say without hesitancy that it is one of the best tonics that I ever took."

FRANCIS DEAN SYRICK.

THOUSANDS OF FAIR WOMEN HERALD PRAISES FOR PE-RU-NA.

Catarrhal Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration Make Invalids of More Women Than All Other Diseases Combined.

Peruna is the woman's friend everywhere. It is safe to say that no woman ever used Peruna for any catarrhal derangement but what it became indispensable in her household.

Letters From Women.

Every day we receive letters from women like the following. Women who have tried doctors and failed; women who have tried Peruna and were cured.

Miss Katie Klein, 6125 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"Peruna has done me more good for catarrh than the best doctors could. I had catarrh so bad, but after taking Peruna it is entirely gone and I feel like a different person."

Miss Anna Prescott's Letter.

Miss Anna Prescott in a letter from 216 South Seventh street, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"I am sincerely grateful for the relief I have found from the use of Peruna. I was completely used up last fall, my appetite had failed and I felt weak and tired all the time. My druggist advised me to try Peruna and the relief I experienced after taking one bottle was truly wonderful.

"I continued its use for five weeks, and am glad to say that my complete restoration to health was a happy surprise to myself as well as to my friends."—Anna Prescott.

A constant drain of nervous vitality depleting the whole nervous system causes the mucous membrane surfaces to suffer accordingly. This is the condition called systemic catarrh. It very nearly resembles, and there is really no practical difference, between this condition and the condition known as neurasthenia, or nervous prostration.

Peruna will be found to effect an immediate and lasting cure in all cases of systemic catarrh. It acts quickly and beneficially on the diseased mucous membranes, and with healthy mucous membranes the catarrh can no longer exist.

Peruna a True Friend to Women.

Miss Florence Allan, a beautiful Chicago girl, writes the following from 75 Wilson place.

"As a tonic for a worn-out system Peruna stands at the head in my estimation. Its effects are truly wonderful in rejuvenating the entire system. I keep it on hand all the time, and never have that 'tired feeling,' as a few doses always makes me feel like a different woman."—Florence Allan.

Peruna is equally efficacious in curing catarrh of the pelvic organs as in curing systemic catarrh or catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located.

Peruna Makes You Feel Like a New Person.

Miss Marie Coats, a popular young woman of Appleton, Wis., and President of the Appleton Young Ladies' Club, also speaks in glowing terms of Peruna. A letter recently received from her by The Peruna Medicine Company of Columbus, Ohio, reads as follows:

"I am glad to call the attention of my friends to Peruna. When that languid, tired feeling comes over you and your food no longer tastes good and small annoyances irritate you, Peruna will make you feel like another person inside of a week.

"I have now used it for three seasons, and find it very valuable and efficacious."—Miss Marie Coats.

Diseased nerves are traceable directly to poor digestion, and poor digestion is directly traceable to catarrh. With the slightest catarrh of the stomach no one can have good digestion.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. As soon as Peruna removes catarrh from the stomach the digestion becomes good, appetite regular, nerves strong and trouble vanishes. Peruna strengthens weak nerves, not by temporarily stimulating them, but by removing the cause of weak nerves—poor digestion. This is the only cure that lasts. Remove the cause: Nature will do the rest. Peruna removes the cause.

"Health and Beauty" sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna a Cure for Catarrh.

Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, Congressman from Alabama, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, has the following to say in regard to Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I have now used one bottle of Peruna and am a well man to-

CONGRESSMAN A. T. GOODWYN.

day. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year."

A. T. GOODWYN.

Over forty members of Congress have given their written endorsement to Peruna. Men of national fame recommend the national catarrh cure, Peruna. Write for free book of testimonials.

Catarrh Is the Continual Scourge of Christendom.

Catarrh hovers ominously over every city, and nestles treacherously in every hamlet. It flies with vampire wings from country to country and casts a black shadow of despair over all lands. Its stealthy approach and its lingering stay makes it a dread to the physician and a pest to the patient.

Catarrh in some form, catarrh in some stage, lurks as an enemy in the slightest cough or cold.

No tissue, function or organ of the body escapes its ravages; muscles wither, nerves shatter and secretions dry up under its blighting presence. So stubborn and difficult of cure is this disease that to invent a remedy to cure chronic catarrh has been the ambition of the greatest minds in all ages.

Is it, therefore, any wonder that the vast multitude of people who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Peruna are so lavish in their praise of this remedy? That the discovery of Peruna has made the cure of catarrh a practical certainty is not only the testimony of the people, but many medical men declare it to be true.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

U. S. Senator W. N. Roach, From N. Dakota.

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"Persuaded by a friend I have used Peruna as a tonic, and I am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh." W. N. ROACH.

Senator Roach's home address is Larimore, North Dakota.

Ex-Governor G. W. Atkinson, From W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va., March 9, 1898.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"Gentlemen—"I can recommend your preparation, Peruna, as a tonic. Its reputation as a cure for catarrh is excellent, it having been used by a number of people known to me with the very best results." G. W. ATKINSON.

Peruna is an internal systemic catarrh remedy reaching the disease at its fountain-head. It cures catarrh of the [illegible], lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, or catarrh of any other organ of the body.

PIRATES HAD THEIR FIRST TUMBLE YESTERDAY--DREYFUSS SAYS HE IS SATISFIED

THE YANNIGANS WERE WINNERS OVER PIRATES

The First Tumble of the Season Took Place at Hot Springs Yesterday.

THE SCORE WAS 8 TO 7

Schoolmaster Sam Leever Got Into the Game After Telling Some Wierd Stories About His Work at Pensacola.

By JAMES M. NELLIS,
Staff Correspondent.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., April 5.—Those Yannigans whom Jack O'Connor has been grooming for the past two days didn't die a thing but out loose a surprise party out at Whittington park this afternoon, and, when the sun was just ready to sink behind the Ozarks, old Sol sent down a despairing look on the national league champions as they went down to their first defeat of the season by a score of 8 to 7. Schoolmaster Sam Leever had a good, hearty laugh coming to him against Manager Clarke and his crowd, and perhaps he didn't indulge in it.

The schoolmaster arrived here Friday at midnight, tanned by the Florida sun and looking the very picture of health. Sam had hardly got himself seated when he started to tell of his wonderful batting and base running for the Pensacola team, champions of the sand league of Florida, and he made the mouths of some of the pirates water when he told of the long hits that drove in two and three runs.

Stories Made a Hit.

Sam's stories were so good that Jack O'Connor at once signed him for his Yannigans and the move was a wise one, because the schoolmaster more than contributed his share toward their victory this afternoon. The blow was a sad one for Fred Clarke, who, after the dust of the balls had blown away, smiled a sickly smile and then challenged the Yannigans to another game on Monday, a defi which was instantly accepted.

The Yannigan crew certainly did play ball this afternoon, not only in the field but on the bases. Jack O'Connor was subcharged with that ball con he is so ready at handing out, and when his team scored four runs in the sixth inning and took a commanding lead he didn't do a thing in the way of throwing out bouquets to his side partners.

Leever in the Box.

Sam Leever started off in the pitcher's box for them, and he used as much speed and as many curves as he is wont to pass up during the dog days. The schoolmaster was out for a record and he made one sure enough.

Samuel has always been a right-field hitter and no one ever saw him lift the ball into left. He claimed last night that he had learned the trick down in Pensacola and the boys gave him the laugh; but he turned the laugh on them this afternoon good and plenty. Out of five times at bat Sam had three hits, a single, a double and a triple, besides which he scored two runs himself and drove two others over the plate. All of the hits were to left field, much to the surprise of Manager Clarke, who had moved his outfield over toward right when the schoolmaster appeared at bat.

Poole Pounded the Ball.

O'Connor's side also had the able assistance of Eddie Poole, who got three hits during the game, and all of them were clean cracking three-baggers.

The regulars started in with Chesbro on the rubber and Happy Jack was not burning himself in a pitching way, still he was doing fairly well. In the fifth, Deacon Phil relieved Happy Jack and the reception tendered him was one he is not likely to forget in a hurry. The Yannigans went at his curves in the sixth inning, and the Deacon was glad when the third man had been retired. Clarke's men tried hard to pull the game out of the fire in the ninth inning, when Kitty Bransfield's home run to deep right was good for three runs, but that was all they could get. The game was thoroughly enjoyed by about 300 spectators.

The Game in Detail.

The regulars started the ball rolling in the first inning, when Davis singled, went to third on Clarke's single and scored on an out at first. In the second Ritchey led off with a single, but was fooled at second by Conroy. Mid- reached second on Zimmer's single, and scored by very fast running on Davis' single to short right. In the third Wagner doubled and scored on Bransfield's hot single to left. Chesbro led off the fourth with a two bagger, and got around on two passed balls by O'Connor. That ended the regulars scoring until the ninth when a base on balls to Beaumont, a single by Wagner and Bransfield's home run fetched three runs, but not enough to win.

The Yanigans did not score until the third, when they landed on Happy Jack's delivery for three runs. Poole started things going with a three bagger, Leever doubled, Tannehill singled and Dahlen doubled, thus turning the trick. In the fourth Poole tripled again and scored on Doheny's double. In the sixth three baggers by Poole and Leever, a fumble by Wagner, a double by Dahlen and a single netted four runs, which were just enough to win.

The score:

REGULARS.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Davis, r.	5	1	2	0	1	1	
Clarke, l.	5	0	1	1	0	0	
Beaumont, m.	4	1	2	2	1	0	
Wagner, s.	5	2	2	2	1	1	
Bransfield, 1.	5	1	2	16	0	0	
Ritchey, 2.	5	0	2	2	8	0	
Conroy, 3.	5	0	2	0	4	0	
Zimmer, c.	5	0	1	4	1	0	
Chesbro, p.	2	1	1	0	2	0	
Phillippi, p.	2	0	1	0	2	0	
Totals	43	7	17	27	19	2	

YANIGANS.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Tannehill, l.	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Dahlen, s.	5	1	1	0	2	5	0
Fraser, 3.	5	0	1	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, c.	5	0	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Poole, 1.	5	2	3	1	7	1	0
Doheny, m.	5	1	1	2	2	0	0
Leever, p.	5	2	3	0	0	3	0
Totals	44	8	11	27	18	12	0

Regulars	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	7	
Yanigans	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	8	

Summary—Two-base hits—Wagner, Chesbro, Phillippi, Leever, Dahlen, O'Connor. Three-base hits—Davis, Poole 3, Leever. Home run—Bransfield. Double plays—Dahlen, Merten and Poole; Conroy, Ritchey and Bransfield; stolen bases—Chesbro, Merten, Fraser, Merritt by Leever, Wagner, Chesbro. Bases on balls—Of Chesbro, Tannehill; of Merritt, Beaumont; of Leever, Dahlen. Struck out—By Chesbro 2, by Leever 2. Time—1:25. Umpire—Jim Murray.

Notes of the Game.

Beaumont set the spectators applauding in the first inning when he dropped a pretty bunt in front of the plate and by fast sprinting beat it out.

In the second inning Conroy gave a sample of his sprinting ability by scoring from second on a sure drive to right. That bor has got a couple cupfuls of speed on the bases, as well as in the field.

Fraser Bucks is suffering from a sore leg and Manager Clarke made him rest up this afternoon. Clie Fraser covered third for the Yannigans and he covered it both doing some very clever work. Fraser is showing himself to be a fine all-around player.

In the third inning the Yannigans scored three runs off Chesbro and yet Happy Jack struck out the side over. Beaumont, Fraser and Merritt falling victims to his curves.

A delegation of Pittsburghers were at the game and along with the crowd was Emanuel Werther, who vouches for it that he has carried a season pass for 10 years and yet today's contest was the first ball game he ever witnessed. He grew quite enthusiastic over the game and will be a regular attendant hereafter.

Bransfield's home run hit in the ninth was a corker. The ball went tearing along the ground into deep right field with Leever in hot pursuit, but Sam was not quite as fast as the ball and Kitty was seated on the bench when the sphere got back to the diamond.

In the fourth Chesbro fooled Leever with an out curve and the ball struck the end of Sam's bat and whizzed halt way to first. The schoolmaster did not attempt to run and a double play was made, as Doheny tried to reach third from second on the play, but was out by yards. Dahlen put in a splendid piece bit of work in the fourth when he chased away back of third and gathered in Clarke's foul fly. The pretty play brought out a round of applause.

Manager Clarke received a telegram from Secretary Pulliam notifying him that he had corralled Leach and Smith in Pittsburgh and started with them for this point. The trio will reach here on Monday.

Yesterday's Baseball Scores.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The baseball season opened here today with a game between the local American league club and the Yale university team. Yale won with a score of 7 to 5.

LANCASTER, PA., April 5.—Before a large crowd, the opening game of the season, Patterson Manufacturing Indians defeated Franklin and Marshall by a score of 7 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Bucknell was defeated by the University of Pennsylvania baseball team today by a score of 8 to 7. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Bucknell	1 2 3 0 0 0 0 —	4	1 2
Pennsylvania	1 1 2 0 2 0 1 —	7	14 2

Batteries—Gray and Stanton; Devlin, Groves and Bennett. Umpire—Henderson.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 5.—Naval Cadets, 10; Maryland Agricultural College, 1.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Brown university baseball team was defeated today by the New Yorks (National league) by a score of 2 to 0. Batteries—Kennedy, McKee, Thielman and Yeager for New York; Hatch and Abbott for Brown. Hornung was the umpire.

BETHLEHEM, PA., April 5.—Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Lehigh University..	0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 —	7	12 6
N. Y. University...	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 6 —	6	7 1

Batteries—Sellers and Lilly; O'Connor and Coe.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—The Princeton baseball team defeated the Fordham nine here this afternoon by a score of 9 to 1. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Princeton ..	1 0 2 0 0 1 0 5 0 —	9	5 2
Fordham ..	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 —	1	1 2

Batteries—Princeton, Stevenson and Green; Fordham, Boecher and Butler. Umpire—Lonkauff, New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Georgetown defeated Gallaudet today in a one-sided game by a score of 17 to 4.

BIG CROWD AT MEMPHIS.

Ideal Spring Weather Brought Out Lovers of Sport at the Tennessee Track.

MEMPHIS, April 5.—An ideal spring day and the Ardelle stakes for 2-year-old fillies attracted one of the largest crowds that has ever assembled at Montgomery park. The stakes brought eight high class youngsters to the post. Trainer McDaniel, of the Bennett stable, scratched Aylmer Bruce and Hindia, and added Arthesia at the last hour.

First race, selling, purse, $300, 5½ furlongs—Assessment, 98, O'Neil, 40 to 1, won; Small Jack, 93, Hawkenruth, 4½ to 1 and 2 to 1, second; The Bronze Demon, 96, E. Murphy, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:10.

Second race, purse $300, 6 furlongs—Ice King, 112, O'Laughlin, 15 to 1, won; Vassal Dance, 105, Otis, even, second; Blue Mint, 100, Watson, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½.

Third race, purse $400, mile and 70 yards—Flora Pomona, 107, J. Woods, 7 to 2, won; Terra Firma, 102, Loudon, 5 to 1 and even, second; Lucien Appleby, 102, Birkenruth, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¼.

Fourth race, Ardelie stakes, $1,000 added, 4 furlongs—Judith Campbell, 115, J. Woods, 7 to 2, won; Navasota, 115, J. Dean, 6 to 5, second; Princess Tajane, 115, J. Wingfield, 15 to 1, third. Time, :49½.

Fifth race, steeplechase, full course, purse $400—Henry Gibbs, 140, Wilson, 7 to 1, won; Dick Burber, 157, C. Johnson, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Daryll, 147, H. S. Wilson, 5 to 1, third. Time, 4:59.

Seventh race, purse $300, 5½ furlongs—Bard of Avon, 104, J. Woods, 8 to 5, won; Automaton, 102, Otis, 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Sir Christopher, 102, S. Brown, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½.

Entries for Monday:

First race, mile and 70 yards—Chorus Boy, 111, McWilliams, Edith Q. Trebor, 107; Del Allen, 106; Pay the Fiddler, 102; Plead, Miss Sears, 101; Syncopated Sandy, 100; Loku, 100; Landseer, 96.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Mallory, 103; Tom Cogan, 113; Early Onatos, Ben Chance, 108; Peninsula, 107; Harry McDaniel, 101.

Third race, mile, Country Club handicap—Wax Taper, 122, Vulcain, 107, The Lady, 108; Amperse, 102; Silurian, Flora Pomona, 98; Ida Bedford, 90. Couple The Lady and Vulcain as Hildreth's entry.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Louise Collier, Crestoma, Ladylike, Philo Impetuous, Lara F. M., Isbertd, High Stepper, Pearl Mendel, 110; Francis, Vistia, 102.

Fifth race, steeplechase, short course—Golden Link, 160; Cyrille, 150; Sauber, Mausco, 147; Pallella, 145; Precursor, 140; McLaren, Fonsoline, Inkerman, 137; Robert Morrison, 129; Ana, 126.

Sixth race, mile and 70 yards—W. B. Gates, 115; Ecome, 112; Walkenshaw, Menos, 110; Lee King, 108; Mr. Pomeroy, 105; Memace, 102; Sirella, 152; Jane P. Little Elkin, 98; M. J., Coleman, 95.

Carver Beats His Own Record.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Charles A. Carver, the Yale athlete, who before his departure from college in 1900 made a strength record of 1,812 kilograms, the world's amateur record, today bettered that score by 387.2 kilograms.

THE CAECILIA BOWLING TEAM.

Winners of the Allegheny County League Championship With a Season's Average of 796 Points.

KARL MILLER. A. SEUSS.
HENRY GERSTBREIN. M. SUTHALER. KARL BOMMART. GEO. ROTH. H. SCHMIDT. HERMAN KAPLER.
F. HUCKESTEIN. C. C. VEY. BEN VEY (Captain). L. SUTHALER. JOHN PAPPERT.
J. STEUERNAGEL. JOHN BELZ.

THE MAGNATES BELIEVE PEACE HAS ARRIVED

All Are Busy Now in Getting Down to Hard Work for the Pennant.

NATIONAL VS. AMERICAN

The Large Amount of Money Appropriated Is Evidence That the Owners Will Spare No Effort to Drive Opponents Out of the Game.

By GEORGE A. CAMPSEY,
Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The most important meeting of the National Baseball league is now a matter of history. When the magnates assembled here on last Tuesday it was expected that the baseball war, which broke out at the league meeting last December, would still continue and many of the magnates were of the opinion that the deadlock would continue to exist.

Now that it is all over and the unexpected his occurred there exists among the league owners an air of general satisfaction. They have all left for their homes, feeling that the present season will be the most prosperous and successful financially for the league in years, and each is anxious to see his club get down to the hardest kind of work and play pennant-winning ball.

No Trouble Expected.

Just how the new board of control or executive committee will govern league affairs is as yet a matter of experiment, but it is almost safe to predict there will be no trouble. The committee is composed of the most experienced baseball men in the country and it is to be hoped they will steer the National bark safely through the present season, and in the end triumph over the younger organization—the American league.

The large amount of money appropriated to fight the American is evidence that the magnates are going to spare no effort to drive their opponents out of the game, and when it is considered that the National is over $80,000 in debt as a result of reducing the circuit, the additional appropriation is quite an undertaking.

Temple's Action Deplored.

The declination of the league presidency by William C. Temple of Pittsburgh, to whom it was unanimously tendered, was deplored by all the magnates. Mr. Temple is a natural-born leader and would have filled the position in a manner that would have reflected great credit upon the organization.

A. G. Spalding has been more severely criticised here this week than possibly any other man ever connected with baseball. While a great deal of the censure is undeserved, it must be admitted that Mr. Spalding made a mistake when he stated at a meeting of the league last December that Andrew Freedman would be out of baseball in 24 hours.

Spalding Deserves Some Credit.

A certain amount of praise and credit, however, is due Mr. Spalding. He was in the war from the start, and when he saw that it would be some time before he could finally win his case in the courts he decided to withdraw from his position as the head of the league in the hope that harmony might be established.

Taken all in all the points of the gravest interest that have been decided at this meeting have been a virtual victory for President Dreyfuss. On the executive committee both Hart and Soden are friendly to him, while Mr. Brush is possibly not against him. Although the Cincinnati magnate has opposed the Pirate leader recently it has been because he was averse to his trust scheme which was sprung at the December meeting.

Soden for Freedman.

A. H. Soden of Boston was formerly favorable to Mr. Spalding and it was his intention to have voted for him for the league presidency at the meeting in December. When Mr. Spalding declared himself against Boston openly in one of the sessions, then Mr. Soden became a Freedman supporter.

After Mr. Temple declined the league presidency it was the intention of several of the magnates to propose the name of Mr. Soden for the office. This would have been entirely agreeable to Presidents Dreyfuss, who prefer one man at the head of the organization than a governing board. The scheme of an executive committee, however, seemed the most feasible and was adopted.

Dreyfuss Has Them Guessing.

The refusal of Col. Dreyfuss to dispose of any of his players after having been offered good prices for two extra men has set the other magnates to guessing. It is acknowledged by all that he has the best aggregation of baseball players in the country and it is expected that he will be able to dispose of any he may choose to at fabulous sums, if the National clubs do not succeed in getting back their stars who jumped to the American League.

President Dreyfuss' eulogy of William C. Temple before the magnates was one of the features of the meeting. The Pittsburgher spoke for a quarter of an hour. He told of Mr. Temple's interest in sport, and especially in baseball; of his business ability and of his fitness for the position the league chose to honor him with.

What Dreyfuss Accomplished.

He dwelt particularly on Mr. Temple's friendship for the National League and intimated that if it had not been for him the American League would possibly have been established in Pittsburgh this season.

The victory Col. Dreyfuss gained in the playing schedule is regarded as one of the greatest of the meeting. Never in all baseball history has Pittsburgh had such an arrangement of playing dates, and the Pirates' card is looked on as the best in the league.

The adoption of the Spalding ball as the official sphere for the season is also credited to the Pittsburgher. Some of the magnates fought hard to have the ball eliminated from the league, but Col. Dreyfuss fought just as hard a battle on the other side, and with half a dozen other bids, some of which it was said were much lower than Mr. Spalding's, the Pirate chief gained his point.

W. U. P. HAS GAINED SOME PRIZE ATHLETES

McGogney Strong in Track Events. Local College Hot After the Championship Honors.

Western University expects to do something more than hold the greatest intercollegiate track meet that Western Pennsylvania has ever seen on Decoration day at Schenley park. The college is more active than for years and Physical Director Suiter states that the track team in the meet will be the strongest that he W. U. P. has had for a long, long time.

The prize acquisition is found in McCogney, formerly with Westminster, who is a crackerjack for an all-round man. He is good in the 220 and 440-yard dash, has made 10 feet 6 inches in the pole vault, can put the shot 35 feet, and clear 21 feet on the broad jump. He is also good in the high jump and both high and low hurdles. W. U. P. is banking on him in going after the honors. Cummings, also an old Westminster man, is strong on the mile run. The track team was practicing last week in spite of Easter vacations. Guy R. Jackson, on the right of the line as they were snapped by a Gazette photographer ready for the starter's gun, qualified for W. U. P. interclass record of 10 4-5 seconds for the 100 yards. L. B. Hearst, next to Jackson in line, will enter in all the dashes; J. E. McBride, the next in line, will compete in the mile run, and C. Stanley Ecker, in the foreground of the photograph, will enter the 100-yard and is also good in the high and broad jump.

Crack Horses in Town.

James Neale of the Wayne Iron and Steel works and H. B. Rea of H. B. Rea & Co., who reside in the East End, recently purchased two valuable horses from the Dagler stock farm at Rushville, Ind., and the animals were received last evening. They were purchased for speedway driving and attracted considerable attention in the stables of T. B. Moreland, where they will be kept.

Tom Markey Exonerated.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The coroner's jury today decided that Thomas W. Hornbeck, a pugilist known as Tommy White, who died after a bout with Thomas Markey at a local club last Saturday night, died of hemorrhage of brain. Coroner's Physician Morton said a blow was not responsible of the young man's death, but hemorrhages were due most likely to excitement.

Allegheny Dog Wins Again.

BOSTON, April 5.—(Special.)—Barrachs Finicho, the champion Irish setter, owned by Dr. J. Stewart Lacock of Allegheny City, Pa., carried off the two firsts in separate classes at the dog show here, when the prizes were awarded yesterday. Finicho also carried off the first at Atlantic City last week, which undoubtedly accords him the honor of being the greatest prize winner in his class in the country.

The schedule of exhibition games for the Pirates prior to the opening at St. Louis April 17 is as follows:

Little Rock at Hot Springs, April 7, 8 and 9.

Little Rock at Little Rock, April 11 and 12.

St. Joseph, Mo., at St. Joseph, April 13, 14 and 15.

Best at St. Louis, April 16.

DREYFUSS WELL SATISFIED WITH THE OUTLOOK

Says That the Unanimous Selection of Temple Paved the Way for Harmony.

PULLIAM STARTS WEST

The Colonel Will Stay Here to Fix Up the Grounds in Readiness for the First Game—Toole, Mullen and McKenna Are Jubilant.

Two rival hand organs were sounding the strains of "Hail to the Chief" and "Behold the Conquering Heroes Come" yesterday when President Dreyfuss and Secretary Pulliam of the Pittsburgh baseball club emerged from the Union station fresh from the New York league meeting and ready for new fields to conquer. Pulliam will find his field at Hot Springs, for which destination he set out last night, accompanied by Tommy Leach and Harry Smith, while Dreyfuss will deal with the ball field at Exposition park.

In consequence of the recent storm and the plans for improvement there is much work to be done in preparation for the opening on April 17.

Dreyfuss to Stay Here.

President Dreyfuss states that he will not go to Hot Springs, though he is not well and evidently needs the trip more than any member of his championship band.

"What for" was the smiling question of the leader of baseball diplomacy, when congratulations were offered, and this was followed with the statement: "Yes, I am perfectly satisfied, as the league is working in harmony. The Pittsburgh club got everything it could ask for and the success of the season is now up to the weather man."

When queried about W. C. Temple's refusal, President Dreyfuss was most emphatic in the statement that the office was offered to the Pittsburgher without any strings attached whatsoever.

Temple's Removal Unnecessary.

"The plan of a governing board was not considered until after Mr. Temple's refusal," he stated, "and it was plainly understood that Mr. Temple would not have to remove to New York, only the location of the secretary's office being necessary there."

When asked what he thought of the plan of the governing board he answered: "Well, it is on for a year's trial, and it is the next best thing to a good man for president, which was tried for without success. We are greatly gratified over the unanimous vote for Temple and feel it an additional honor for Pittsburgh that he was the only man who could have received it.

Made Harmony Possible.

"The election of Temple paved the way for harmony, but we had every assurance outside of positive consent that Mr. Temple would accept. We felt that he did not want to be in the position of seeking the office, but were confident that such a unanimous election would result in his acceptance."

When questioned about the war policy on the American, the president responded that he had no reason to fight as he had all the players he wanted and that the other clubs could act for their own interests. As to the story of a $100,000 pool to fight Ban Johnson, Dreyfuss blandly replied that he had not contributed to any such fund, but would not discuss it further.

Pulliam Gratified.

Secretary Pulliam said: "Yes, I was gratified by the suggestion of myself for the presidency by some, but felt that Temple was the only man for the position. I was perfectly satisfied with my situation here with the Pittsburgh club and had no desire for the larger office even if I could have obtained it."

"It is certainly war with the American," continued the secretary, "but how far the magnates can afford to carry it out, as a business policy, is another question."

When the subject of our ball team, its schedule and its president was broached to "Boley" Mullen, "Barney" McKenna, and Alderman S. J. Toole last night, a jubilee meeting was at once in order among the three most steadfast of local rooters.

Democratic politics were laid on the table for future consideration and the greatest ball team on earth, the greatest schedule ever scheduled, the greatest president in the league, and Pulliam, the best fellow in the business, received laudatory tribute, which would certainly make other cities envious of our loyal fans.

Toole, who was formerly a ball player himself, was the most eloquent, while "Boley" said: "Anything you can say, even you newspaper fellows, about those champions could not be out of order, so sail in and make the welkin ring."

Looks Good to the Alderman.

"What else could you ask for?" queried Toole. "Why with 17 Saturday dates at home and both Decoration and the Fourth at home, I see a barrel of money in view if that great team doesn't make a runaway race. Why look at it. There isn't a weak spot on the whole team and Kid Gleason, who played against Conroy in the American, in passing through Pittsburgh the other night, claimed that Herman Long in his best days couldn't touch him.

"As for Dreyfuss, he not only knows how to get what he wants from the league but from the players. He treats them white and they are all sticking to him. Pulliam? Why, he is a jewel. Nothing can touch him. The boys all worship him and he is worth more to the team than the highest salaried star they could get."

BOXERS AT THE ROCKS.

Promise of Good Sport at Maennerchor Hall in That Borough Tomorrow Night.

The show at Maennerchor hall at McKees Rocks tomorrow night promises to be a good one. There is promise of some good sport from the Clinton Twins, who made a good showing at the benefit for Jimmy Galvin at Old City hall March 22.

Charlie Richardson of the West End, new to the public, but who has appeared at smokers for the Eagles, Elks, McKees Rocks and Esplen Athletic clubs, promises to make a good appearance with Kid Curtis of Allegheny. Bob Black of Lawrenceville and Andy Apple of Frankton, who have met several times in amateur tournaments, will make it interesting. Eddie Zang, the 105-pound boxer, and Bart Conley will also meet.

The closing number and the feature of the evening is the bout between Herman Beck of Sharpsburg and Charley Cramer. There is every reason to believe that this will be an interesting event to local sportsmen. The Pittsburgh Railways Company will hold their cars until after the show is finished. The officials chosen for the match are Tommy Mitchell, referee; Loudon Campbell, timekeeper, and John McCloskey, timekeeper.

HIRSCHEY THE WINNER.

Minneapolis Man Captured Grand American Handicap With Straight Score of 102.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.—H. C. Hirschey of Minneapolis, with a handicap of 29 yards, today won the Grand American handicap and thus became the champion wing shot of America. The last man to stand up with him on the shoot-off out of the 14 men who had clean scores, was C. G. Spencer of St. Louis, also a 29-yard man, who finally failed to kill his 53d bird, a towering outgoer.

Herman C. Hirschey, winner of the 1902 Grand American handicap, is not a novice at the shooting game having been prominent in ring circles for a number of years. In the Grand American last year he killed 24, losing his last bird dead out of bounds. During the present week he has not lost a single bird, scoring 102 straight kills.

The purse amounts to $12,000, and was divided as follows: First money, H. C. Hirschey, $688 70; second, C. G. Spencer, $588 70; third, Rolla Heiges, $488 70; fourth, Edward J. Vollrath, $438 70; fifth, J. L. Owens, $388 70; sixth, George Roll, $338 70; seventh, Guy Deering, $288 70; the eighth to twelfth men will receive $238 80 each; 13th to 24th, $188 70 each, and 25th to 63d, $138 70 each.

Joshua Crane, Jr., Tennis Champion.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, today won the American court tennis championship. He defeated L. M. Stockton of Boston in the final round for the honor, winning three out of four sets. The first set Crane won by a score of 6-2, Stockton won the second, 6-3, and Crane the next two, 6-2, 6-3.

U. of P. Downed at Lacrosse.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team was beaten by the Johns Hopkins boys this afternoon by the score of 5 goals to 1. The Baltimoreans outplayed the home team at all points of the game and won easily.

CAECILIA'S RECORD IS A PROUD ONE

WINNERS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY BOWLING LEAGUE WORKED HARD.

The Club Has Consistently Followed the Sport Since Long Before the Local League Was Formed and Has Always Won Deserved Credit.

The busiest bowling season that Pittsburgh has ever known has drawn to a close and the record of the Caecilia team of Allegheny, which won the championship of the Allegheny County league, is a proud one. The Caecilia is a club which exemplifies the policy, so rare in these days of latter-day sports, of sticking to the game for the sake of the sport itself. In winning the championship Caecilia broke all local records, with 40 games won and but 14 lost.

The Caecilia club has always bowled whether there was a league or not, and the team's victory is a victory for the veterans of the sport as opposed to the younger element in the game, which has sprung up with the boom in the sport here in recent years.

Since the organization of the Allegheny County league the record of the Caecilia club could only have been bettered by the winning of the championship last year, for which they were tied with the Brunswick team, and lost on the play-off. After the close of last season the team won the trophy cup played for by all the teams of the league in a summer tournament at Wheeling and another cup played for during the early part of last fall by all the teams of the league on the Liberty alleys. The present honor trophy must be won three times, this being the first year.

The enthusiasts of the game claim that there are now 10 bowlers where there was one five years ago. The greatest handicap to the game is the lack of alleys in and about the city. During the afternoon and evening hours, when it is possible for business men to bowl it is impossible for a man to get in a game about the city without waiting long and patiently for his turn.

Realizing the good money-makers that downtown bowling alleys would prove there are all kinds of schemes afloat among amusement promoters for the obtaining of basements along Fifth avenue, but it is almost impossible to obtain the space so much needed for the advancement of a sport which can be turned to during lunch hour or at any time that the business man can get away from his office without need of special costume or a long trip to the scene of play.

Among the Amateurs.

The Eureka Juniors defeated the National A. C. by a score of 16 to 6 yesterday.

The Liberty Stars of Allegheny would like to hear from all 12 and 13-year-old teams. The manager is J. Atkinson of No. 504 Madison avenue, Allegheny.

The Mansion A. C. desires games for July, September and May. Address to open out of town on May 3. Address William Abel, 640 Duff street, Pittsburgh.

The Fulton A. C. team would like to hear from any six or eight-year-old team in Allegheny. Address all dates address N. Loomis, No. 1339 Kentucky avenue, Allegheny.

The Millvale Juniors still have open dates in May and June and would like to hear from uniformed teams from 15 to 14 years old. For dates address Daniel Houlahen, Box 1093, city.

The Dallas A. C. would like to arrange games with 16-year-old teams. All matters in regard to baseball should be addressed to Homer G. Farmer, No. 6028 Kelly street, East End.

The Bellshoover A. C. third team is ready to start the season and would like to arrange games with 11 and 12-year-old teams. The manager is P. Kirchner, No. 390 Summit street, Knoxville.

The Lafayettes open at Leesdale on May 3, and desire games with New Castle, Sharpsville, Bridgeville, Glassport and Sewickley. A first-class pitcher is wanted. Address John Feldhaber, 1004 Perry street, Allegheny.

The Allegheny baseball club is ready to make dates with any clubs in Western Pennsylvania or Eastern Ohio that have been playing ball for the last few years. The manager is F. H. Cuchroft, No. 1228 Franklin street, Allegheny.

The Uniondale Reserves would like to hear from all 12-year-old teams, those having uniforms and grounds preferred. Open dates are available in May, June and July. The manager of the team is Charles H. Zoller, No. 504 East street, Allegheny.

The Silver Leaf A. C. would like to arrange games with the following teams: Catholic Cadets, Federal A. C., Oneida A. C. of Duquesne Heights, Keystones, Mt. Troy Juniors and Liberty Stars. For date address Ed. Dillinger, No. 130 Iten street, Allegheny.

The baseball team of the W. H. Keech Company has been organized for this season. The team will be uniformed and is anxious to secure games with teams both in and out of town for all holidays. The manager of the team is J. O'Conner, No. 920 Penn avenue.

The Foster club of Lawrenceville has secured its uniforms and has arranged games with some of the strongest amateur teams in this vicinity. All teams having grounds will open dates should address A. Ebert, care Foster club, No. 3824 Butler street, Pittsburgh.

The Logan A. C. claim a forfeited game from the Lincoln A. C., owing to a refusal of the latter team to play in the seventh inning. The Logan A. C. is open to challenges from all 13-year-old teams. Address Charles A. Cookson, No. 731 Chartiers street, Allegheny.

The Nunnery Hill A. C. desires games with Homestead, Punxsutawney, Millvale, East Liverpool, Wellsburg, Monessen, Swissvale, New Kensington, Manor, Beaver Falls and Steubenville. Address Manager William F. Brannigan, 128 Henderson street, Allegheny. Bell 'phone 1150 North.

The Orioles of the Thirtieth ward will line up for the season with the following players: J. Maroney, Fray, Lowther, Devlin, Daley, Scrum, G. Barker, Cunningham, W. Coyle, Meade and M. Lyons. T. Lowther, the manager, would like to hear from 13-year-old teams at No. 312 Fourth avenue, Union Realty Company.

Manager Douglass of the Young Men's Civic club has arranged games with some of the strongest teams in the state. He has not completed his schedule and has a few open dates. All fast teams desiring games with the Civic club should address Manager John Douglass, care Young Men's Civic club, 103 Windsor street.

The Acorns will begin practice on Monday evening and preparations will be made to get into shape for the opening game at Sheridan on May 3. Until May 1, Monday and Wednesday evenings will be regular practicing nights. Grounds were secured from Mr. Harry Wilson of Windsor fame. Manager Girdwood is anxious to hear from H. R. A. C., Rochester and Altoona. Address 1024 Bedford avenue.

The Pittsburgh Supply Company team has reorganized for the season of 1902 as follows: Holmes and Barrett, pitchers; Murdock, catcher; W. Carrick, third base; Price, second base; Bittner, first base; J. Carrick, shortstop; Linn, right field; Carlson, center; Callahan, left field. The Decoration day date of this team is still open. All communications for dates should be sent to the manager, C. Reasman, Pittsburgh Supply Company, First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Frank Sacker was yesterday elected manager of the Allegheny league basketball team, in place of F. L. Roberts, who resigned, he having been elected manager of the D. C. & A. C. team on Thursday last. The D. C. & A. C. team will play an exhibition game at Steubenville on Wednesday, April 16, as a benefit for the Y. M. C. A. boys. The three games with Indiana for the championship will take place within the next ten days, and the game with Steubenville will come off two days later.

The Clipper Athletic club of Turtle creek will hold a dance at Semmel's hall, Turtle creek, for the benefit of their recently organized baseball team, next Thursday evening, April 10, 1902. All amateur teams of Western Pennsylvania are cordially invited to attend. Manager E. Fox desires to hear from all 12 and 13-year-old teams and would like to arrange a series of games with both the Clippers of Lawrenceville and Carnegie to play for the championship. Address all communications to Raymond F. Trexler, manager, Box 416, Turtle Creek, Pa.

The Winona A. C. will play their first game with the general passenger office of the Pennsylvania lines on Decoration day. After that they will play the Pittsburgh and Buffalo Company at Canonsburg, Pa. The line up will be as follows for the opening game: Hendrix, first base; Babele, second base; Love, shortstop; Appel or Stewart, third; Coppes, left field; Douglass, right field; Gardner, center; Newell, catcher; White, relief pitcher. The Winonas have a few open dates in August and September and would like to hear from Pittsburgh, Bon Air, Bank Latrobe, Emsworth, McDonald, Midway and all amateur teams in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. All players will please report on Tuesday evening at the corner of Fifth and Penn. For games address W. O. Stewart, 1043 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

READY AT ARNOLD.

Preparations Have Been Completed for Donehoo-Dunn Bout.

Everything is in readiness for the 20-round bout between Jim Dunn of New Castle and Arthur Donehoo of Philadelphia at Arnold, Pa., tomorrow night. The preliminaries will be put on at 8 o'clock p. m., and the main event will follow immediately. Both Donehoo and Dunn are in excellent condition and a good fast contest is predicted.

Trains for Arnold leave the Union station about every 30 minutes between 5:15 and 7:15 and the management has made arrangements for a train that will be in waiting at the close of the contest to take the spectators back to Pittsburgh. James Mason will referee both fights.

Old Time Ball Player Killed.

BUFFALO, April 5.—David Eggler, an old-time professional baseball player, was killed by the cars at the Central railroad station here today. Eagler, who was 50 years of age, played on the Buffalo baseball team about 20 years ago. For the last 18 years he was employed by the American Express Company in this city.

Bartlett Range—Quick Baker.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty st.

Coaxing an Appetite

At this season of the year when Nature is making a supreme effort to purge the system of the impurities and poisons that have collected during the winter months a vigorous and healthy appetite is needed to sustain the body while this purifying process is going on, but this much desired helpmate is sometimes lacking, for even the best regulated appetite is apt to go wrong now and become unreliable and fickle, and has to be humored and coaxed to bring it back to that condition where all food is relished and eating becomes a pleasure. A hungry appetite does not have to be feasted and feted, nor tempted with dainty viands and delicacies. The plainest fare will satisfy its cravings, while a sickly and defective appetite will turn with loathing and disgust from the most sumpt

SPORTING SITUATION AS REVIEWED BY EXPERTS

SIZING UP THE PIRATES AFTER THEIR PRACTICE

The Team Will Be Stronger and Faster Than It Was Last Season.

CONROY ACTS A CHAMPION

The New Utility Man Has Many Strong Points—Burke Shows Improved Form and Merritt Is Picked Out as a Winner.

BY JAMES M. NELLIS.
Staff Correspondent.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., April 5.—It's just a bit early yet to put a playing estimate on the Pittsburgh team for the coming season, but if one can judge by the work already shown in practice this season's Pirate team will be faster and better than last year when the pennant was won. There are many reasons for this statement, but the principal one is that the club will show improved team work, and there will be first-class men to take the place of any regular who may be incapacitated from work.

The showing being made by Conroy and Burke, who are to be the club's utility infielders, is such that should any desire arise to let one of them out it would keep Manager Clarke guessing good and hard which one to select. This boy Conroy is nothing but a youngster, yet he handles himself with all the skill and ease of an old-timer. His practice work shows that at short stop he more than covers the amount of ground allotted to a player in that position. There is hardly a ball hit down at second or third base that he is not right there to back up the play and get the ball should there be a slip up on the part of the man whose duty it is to take the ball.

Strong on the Short Flys.

Another of Conroy's strong points is his ability to go out into the short fields and take those tantalizing fly balls which are too far in for the outfielders. He gave a demonstration of that kind of work on more than one occasion, and the manner in which he got under the ball and gathered it in rather surprised the old-time regulars, and they were quick to cry out "Good boy Conroy." He has so far been careful not to let his arm out a fast pace the ball over, but enough has been seen to show that he is a quick, accurate thrower, and that's another strong point in his favor.

It would hardly be fair to attempt to place any estimate on Conroy's batting ability, for the reason that the pitchers so far have been "lobbing" the ball up, but it is very noticeable that he lands on it with a smash, and some of his hits have been almost as far as those sent out by Wagner and Bransfield.

Conroy Complimented.

On Wednesday afternoon when Manager Clarke had sent out an order to try a little bunting for a change, and when it came Conroy's turn he dumped the ball right in front of the plate. This bit of work so pleased Manager Clarke that he ran up and patted the player on the back.

It is hardly necessary to go into any great detail over the work of Jimmy Burke, the extra third baseman. This young player demonstrated his worth at Exposition park last summer to the entire satisfaction of the fans. This season, however, he is showing up in stronger and better form than he did last. He was new to the league and to his fellow players last year, but now has a world of confidence in himself. His work so far in the practice games has been superior to his showing of last year, and some of his stops and throws have called forth unstinted praise from players and spectators.

Will Make a Strong Pitcher.

Another comparatively new player who the Pittsburgh followers of the game would no doubt like to hear word about is Pitcher George Merritt. The writer does not wish to take it upon himself to predict anything about this young twirler's future, but there are players on the team who are expert twirlers and considered league top-notchers who are willing to take a chance at the predicting business, and they assert that Merritt will develop into a rattling good twirler.

Merritt is a tall, strong, young fellow who has all the curves necessary for a successful pitcher, and he has plenty of speed to back up his curves. He has an easy, graceful motion, and is not one of that kind of pitchers who is apt to tire out inside of nine innings. He can go the route all right and display fully as much speed in the final inning as in the first.

Merritt In to Stay.

Another good point about him is that he is full of grit and says he is in the big league to stay—that is, if good work will keep him there. And there is no doubt it will.

The rest of the players are so well known that it is hardly necessary to do any blowing about them. They are all taking the very best care of themselves and will be in great playing shape when the season gets a start. Harry Smith, the new catcher, has not yet reported for duty, so that nothing can be said of him. That other pair of good old-timers, Zimmer and O'Connor, are on deck, however, and both seem to have run across the fountain of youth, because they are more chipper and more gingerish than ever before. They never seem to tire working with the pitchers, and will prove one-half of their effectiveness—and there's no German joke about that.

Clarke a Hard Taskmaster.

As a taskmaster Fred Clarke is a hard one to beat, but there is one good thing about him, and that is he will not ask any of his players to do anything he would not do himself. He sets the practice pace for the players, and he has a fine running-mate in Jack O'Connor, because both are long on the "jolly," and they keep the players in a laughing humor even when the work looks the hardest. That is the point they aim at, and they have been successful. They go about their work with a laugh and a heartiness which inspires the other players.

There is one man out here who is both a Pirate rooter and well wisher, and that man is Robert Price, the owner of Washington park, where the Pittsburgh players are doing their practice work. Mr. Price said the other day:

Pirates in the Lead.

"I have had charge of this ball park for 10 years, and in that time I have entertained nearly every club in the National league, and can honestly say that for quiet, gentlemanly behavior this Pittsburgh team is the leader by long odds. In my time I have had some pretty tough ones to handle, but the worst of the whole lot was that old Cleveland bunch. There was a crowd that could turn up more mischief and trouble than all the rest put together. These Pirates, as you call them, never make any more noise than you hear now, and it is a pleasure for ladies to come out and watch their practice work."

W. U. P. Track Team at Practice.

THE OUTLOOK IS SQUALLY FOR THE BIG FIGHT

Contest Between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries May Go to San Fransico.

CORBETT TALKING AGAIN

The Former Champion Says He Is Anxious to Have a Chance at the Two Big Ones—O'Brien's Disappointing Bout With McKeever.

By MACON M'CORMICK.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The great fistic rivals, James Jeffries, the champion of the world, and Robert Fitzsimmons, whom he deprived of the title, are about 4,000 miles apart—as the crow flies—but they are far more distant in their opinions of the clubs to be favored by their patronage for their next championship contest. The Century club, of Los Angeles, Cal., at the outstart of the trouble, outbid all other clubs and Jeffries favored it, because, among other reasons, if it got the prize, it would enable him to train near his home and to fight right in his own barn yard, so to speak. Because of this advantage, but, more especially, because he had an idea that Jeffries and his manager, Billy Delaney, had a proprietary interest in the club, Fitzsimmons was desirous that some other club should be the favored one. Another club has arisen, the Century, of Charleston, S. C., and just at present writing it has outbid all others, and Fitz paturally favors it.

Law Against Fights.

The principal objection to the Palmetto state club is the fact that there is a strong law against pugilism in South Carolina, and no important fight has ever been pulled off in the history of the state. To oppose this is the fact that the direction of the present World's Fair Exposition, now being held in Charleston, is said to look with a kindly eye on the project, as it will greatly benefit the exposition, and perhaps lead it out of the financial hole in which it is now bemired. It is understood that the Mayor of Charleston favors holding the fight in the Charleston fair grounds, and that he will do all in his power, if it is so held, to favor the men and prevent any magisterial interference with them or their project.

As yet, the governor of South Carolina has not proclaimed his stand on the subject, though it is intimated that if the affair is to be strictly a glove contest, in accordance with the rules of the Marquis of Queensberry, and not an orthodox, genuine prizefight, he will close his official optics and permit it to go on.

Fitzsimmons for these reasons favors the Charleston club, and it will take a good deal of financial and other strong reasons to induce him to change his mind. Just at present the men, as I said before, are far apart in distance and opinion, and many seem to think that eventually San Francisco will outbid both its competitors, and if it does it may get the prize, especially as there is no legal opposition to boxing matches in San Francisco, and in many other ways it is logically the best place in which to hold the battle.

Meanwhile two new competitors have entered the field—Jim Corbett, the former champion of the world, from whom Fitzsimmons obtained the title, and Kid McCoy, who never had it, but whom many think is now capable of obtaining it. Up to a week ago McCoy was out of the country, but is now here, bigger and stronger than he ever was before in his life, and he certainly ought to be able to make a great bid for the honor. He and Corbett fought a battle just before the expiration of the Horton law in New York City, and Corbett was the victor.

Regarded as a "Lay-Down."

At the time and ever since the victory was regarded as a very doubtful one, many being of the opinion that McCoy deliberately "laid down" on that occasion and that he profited greatly by so doing. Among those who publicly gave utterance to this opinion was the wife of Corbett, and then in wife of McCoy. Since that time Corbett and his wife, who had a little tiff at the time, have become thoroughly reconciled. McCoy and his wife were on "the outs" at the time, but they became temporarily reconciled.

The lady had become divorced from her fighter husband, but he became reconciled to her again and induced her to remarry him. Their love, however, was not lasting, and soon they parted a second time. The lady threatened to publish a lot of matter about McCoy and to expose the whole details of the fight, but eventually she thought better of it and did not make the publication she threatened. She did, however, become divorced from him the second time, and now the rumor is that McCoy is shortly to be married for the third time to a western beauty. He has gained greatly in size since he went abroad and weighs 190 lbs.

He is one of the most skillful boxers alive and ought to be able to give a very able argument to either Mr. Jeffries or Mr. Fitzsimmons. He is willing to fight anywhere or any place, and says he is willing to permit his antagonist or antagonists to frame their own articles of agreement. This certainly seems a wonderfully fair offer. I can hardly imagine anything fairer.

In the belief that he will soon be able to make a match with some first-class man McCoy is about to go to Billy Muldoon's sanitarium in Westchester county, where he will prepare himself for a strenuous boxing bout. While he was in London McCoy in one night boxed with three English champions, defeating each in jig time. He has a most hearty contempt for the average English heavyweight, which contempt he is not slow in giving expression to. What has the English ring come to? To what depths has it descended when the pugilists of America can treat its best men so contemptuously and so harshly?

Should Corbett and McCoy fail to get on with Jeffries or Fitzsimmons, why would it not be a good idea for them to meet again, and this time to a finish? They certainly are both wonderful men in their way. The cleverest boxers the world has ever known, each is far superior in skill and rapidity to either Jeffries or Fitzsimmons, and a match between them would be in reality a match for the championship of the world. McCoy says that he can get in condition for a fight in four weeks, but Corbett will require considerably more time, but he certainly should be able to put up the fight of his life by the first of July. I had a long conversation with him in Philadelphia the other night, and he tells me that he never felt better in his life and that with three months' proper training he would get into magnificent condition. That ought to be sufficient time for him to prepare himself in all reason. I think if Jim and McCoy should come together as I propose they will throw the championship fight into the background.

I don't think there is any great desire either on the part of Jeffries or Fitzsimmons to tackle Corbett again. I think that each will be perfectly willing to sublet the contract. By the way, let me give you a little bit of inside history. When Jeffries was about to fight Fitzsimmons he wasn't at all confident as to what would be the outcome of his battle, and Billy Brady, who was then on confidential terms with Corbett, went to him and asked him not only to second Jeffries, but to give him all the advice and confidence in his power.

Jeffries Needed Boosting.

At the time Jeffries was really in a blue funk, and he needed such aid and advice greatly. It wasn't until he had floored Fitzsimmons in the third round, and demonstrated by his "crouch" that it was sufficient to keep Fitzsimmons beyond reach of his jowl, that he, little by little, acquired the confidence that eventually enabled him to land on Fitzsimmons' jowl and stretch him almost lifeless and thoroughly helpless on the floor of the ring. When he and Corbett fought Corbett demonstrated beyond the cavil of a doubt that he was the champion's master in skill and quickness.

Corbett went into that fight virtually a cripple. He had injured the dexter knuckle of his left hand in amicably boxing with Gus Ruhlin at his training quarters. About the twelfth round of his fight with Jeffries he injured the middle knuckle of his right hand on Jeffries' head and every time he struck him he inflicted almost insupportable pain on the hand. It was to this fact that he now ascribes Jeffries' victory over him. "If we ever meet again," said he to me, "and my hands last, I don't think that I will have the slightest difficulty in beating him.

Corbett Still Talking.

"He is a big strong, powerful fellow and he has improved a good deal since he met me, but he will have to improve much more than he has to be my equal in skill and quickness. As it is, when he lands on you, he wishes to clinch immediately afterward. He can't fight rapidly and continuously for any length of time. But for the pain in my left knuckle I would have had him out in the tenth round. If you remember, in the ninth round I was all over him, and I had him rocking on his heels before the round was half over. Then I struck him and the pain of a shock of my fist against his head went through me like an electric shock. Many people wondered why I didn't go on and finish him in the next round. I knew at the time that that was the proper thing to do, but the pain in my hand was so intense that I was compelled to rest it awhile and when I did I gave him a chance to recover, which he so badly needed then. I paid special attention to my hands since I have been resting from boxing, and they are now in perfect condition. I intend to keep them that way and when we meet again, if we ever should, I don't think Jeffries will be as fortunate as he was before. At all events, it will not be through any lack of endeavor on my part if he is."

One of the most interesting fights I ever saw in my life was the one on Monday night between Jack O'Brien and Charley McKeever, in Industrial Hall, Philadelphia. McKeever, on that occasion, surprised even his friends by his good performance, while O'Brien greatly disappointed his admirers by not knocking Charley out in the third or fourth round, as they had confidently expected him to do. I have since learned that O'Brien's advisers had dinned into his ears the great necessity on his part of being wary and careful that McKeever did not land on him again as he did at the Washington Club, when he so nearly copped him out as the very outset of the bout. It was because of this that Jack did not make a very convincing showing.

AMATEUR BALL SEASON OPENS UP THIS WEEK

First Regular Games of the Diamond Will Be Decided.

GOOD TEAMS IN SCHOOLS

Prospect for Independent Nines Is Not What It Should Be, However. Record-Breaking Shoot an Index of Sport's Popularity.

By J. N. PATTERSON.

The baseball fever is in the air, and, though they form an exceedingly healthy group, the spring fever patients will be most conspicuously before the public this week. The present week among the local amateur nines will form a lively contrast to the past, though the movements of the professional player and the magnate were to the fore the school element of the local baseball diamond was in the obscure background, owing to the Easter vacation, while the desired amount of practice among independent amateur nines was hindered by the wintry weather which prevailed for the first part of the week.

Now, however, the amateur element will jump in to make up for lost time, and will furnish this week the first regular baseball contests of the season, while the National league champions are boiling themselves into condition at Hot Springs.

Will Play First Game.

The first regular school game of the season will take place on Saturday between the Pittsburgh high school local interscholastic champions of last season and the Pittsburgh College nine. The game will be played at High School park and the public school boys will make every effort to start the season with a creditable showing against their older opponents.

Both High School and Pittsburgh College have good material from last season and expect to fully equal if not surpass last year's standards.

As for the local outlook over the amateur diamond it is most encouraging, when the figure of the school and college athlete is taken into the range of vision, but not what it should be for this hustling center, when the player of the independent amateur nines is brought into view. With prospects for good nines at all of the local preparatory schools and an assurance of strength which has never been found at some of the schools, nothing better could be asked for, as there is promise of closer competition for the honors than there has been for years.

Something Wrong Here.

On the other hand when the attention is turned towards the independent field both of amateur and semi-professional teams, the fan is apt to cry, "Where, O where, are the teams of yesterday?" The memories of the past call up healthy attractive figures of the old P. A. C., D. C. & A. C. teams, and even farther back, the Three A's, which struggled mightily for the glory of their clubs and were in baseball for the love of the game. There is also a very much more recent memory of a semi-professional league which certainly kept things lively.

As for really strong amateur athletic club nines of older men, they seem to be a thing of the past in these days of resort to the wallet when a winning aggregation is desired. But for the independent semis there is every reason that there should be an organized league of some kind, though of course there are many obstacles to be met with, which make the promoter's job no easy thing.

There is abundant prosperity in all surrounding towns and local pride and enthusiasm will supply what heavy advertising in some branches of amusements labors to accomplish. Then why should not they all have teams and belong to a league? With purely amateur unpaid talent, expenses should be easily met, while even if the players are in it for the coin, in addition to the sport, here is a branch of amusement—America's national game, which has a hold which no other enterprise can hope to acquire—and sound management should more than make both ends meet.

Handicapped by Lack of Real Estate.

While prosperity provides the money in the pockets of the fan to pay for admission, it is, however, rapidly eating up all available ground for athletic purposes, and this has blocked teams in many quarters. It is the same with the golf player, the football and the baseball man, and the tennis player, in his revival of the sport, has the advantage of being able to use more limited space and even play in "his own back yard."

In the school season, which opens this week, the promising prospects may be found in fairly good pitching material at all the schools; a lot of players at East Liberty academy much stronger than at any time since the game was started four years ago; very good material, especially in the pitching department, at Kiskiminetas; material at Shadyside which assures a better team than last season's, when the baseball fell below the high position held by other emblems of the academy's athletic strength, and a very promising outlook at Allegheny Preparatory for so young a school.

A Wonderful Live Bird Shoot.

While trap shooting has been in a more lifeless state in and about Pittsburgh than it has been the case for years, there was during the past indisputable evidence that there has been an unprecedented advance in the popularity of live bird shooting throughout the country. Pittsburgh's condition was emphasized with but one entry in the Grand American Handicap shoot at Kansas City where there have been upward of a dozen in former years. At the same time, however, the shoot broke all records with over 500 handlers of the shotgun trigger in evidence on the grounds and 400 actual starters in the world's honors event, against 200 for last year. Most of those men paid $25 entrance and traveling expenses with little hope of getting in on the money.

R. R. Bennett of Pittsburgh ended the first day with a straight score of 8 birds among 143, while some of the leading shots of the country dropped out. He later fell out, and it was apparent that the fates had not decreed that the Iroquois Rifle club should land both the rifle and shotgun championship within a few weeks' time. Bennett is one of the best all-around shots with rifle, revolver and gun in the United States, however, and there is local money to back him in this kind of a contest.

He recently went to Philadelphia, and, to the surprise of the Quakers, tied for first honors in a 30-bird shoot with Dolan, their crack man, each getting 29 birds. When it came to shooting off the eastern contingent backed Dolan heavily, thinking theirs was the only one way to it, but the Philadelphian missed his sixth bird and the Pittsburgher brought home with him the first prize, a handsome silver drinking set.

Rapid Basketball Changes.

The kaleidoscopic colors of the rainbow would not represent the rapid change act with which the colors of different local basketball teams have been shifting before the public eye in the war for the championship, which has been accompanied by much wrangling and very little playing. The Duquesnes were the old champions, but Allegheny and Duquesne have been defeated by Indiana on the latter's floor, and Allegheny lost to a picked team of Duquesne players at Steubenville under the leadership of Butch Marthens.

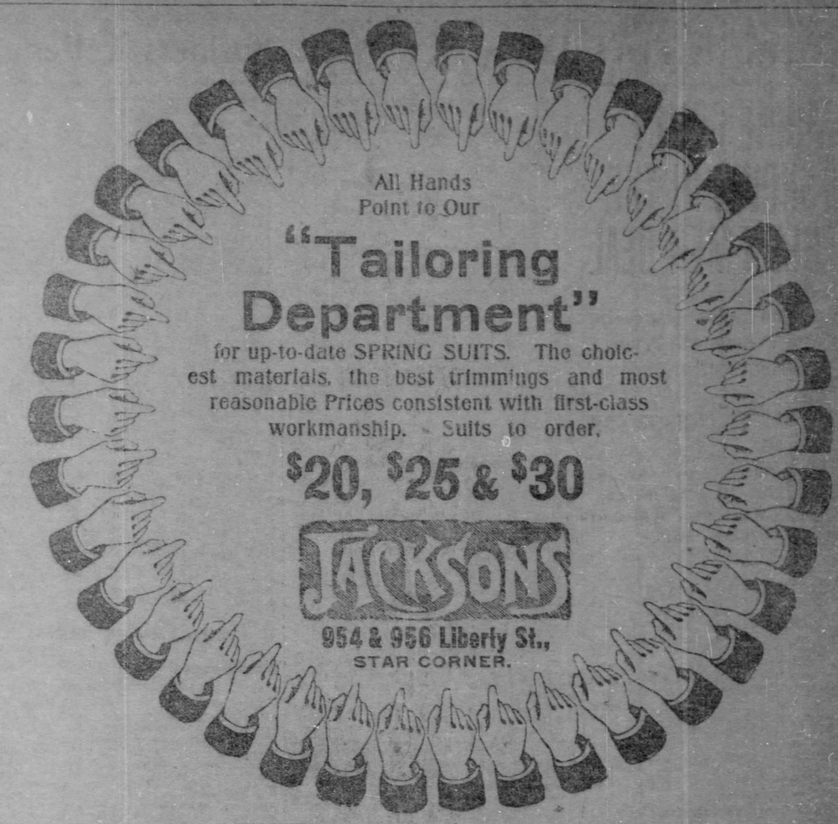
The Duquesne team of insurgents who are on the outs with their former manager seem to be a very strong organization, and a series of games has now been arranged with Indiana for the honors, one at Indiana, one here and the third, if necessary, on a neutral floor.

The Pigskin Bobs Up.

Though the air was full of baseball, the pigskin bobbed into view last week in connection with W. & J. college, in which Pittsburghers take a deep interest. It was announced from Washington that two games had been arranged with the big four of football, insuring the strongest schedule the collegians have ever had, in keeping with what they claim will be their strongest team. Princeton and Pennsylvania are picked for the two games, though the management would give out nothing more than that two games had been arranged.

It was also announced from the college town that the change in football policy from Princeton to Harvard style of play had been decided upon, and that the Crimson coach had been picked and was being closed with. If the nearby collegians steer clear of dissension with some of the strongest members of their team, of which there has been some hint, they should have the most successful season in their history.

Bartlett Rang'—Quick Baker.
With heat indicator, for coal or gas, makes baking easy and delightful.
J. C. Bartlett Co., 632-634 Liberty St.



RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Virginia ave. and Beach. Atlantic City, N. J. 350 beautiful rooms. Hot and cold sea water baths in hotel—private and public. Elegant sun parlors and palm gardens. Orchestra. American plan. Spring terms, $12.50, $15 and $21 by week. $2.50 to $4 by day. Special season and family rates. Write for booklet.
CHARLES E. COPE.

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FIREPROOF MODERN
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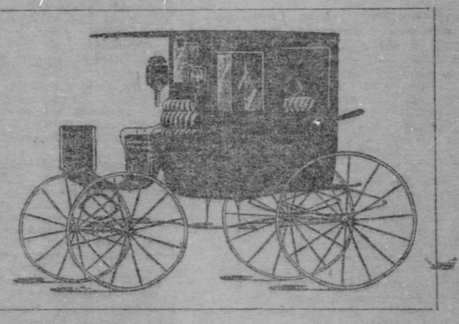

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From the Best Eastern Makers.
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CUT THIS OUT. After buying a new vehicle from us we will accept it as $5.00 in payment.

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We guarantee our prices to be lower than competitors'. We are cutting prices on everything to get introduced.

FREE HAIR FOOD AND SHAMPOO SCALP SOAP

DON'T BE BALD OR GRAY

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To prove the wonderful merits of Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food, its absolute purity, therapeutic value and elegance, its freedom from grease, sediment and dangerous dye matter, and to convince you that it will stop falling hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and itching scalp, and that it is the only hair dressing ever formulated fit to put on the human head, we will send by mail, PREPAID, to all who send name and full address, and mention the name of this paper, a 48-page illustrated book entitled Hair Care and Testimonials and dainty sample of Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food products.

SEND SAMPLE OF HAIR.

In cases where there is excessive falling out of the hair, itching, dandruff or other hair or scalp troubles, you are recommended to send us for microscopic examination a few hairs, or a sample from the daily combings. Our physicians will make a diagnosis and send you a report concerning the condition of your hair without any charge being made for their professional services. Write to-day.

THE RECORD OF 1901.

In the Cranitonic Institute of New York City, (incorporated under the laws of the State of New York) the only institution of its kind in this country, 14,370 people were personally examined and prescribed for by the physicians during the past year, while 261,489 were successfully treated by correspondence. For scientific research and investigation into the causes and cure of hair and scalp diseases and in the perfection of its formulae, the Cranitonic Hair Food Company has already expended more than $200,000.

Use a little Cranitonic daily and have a perfect suit of hair. The cost will be less than 3 cents per day.

THE SCALP MICROBE, which causes Dandruff followed by Falling Hair, Gray Hair and finally Baldness.
From Micro-Photograph by Dr. Fahrig Chief Cranitonic Laboratories.
(Copyright 1899.)

Cranitonic Hair and Scalp Food is for sale by Druggists at $1.00 the bottle. Cranitonic Shampoo Scalp Soap 50 cents the box, or will be sent direct from Laboratories, expressage prepaid, upon receipt of price $1.50 for the set.

All who have any hair or scalp trouble should not delay, but send at once for samples and make a free test of the Cranitonic products. If you have no hair or scalp trouble and simply want a nice dressing for the hair, you will find it the most exquisite lotion ever put upon your head.

CRANITONIC HAIR FOOD CO.,
526 West Broadway, New York City.

THE CRANITONIC PRODUCTS ARE FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING DRUGGISTS IN PITTSBURGH: Brady, 1111 Penn ave.; Brent, 6309 Penn ave.; Brown, 2450 Wylie ave.; Bundy & Eaton, 3417 Butler or Fifth Avenue Pharmacy, 3023 Fifth ave.; Henderson, 280 Frankstown ave.; Jones & Lacross, Hazelwood and Second aves.; Kimmel, 819 Penn ave.; Kramer, 1223 Grandview ave.; McNamara's, 431 Market st.; Nisbit, 77 Washington ave., S. S.; Schilling, 3058 Brereton ave.; Smith, Lincoln ave., cor. Atwell; Thompson's Drug Store, 2254 Second ave.
Retail trade supplied by Cilmore & Co. and Walther-Robertson Drug Company.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Oliver Iron & Steel Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SOFT WELDING STEEL AND IRON, BOLTS FOR RAILWAYS, WAGONS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE POLE SUPPLIES.
General Office at
SOUTH TENTH STREET WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

PORTO RICO IS FAR BEHIND IN AGRICULTURE

The Introduction of American Machinery and Methods May Help Matters.

RAVAGES OF THE CHARGER

An Insect That Works by Night and Feeds by Day—Wild Fruit Is So Plentiful That Natives Are Not Compelled to Work.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

HARRISBURG, PA., April 5.—"The agriculture of Porto Rico must take position in the lowest rank of the possessions under the control of the United States for many years. The introduction, however, of American machinery and American methods is already visible and must each year make a greater showing."

This statement was made by Col. Thomas J. Edge, former secretary of agriculture in Pennsylvania and for a quarter of a century secretary of the state board of agriculture. Col. Edge has just returned from a visit to Porto Rico, Cuba and other foreign possessions of Uncle Sam for the purpose of studying their agricultural possibilities.

Primitive Farming Implements.

"The farming implements used in Porto Rico are of the most primitive construction and horses are the only means of freight and heavy draft along the public highways," continued Col. Edge. "It is true that they are large and well-formed and usually are quite rapid animals for their class. But the manner in which they are attached to their loads and to farm implements indicate that much power is lost and that there is a grand work for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on the island.

"The inflexible double-tree is still used on the carriages in the public roads, which furnish 90 per cent of the transportation facilities of the island, and it is usually the case that the best horse draws the whole load and is whipped by the driver, who does not seem to understand the first principles of draft and animal locomotion.

Improving the Wild Orange.

"Oranges grow wild in all portions of the island and are of good size and excellent quality, but may be greatly improved by buds from the navel oranges of Florida and California. Steps in this direction have already been taken by several companies growing trees for sale, and the effect will soon be visible in the improved fruit which will be shipped north.

"The production of early tomatoes, and of early fruit generally, has not thus far proved profitable, mainly on account of the ravages of the 'changer,' a species of mole cricket which cuts the tops during the night and devours the roots during the daytime, combining the digging powers of both the mole and the cricket. Thus far no check has been found for the insect, but the indications are that thorough and frequent cultivation will be found to very much decrease their destructive qualities. In a number of cases 70 per cent of the tomato plants have been destroyed in 24 hours, thus turning a possible profit into a positive loss.

Food Costs Nothing.

"Native wild fruits are abundant in all portions of the island and form the bulk of the food of the natives in the agricultural districts. Their great abundance is partially responsible for the dilatory character of the people, the supply of food being so abundant and cheap that there is little or no incentive to exertion.

"Two crops of potatoes can readily be produced in a season, although they have not thus far proven profitable on account of the 'changer.' The indications are that some time in the future Porto Rico will compete with Bermuda in the production of early potatoes for northern consumption. Wheat and other grains are not cultivated at all, and the flour used is imported at great cost.

Discouraged Home Products.

"It is claimed that the soil and climate are not suitable for grain production. The truth is that, under Spanish rule, the natives were discouraged from producing anything that the parent country could furnish at a profit. Hence, fruits were produced for shipment and were paid for by flour exported from other countries.

"The Spanish policy of compelling the Porto Ricans to buy of Spain is clearly visible in all of the industries of the island, and the natives do not seem to realize that any other policy is either possible, practicable or profitable. The uncultivated lands of the island are a dense mass of grass and other roots and require from two to three yoke of oxen for the breaking up process. For several years after being first plowed the crops are subject to damage from the 'changers,' so that little profit can be expected for some time. In fact, it is customary to continue to plow the ground for several years without the production of any crop.

Raise Fair Beef.

"Grass grows plentifully and luxuriantly and is used, instead of grain, as food for horses and oxen and seems to lay on quite a passable quality of beef, but the best of this article still comes from foreign countries, being sent south in refrigerator ships.

"Coffee plantations are numerous, and the crop holds an important position in the shipments from the islands. It is grown on the high lands and is usually protected by bananas or other low growing crops, the hot sun being too warm for its proper growth. Along the rich lands of the southern portion of the island sugar is the main and most profitable crop, some of the large mills working up the production of 7,000 acres of cane.

Extending the Sugar Season.

"By planting different varieties of cane the sugar season has been extended over several months of the year, and by the introduction of improved centrifugal separators the sugar is fit to ship in a few days after it has been made. Under the Spanish system fully 30 per cent of the juice was lost through imperfect machinery for pressing, but by the use of better machinery the begass, or refuse, is fed directly to the furnaces, where it practically heats the boilers by which the machinery is run and by which the evaporation is effected, thus saving greatly in the cost of fuel and indicating the complete character of the juice extraction. The profit of this class of production is indicated by the fact that several of the leading centrals have paid from 10 to 12 per cent to their owners and have given the cane producers a satisfactory reward for their work.

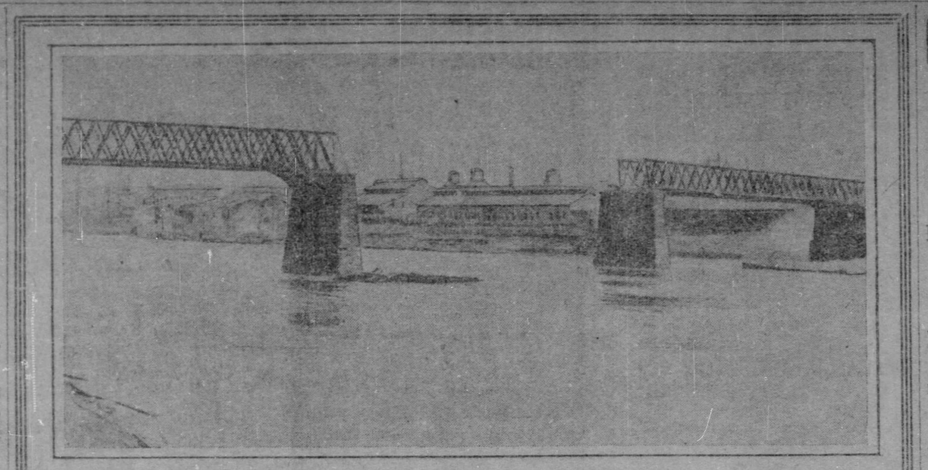
Uncertain Title to Land.

"One of the great drawbacks to agriculture with northern capital is the great uncertainty of title and the difficulty and danger of the transfer of lands. The records, if any were kept at all, are very incomplete and in many cases lands apparently clear are covered by heavy mortgages which turn up after transfers to new owners have been made. Steps are now being taken to devise some plan by which all real estate titles may be cleared up, made good or canceled as such. When this is done northern capital will find good investments on the islands and probably none better than the cultivation and production of such crops as are found suitable to the climate and soil.

"Limited experiments already made in the production of fruits indicate that apples, peaches and other northern fruits will not be found profitable, as the continuation of the growing season throughout the whole year reduces the production of wood to the exclusion of fruit. The indications are that the best profits of the Porto Rican horticulturist will lay in the improvement of the native fruits and of those now growing successfully, every one of which is capable of almost indefinite improvement, both in quality and quantity, an improvement which must come with the introduction of northern ideas and methods.

Transportation Too Slow.

"One of the existing drawbacks to the shipment of fruit north is the fact that, under present conditions, six days are required for the passage; the introduction of a line of steamers which will accomplish the voyage to New York in four days is but a question of time and will do much to solve the agricultural and horticultural problems of Porto Rico. It seems clear that a great future is in store for the island in this direction, as well as in many others, but little need be expected from the exertions of the natives themselves, as they appear to be well satisfied with existing conditions and are too illiterary to do anything to improve either the island or themselves."



Demolition of the Old Tenth Street Bridge.

LONG LIFE OF AN OLD BRIDGE NEARING AN END

Demolition of Weather-Beaten South Tenth Street Structure Has Begun.

MIDDLE SPAN DESTROYED

When South Side People Heard the Explosion That Accomplished the Wrecking They Thought That a Battery of Mill Boilers Had Let Go

"The rod mill boilers have let go," was the universal expression of people in the vicinity of South Tenth street yesterday afternoon at 1:20 o'clock, when they heard an explosion that shook that section of the city. Soon hundreds of excited people were running toward the river front.

But it was not the mill boilers, and there was no loss of life. Only the channel span of the old Tenth street bridge had been removed by the assistance of dynamite. For weeks the contractor, C. M. Driver, has had a force of men dismanteling the old structure. Only the main timbers remained. Many of the timbers were cut partly through, and all of the one span weakened as much as possible without falling. Chains and ropes were fastened about the piers and to the timbers, and a heavy charge of the explosive tore the last timbers loose.

Dropped in Three Sections.

The crash of the explosion and the falling timbers was simultaneous. The span dropped in three sections. The towboat Lookout was below the bridge, and caught the center piece. It was towed to the south bank. The two other pieces were held by the ropes and chains, as was intended, until they, too, were cut loose by the men on the boat.

It is the intention of the contractor to remove the other spans in the same way, but when he will do it is would not say, as he does not want people about.

The old bridge spanned the Monongahela for 50 years. It was bought by the city with the Smithfield street and Point bridges a few years ago, the city paying a good round sum, although the structure was then in a very shaky condition.

The old bridge will be replaced with a modern 40-foot steel structure to cost $320,000.

Condemned a Year Ago.

It was condemned a year ago when George W. Wilson was director of public works. He closed the bridge to travel, but it was afterwards reopened to foot travelers when Director Wilson's successor went into office.

Under Director McCandless the bridge was again condemned by Superintendent John Brunner of the bureau of construction. Emil Swensson, W. F. Miller and another expert were employed by the city to examine the bridge a couple of months ago and they declared it to be unsafe.

Director McCandless said last night that one of the engineers who had assisted in the examination made the remark afterward that he "would not walk over the bridge again for $500."

LARSEN MURDER CASE TAKES ON A NEW TURN

Defense Will Try to Prove Prosecution's Chief Witness Was the Woman's Murderer.

CHICAGO, April 5.—That the defense in the Toombs murder trial will be an attempt to prove that Robert Keissic, the chief witness for the prosecution, and not Louis G. Toombs, the defendant, murdered Carrie Larsen, was indicated by the testimony introduced by the defense today.

Keissic testified that Toombs strangled Carrie Larsen to death. Dr. Edward Farum and Dr. A. C. Mason, who were on the stand today, declared that if this had been the manner of her death her features would have been distorted and her neck swollen. The defense claims to have shown on cross-examination that the girl's face was calm and peaceful in death.

The defense will argue that death was due to suffocation, and that Keissic was guilty of the act. Two newspaper reporters testified that when they asked Toombs, who had just been arrested, about the disappearance of Miss Larsen, he said he had asked Keisic about it and that Keissic had answered that he (Keissic) had had a fuss with her and she had gone home.

RACE WAR IN SIGHT.

Negroes Ordered Out of Lawton, Okla., and Gov. Ferguson Asked to Call Out Territorial Guard.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., April 5.—The Comanche county authorities telegraphed Gov. Ferguson tonight stating that proclamations have been posted all over the city of Lawton, warning all negroes to leave town by tomorrow, and that the city is wild with excitement, and asking the governor if he will order out the territorial national guard if it shall become necessary.

Gov. Ferguson answered that every Oklahoma militia man would be sent to Lawton if necessary to protect the colored citizens. The trouble is the result of the city election on April 1, when attempts were made to keep the negroes from voting.

BRADDOCK HAD A BLAZE.

Fire in Establishment of Rodgers' Bros., Lumber Dealers, Causes Loss of $15,000.

Fire in Braddock yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock destroyed the stable and warehouse of Rodgers Bros., lumber dealers. A member of the firm was in the warehouse at the time with a customer, and they were nearly suffocated by the heavy smoke. The warehouse was in the rear of the office, in Corey avenue and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the stable behind that. Several horses were saved.

The warehouse was filled with finished lumber, doors, sash and the like, and it was here that the greatest loss was. The firm estimate their total loss at $15,000. Last fall they sustained a loss of $35,000, as nearly their entire lumber yard was destroyed.

A WEIGHTY CORPSE.

To Take It From the House a Window Had to Be Moved.

CINCINNATI, O., April 5.—(Special.)—It was necessary to remove a window in order to get the coffin containing the body of Mrs. Kate Matson out of a house at Cleves, O., a suburb. A special coffin had been constructed for her burial, as she weighed 485 pounds and was the largest woman in Ohio. Several extra pallbearers were needed to carry the body to its last resting place.

The combined weight of Mrs. Matson and two of her brothers was over 1,000 pounds.

During life, Mrs. Matson, despite her ponderous weight, was always jolly and in good humor. She was popular with her neighbors. Her death was due to a complication of diseases. She left a number of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. She was 60 years old.

BLOODHOUNDS AFTER ROBBERS.

Exciting Chase for Quintet Who Got $16,000 From a Nebraska Bank.

BEATRICE, NEB., April 5.—The State bank at Ruskin was robbed of $16,000 in cash at midnight last night. The robbers, supposed to be five in number, pried open a window and then opened the front door.

Nitro-glycerine was used to blow the safe, and the noise of the explosion aroused the inhabitants in time to see three of the robbers making off to the westward.

Bloodhounds were secured by special train from Beatrice, and are still on a trail in a westerly direction. It is thought the robbers are riding in an effort to reach the main line of the Burlington railroad, toward Denver.

Peruvian Envoy to Coronation.

LIMA, PERU, April 5.—(Special.)—The government has appointed Senor P. G. Cisneros, en honorary attache of the Peruvian mission, selected to attend the ceremony of the accession of King Alfonso of Spain.

Barlett Range—Quick Baker.

With heat indicator, for coal or gas makes baking easy and perfect. J. F. Gaertner Co., 682-684 Liberty st.

WHITE PAPER FIGHT IS IMMINENT IN WISCONSIN

Over 1,000 Workers in the Pulp Mills of the Badger State Go Out on Strike.

APPLETON, WIS., April 5.—The big strike in the Wisconsin paper manufacturing district, which has been pending for four months, materialized this evening, when the night crews failed to report for duty. Such is the information received here from the various points affected.

The mills where the strike is said to have been inaugurated tonight are two at Kaukauna, two at Marinette, two at Grand Rapids, one at Nekoosa, and one at Port Edward. In all about 500 men went out.

Part of the employes of the Outagamie mill at Kaukauna did not strike, but the union officials are confident that they will do so tomorrow. Beside the eight mills which struck tonight, there are six other mills where the strike has been on for from six to 14 weeks, so that 14 mills are now affected, and the number of men out is about 1,200.

The 14 mills affected represent a capitalization of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Their output per day is about 300 tons, mostly newspaper. The weekly pay roll runs to about $150,000. The strikers are opposed by an organization of owners of 22 mills, who have refused the short time schedule demanded. Both sides are well organized and the fight is likely to be a long and bitter contest.

DR. SWALLOW KEEPS IT UP.

Objects to the Vindication Given Dr. Reed, and Makes an Attack on Dr. Buckley Incidentally.

TORRINGTON, CONN., April 5.—In an open letter, dated at Harrisburg, Pa., the Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow, who preferred charges against Dr. Reed, president of Dickinson college, and state librarian of Pennsylvania, before the New York East conference, in session here, expresses his regret that his request to have the investigation postponed until he could arrive from his own conference was not granted.

He says the vindication given Dr. Reed, on mere technicalities by the unsupported statements of Dr. Buckley, on the floor of the conference, was not conclusive, as would have been a vindication on the merits of the case in a court of trial. Dr. Swallow then answers briefly the contentions of Dr. Buckley, in defending Dr. Reed and makes an attack upon Dr. Buckley.

DEFRAUDED THE STATE.

Sensational Disclosures Made in a Conspiracy Case in Montana by by a State Contractor.

BUTTE, MONT., April 5.—Sensational disclosures have been made in the suit for $8,000 damages brought by Collector J. A. Riddell against Contractor Charles Suiter, and Banker G. L. Ramsey, on a charge of conspiracy.

Sulter declares that the state was defrauded of $50,000 by himself and his fellow contractors, Riddell and C. E. Roach, through the manipulations of J. C. Paulson, the state architect, who committed suicide.

He testified that Paulson induced the state to allow the plans of the School of Mines to be changed after the contract had been awarded, so that the contractors made $17,000. In the same way they made $35,000 out of three other state buildings.

BOUNDARY ARBITER.

Englishman Named to Settle Dispute Is Now at Work.

VALPARAISO, CHILE, April 5.—(Special.)—Col. Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, chief of the commission appointed by King Edward of England to settle the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentine, has arrived at Puerto Mont after having surveyed the Ultima Esperanza territory and the adjoining regions.

Sir Thomas will now start for Lake Uhuelhuapis, in the disputed territory.

To Fight Smallpox.

The Sharpsburg borough council last night elected Dr. E. E. Gibson borough physician, decided to purchase a formahaldhyde regenerator for disinfection purposes and appointed six special policemen to guard the three houses quarantined on account of smallpox. Mrs. William Earls, who has a flat on the top floor of the Whitmer block, was pronounced sick with smallpox yesterday.

SELF-ADMINISTERED POISON.

Hundreds of people deliberately poison their systems eating. Scientists have proven that uric acid is derived mainly from beefsteak, which people eat from habit. This acid is not found in vegetable foods. Uric acid is best known as the cause of rheumatism, but to its effects apoplexy, Bright's disease and hardening of the arteries, which causes premature age, are traced. The prevention of uric acid may be found in a diet of Toasted Wheat Flakes, which are sweetened with Malt Honey. This is a dextrinized (browned) food which makes strong muscles and an alert mind. These flakes are delicious, satisfying and strengthening. Toasted Wheat Flakes are sold by grocers in packages bearing a picture of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

GAYLEY'S GIFT IS DEDICATED AT LAFAYETTE

Presentation of Magnificent Laboratory of Chemistry and Metallurgy.

PROMINENT MEN PRESENT

Donor Admires Its Internal Construction, and Hopes It Will Be an Object Lesson to Teachers and Students—Schwab in Attendance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

EASTON, PA., April 5.—Exercises dedicatory of the Gayley laboratory of chemistry and metallurgy at Lafayette college were held today, commencing shortly after 11 o'clock, and marked one of the most important events in the history of the institution. They were held first in the auditorium of Pardee hall and later at the handsome new building on the northwest portion of the campus.

The auditorium was filled with a typical college audience—members of the faculty and students and citizens—on the main floor and gallery, and distinguished guests and college officials on the platform. Conspicuous among the latter were, in addition to those on the program, President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, Vice President James Gayley, the donor of the new building; Dr. Knox, former president of Lafayette college, and friends of Mr. Gayley, who had come with him from New York. President Warfield presided.

Home for the Oliver Library.

Prof. Edward Hart, Ph. D., the head of the chemical department at Lafayette, described the new laboratory. In addition to its apparatus the building contains ample fittings for chemical research and study, and houses also the Henry W. Oliver library, a new source of chemical information at Lafayette, and to this the college will add a yearly quota of the latest books. Following this reference to the nature and purpose of the building, President Warfield introduced the following men distinguished in the scientific and chemical world, who spoke on the topics: Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins university, "Significance of Chemical Laboratories;" Dr. Thomas M. Brown, president of Lehigh university and Mr. Gayley's preceptor at Lafayette college 25 years ago, "The Contributions of Chemistry to Sanitary Science;" Prof. Henry M. Howe of Columbia college, "Metallurgical Laboratories."

Transfer of the Building.

The assemblage then formed a procession and moved over to the new building, where the transfer of the gift by Mr. Gayley was formally made in a short speech in which, among other things, he said, in referring to his appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Hart, superintending the building:

"I am particularly pleased that the interior construction is on lines so severely practical that it becomes a constant object lesson alike to the teachers and students in these departments. And from this I argue that the instruction in chemistry and metallurgy shall also follow along the same practical lines. As this is the age of industry, it is my great desire that the instruction given in this building shall so instill the spirit of industrialism that it may cause men with the strongest brains and ambitions to direct their energies toward industrial advancement.

Men of the Future.

"And I rest content in the belief that there shall come from this institution some men who have profited by the instruction they have received in this building, and who shall mark progress in some of our nation's great industries."

After the remarks of acceptance which followed this speech, Rev. Samuel A. Gayley, D. D., of the class of '47, the father of James Gayley, made the dedicatory prayer, pronounced the benediction and the exercises were over.

The Gayley Laboratory of Chemistry and Metallurgy is a three-story building of mottled brick with trimmings of Indiana limestone and terra-cotta. It faces the east and is located a short distance from the astronomical observatory and between the VanWickle Library and the hall that bears the name of the late John I. Blair.

Description of the Building.

It is 88 feet long by 73 feet depth. The building is fireproof and so far as possible is arranged to preserve all the exposed ironwork from the attack of acid fumes. It is entered through a recess. Over the two central doors are the words, "Chemistry and Metallurgy." On the ground floor, which has ceilings 11 feet high, are the steam heating apparatus and coal cellars, lavatory and lockers, stock room, beginners' laboratory, room for 116 men, storage room, assay room, metallurgical laboratory, crystallizing room and room for water and gas analyses. On the first floor is a wide hallway with mosaic floor, the Henry W. Oliver Library and Museum, established by the gift of Mr. Oliver of Pittsburgh; a large lecture room for 125 men, the professors' offices and preparation room, stock room and laboratory for 44 advanced workers. The ceilings here are 14 feet high. The second and third stories are devoted to various lecture rooms, laboratories and the like. The rooms devoted to the assay furnaces and the ore crushers and concentrators are well ventilated.

Career of the Doner.

The donor, James Gayley, graduated at Lafayette College in 1878 and for a number of years has been identified with Andrew Carnegie's industries. Since becoming vice president of the United States Steel Corporation he has resided in New York.

Mr. Gayley and his friends came here to-day over the Lehigh Valley on a special train, returning after the exercises were over, Mr. Schwab, however, going to Philadelphia. Many of the out-of-town visitors were accompanied by their wives. Mrs. Warfield entertained the ladies at luncheon. President Warfield performed similar courtesies for the men in one of the large rooms in Pardee Hall.

Wisconsin Lumber Destroyed.

RHINELANDER, WIS., April 5.—A fire in the Stevens Lumber Company's yard destroyed 1,500,000 feet of lumber, the greater portion of which was owned by J. H. Gucal & Co., of Minneapolis. John Godkin, of Bay City, Mich., lost about 150,000 feet. Losses are fully covered by insurance.

New Flagship for Halifax Squadron.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—H. M. S. Ariadne will be the flagship of Admiral Douglas, the new naval commander on this station. The Ariadne is a first-class, 11,000-ton cruiser and will come here after the coronation review in June.

Woolen Weavers on a Strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—The weavers at the Meesup, Conn., plant of the American Woolen Company, to the number of 125, struck today in sympathy with the Olneyville, R. I., strikers. There are now about 2,700 looms idle because of the trouble, and about 4,000 weavers are out.

CHRIST CHURCH WILL SOON HAVE A NEW PASTOR

The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker Will Go to a Pulpit in the East.

PREACHER WON'T RETURN

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., Now of St. Louis, Has Declined a Call Extended by His Former Pittsburgh Congregation.

Christ Methodist Episcopal church, East End, is soon to have a new pastor, but not the one the wealthy congregation fondly hoped for. The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker will leave his Pittsburgh charge for one in New Haven, Conn., but the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., of St. Louis will remain as pastor of the Lindell Avenue church in the Mound city.

It is this that the congregation regrets, even more, it is said, than the departure of Dr. Baker.

Dr. Dorchester was pastor of Christ church for five years. When the time limit of his stay expired there was general regret. When the last general conference of the denomination removed the time limit from pastorates a movement was begun to bring about his return.

Dr. Dorchester came on from St. Louis and spent several days here in discussing his possible reappearance in the Christ church pulpit.

No Action for a Long Time.

Then for a long time the congregation did nothing more. The Rev. Dr. Thomas N. Boyle, presiding elder of the Pittsburgh district, was prevailed upon recently to go to St. Louis and extend a call to Dr. Dorchester. Much to everyone's surprise the call was declined.

It is said that the delay in extending the invitation is responsible for his action. He would much prefer to be in Pittsburgh, but the call was so long in coming that he acceded to the request of his St. Louis congregation to remain with it.

For some time past there have been persistent rumors that all was not harmony between Dr. Baker and the Christ church congregation. There were denials from official sources, but the rumors reappeared at brief intervals, none the less.

John G. Holmes and Durbin Horne, two of the trustees and perhaps the most prominent members of the church, have been in the east for some days arranging, it is said, for an exchange between Dr. Baker and some member of an eastern conference.

Announcement Made Yesterday.

Yesterday a telegram from the east announced that everything had been fixed. Who will come to Christ church is not known, but it is said that Dr. Baker's resignation has been in the hands of the trustees for some weeks. He has steadfastly refused to discuss the situation.

A Gazette correspondent talked with Dr. Dorchester in St. Louis last night. The following conversation took place between them:

"Doctor, did you receive a call to Christ church, Pittsburgh?" he was asked.

"I cannot answer that question now."

"If you received a call was it of recent date?"

"I cannot answer you."

No Statement to Make.

"Will you say whether anything has been said to you about going to Pittsburgh?"

"I cannot make any statement in regard to the matter at all."

"Would you go to Pittsburgh if you had a call to Christ or any other church?"

"I cannot answer you."

"What started this story about your declining a call to Christ church?"

"I cannot answer you."

TURKISH OFFICIALS PRISONERS OF REBELS

Albanians Surround a Government Building—Troops Dispatched to Scene.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—Advices received here from Uskup, European Turkey, announce that a number of Albanians recently surrounded the government offices at Ipek, took all the officials prisoners and then telegraphed to the Yildiz palace here, demanding the release of the Albanians who are detained in custody at Constantinople.

Two battalions of Turkish infantry have been dispatched to Ipek.

CIRCULAR IS DELAYED.

Legal Details of U. S. Steel Corporations Conversion Scheme Unsettled.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The circular of the United States Steel Corporation dealing with the plan to retire $250,000,000 of preferred stock and issue $250,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, will not be issued before next week. It is said that some legal details are still unsettled.

Comfort for Kansas Drinkers.

TOPEKA, KAN., April 5.—According to a decision by the supreme court today, express agents may deliver liquor in C. O. D. packages without violating the prohibition law. A district court of the state had held that the act of an express agent in delivering the liquor, sometimes to a fictitious address, amounted to a direct sale.

Diaz Wants Pure Milk.

MEXICO CITY, April 5.—President Diaz has issued an important decree amending the sanitary code in the federal district, directing that care shall be taken hereafter to insure the purity of milk, dairy products, bread, lard, etc. Great stress is laid on the necessity of having milk handled with care and in the most scientific methods.

After the Indiana Bucket Shops.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 5.—The suit for a restraining order for the Chicago board of trade against the bucket shops of Indiana, came up before Judge Barker of the United States court today. The 37 defendants asked for a continuance of 30 days and the court granted the request.

Carved His Victim to Pieces.

DULUTH, MINN., April 5.—Daniel Karvo, convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Dibell today. He killed David Myllmaki in January, cutting him to pieces with a knife.

New Railroad for Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., April 5.—The stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma, the Oklahoma lines of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas system, held their annual business meeting here today and decided to build into Guthrie and make this a division point.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

OUR DOUBLE GUARANTEE BINDS EVERY SALE.
Should any purchase fail to please the money will be returned without a question. All clothing bought here will be kept in repair for one year free.

THE SURPRISE STORE
531, 533, 535 PENN AVENUE.

FLYER For Monday Only: MEN'S FANCY Cotton Half Hose 10c

FOR ONE WEEK. SURPRISE SPECIAL SALE No. 261 Ending Friday Eve., April 11.

A Magnificent Array of Dressy Spring Suits.

$15 The greatest showing of Fashionable Attire of the Choicest Novelties that has ever been assembled under one roof that come direct from our own workshops. $15

Prince Albert and Cutaway Frock Suits of rich Clays, Unfinished Worsteds and Vicunas. Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits of handsome Serges, Cheviots, Worsteds, Mixtures and Stripes, made up in the new broad shoulder and military effects. They must be seen to appreciate their value.

Men's Trousers
Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in plain and fancy patterns.
$1.48 $2 $2.50

Men's Collars
Four-ply Linen Collars in all the prevailing styles and heights. 10c

Men's Half Hose
Imported Half Hose, in plain, fancy and novelty effects. 25c

Men's Suspenders
High-grade silk elastic and non-elastic web Suspenders. 48c

Rich Neckwear
The greatest showing of fine Neckwear in the city at. 50c

Men's Underwear
Superior finish medium weight natural and camel's hair Underwear. 98c

A Bewitching Showing of Boys' Clothing
Shown in The Surprise Store's Boys' Clothing Department at prices that are within the reach of any one's purse.

Boys' Sailor Blouse 2-Piece Knee Pant Suits for ages 3 to 10	Boys' Vestee 3-Piece Knee Pant Suits for ages 3 to 8	Boys' Norfolk 2-Piece Knee Pant Suits for ages 3 to 11	Boys' Double-Breasted 2-Piece Knee Pant Suits for ages 6 to 16	Boys' Single-Breasted 3-Piece Knee Pant Suits for ages 10 to 16
$1.48 up to $6.00	$1.48 up to $4.98	$1.98 up to $4.98	$1.48 up to $6.00	$5.00 up to $8.50

Boys' Knee Trousers, FOR AGES 3 TO 16.
Strictly all-wool, of fine quality cheviots and casimeres, in black, blue and neat patterns. 49c

Boys' Single and Double-Breasted 3-Piece Long Pant Suits FOR AGES 14 TO 20.
Newest styles, greatest variety.
$4 up to $15

Boys' Shirt Waists FOR AGES 6 TO 12.
Shirt and blouse waists, white or fancy, with or without collars, come with patent waistbands. 49c

Everything New in Hats is Represented in Our Hat Department

Men's Stiff and Soft Hats.
Medium and wide brim Derbies, Alpine, Golf and Panama shape. Soft Hats in all the new colorings for Spring.
$1.48, $1.98, $2.48, $2.98

Boys' and Children's Golf Caps.
With stiff or flexible visors, light or dark colors, plain and a number of novelty effects.
25c, 48c and 75c

Children's Tams and Sailor Hats.
The greatest showing of cloth and felt, full shape stitched and plain brim Sailors, also a complete line of Tams.
48c up to $1.48

Men's Trousers
Of the finest imported Cassimeres and Worsteds in neat stripe effects now so popular.
$3 $4 $5

Boys' Neckwear
In all the newest shapes, designs and colorings. 21c

Boys' Shirts
For negligee or dress wear, in a great variety of designs. 48c

Men's Wash Vests
Plain white and fancy designs, just the thing for spring wear. 75c

Men's Shirts
For dress or negligee wear, latest pattern effects and colors. 98c

Men's Gloves
Spring weight kid and suede Gloves, new shades. $1.00

CURED MEATS GROW COSTLIER WEEK BY WEEK

Steady Advance in Beef, Mutton and Pork Has Widening Influence.

FISH ALONE STATIONARY

Usual Lull Just After the Close of Lent Is Missing This Year, and Trade Is Remarkably Good. Householders' Expenses Increase.

The high price of fresh meats is sending salted and smoked meats and all kinds of provisions skyward. The local association of provision wholesalers in its weekly list, issued yesterday, advanced the prices of all kinds of cured meats ½ cent a pound. This is the second similar advance within the past two weeks.

The price on hams fixed for next week is 13½ cents a pound. Last week's wholesale price was 13¼ cents. It was 10¾ cents the week before. The local association that fixes the prices is composed of about 20 packers and butchers, and meets every week. The combination has been in existence about a year and controls the prices on all cured meats sold in the local market.

A few of the butchers belonging to the local combination do their own killing, but the majority buy their supplies direct from the Chicago packers. All of them do their own curing.

Special Meeting Held.

Special meetings of the association are held, as was done within the past week, when the announcement of a further advance in the price of fresh meats caused the association to get together and decide upon the second advance.

The members of the association assert that their organization is merely a combination to prevent dealers from cutting prices. This, they say, was formerly a common practice.

B. C. Chandler, a broker in the Penn building, is the actuary of the association, and sends out the weekly price list to the trade. E. H. Meyers of E. H. Meyers & Co. is one of the most active members of the association. In discussing the advance in the prices of cured meats yesterday, he said that it was due to the increases made by the western packers in the prices of fresh meats.

Assertion Disproved.

Mr. Meyers said that a comparison of the receipts of the live stock market this year with the receipts for last year disproved the assertion of the western packers that the present high prices are due to a shortage in the supply of cattle, hogs and sheep. "When the western packers raise prices we are bound to do the same. We hesitate to do so, as we are working all the time on short margins," he added.

Another firm belonging to the local pork combination stated yesterday that the western packers have their storage houses filled and are holding back supplies to keep the market up. Retailers of hams and other smoked meats declare that prices have advanced 3 cents a pound within the past year.

Prices Fixed for Next Week.

The prices fixed by the association for next week are 13½ cents on hams, shoulders, 9½ cents, and breakfast bacon from 10½ cents to 11½ cents a pound. Dry salt meats are quoted at 10½ cents and dry salt smoked meats at 11 to 11½ cents.

A comparison of the receipts at the Chicago stock yards for this year to date with the receipts at Chicago for the same period of last year shows that 90,750 more head of cattle have been received in the first few months of this year than in the same number of months last year; that 377,788 more hogs have been received this year than last and 76,357 more head of sheep in January, February, March and the first week of April this year than in the same period last year.

Kept Pace With Demand.

This is held to show that the supply has easily kept pace with the demand.

Some of the largest retailers in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets yesterday advanced prices again on fresh meats owing to the rise in the wholesale prices they have to pay to packers. The housekeeper yesterday had to pay the following prices: Sirloin steak, 23 cents; tenderloin, 20 cents; porterhouse, 20 cents; round steak, 15-18 cents; roast beef, 20-25 cents; spring lamb, 35 cents; roasting veal, 15 cents; stewing veal, 15 cents; veal cutlets, 25 cents; mutton chops, 20 cents; leg of mutton, 15 cents; pork chops, 15 cents.

There was a general complaint yesterday among the butchers on account of the Lenten trade. There was a noticeable falling off in the demand for the choice cuts and a larger demand for boiling meat.

Contract Butchers' Troubles.

The butchers who hold yearly contracts to supply the various city, county and state institutions, including the poorfarms, the workhouse and the penitentiary, say they are losing money every day. One butcher in the Diamond market has the contract to supply the Riverside penitentiary with boiling meat during the entire year at four cents a pound, while the retail price is up to eight and ten cents. The penitentiary consumes about 1,000 pounds of boiling meat a day.

The fish market is booming. Usually there is a marked falling off with the close of Lent. This is not the case this year by any means. Most is too high. Buyers know that fish is cheaper than meat and is as nutritious. Prices are no higher now than they have been for several years and the variety never was so complete.

Fish in the Market.

Ocean canada fish now offering include Spanish mackerel, 20 cents per pound; silver-heels, 12½ cents; haddock, 8½ cents; smelts, 12½ cents; Newfoundland herring, 5 cents; red snapper, sea bass, bluefish and cod, each 12½ cents; salmon, 25 cents, and halibut, 20 cents.

From Chesapeake bay comes roe shad, averaging in weight five pounds, each fish selling for 75 cents.

Fresh water fish from the lakes now in season are white fish, pickerel, herring, white pike, perch and mullets, ranging in price from 5 to 10 cents a pound. Fort Pitt river bass is worth 15 cents.

Halibut, cod and salmon are sold in steaks, while the other varieties can be purchased whole in sizes to suit all families.

Butter Rising in Price.

How much higher butter will go cannot be foretold. It is much above the average for this time of year now, and predictions of further advances for this week are being made by jobbers. The influence of the new national oleomargarine bill is certain to be felt, and it only remains to be seen how much can be added to the amount of pure butter now being manufactured, for it will certainly be in greater demand.

Eggs has been selling here at 20 cents, or three pounds for half a dollar, colored to imitate butter. Under the new law a tax of one-quarter cent a pound is placed upon the manufacturer for uncolored and 10 cents a pound for colored, the jobber to pay a license of $480 annually for selling it and the retailer $48 a year.

Great Monthly Sales.

About 1,000,000 pounds are consumed in this manner monthly. This is more than 10 per cent of the total consumption of butter and oleo combined. At the tax on colored oleo would add 10 cents a pound to its cost, there is no doubt it sale will be greatly curtailed, as the white product is very unattractive and more people will desire butter.

To make a pound of pure butter requires two quarts of milk, or 3,000,000 quarts would be needed monthly, in addition to that already used, if the present oleo consumption was transferred to butter.

The question that confronts the manufacturer of butter is where to procure this immense amount of milk, as the figures given are for this market alone, sales of oleo being large in other parts of the country, especially through the west.

Increase Not Practicable.

If the supply of butter could be increased sufficiently to take care of all purchasers competition would quickly regulate prices. Such an increase is not practicable, and butter prices will be forced to a much higher level.

Poultry is now really cheaper than meat, although much higher than is usual at this time of the year, but indications point to a lowering of figures in the near future. The chicken supply, very limited for a long time, is becoming more liberal, garden-making time in the country causing farmers to be anxious to dispose of the poultry, the price of eggs having fallen so low as to make it unprofitable to keep chickens at the risk of interfering with gardening.

Crusade Started in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—The crusade being waged by the local wholesale and retail meat dealers against the combination of packers in control of the western dressed meat market is now on in earnest. On every hand protests are being heard, and circulars are being distributed among the trade asking the co-operation of the dealers to make successful this final effort to suppress the invasions of the combine. The action of the western packers has aroused much resentment, and should the difference now existing between them and the local dealers not be settled amicably it is said the legislature will be asked to intervene.

Raymond MacNeille, who has been retained as solicitor for the independent dealers in the war now being waged, has sent out more than 1,000 invitations among the trade on behalf of the Retail Meat Merchants' alliance for a mass meeting to decide upon a plan of action. The meeting will be held on Thursday evening.

Wants Democratic Nomination.

BELLEFONTE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Col. John A. Woodward of Howard, this county, has announced himself a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. The friends of the "violent" brought the matter to his attention and he accepted the proposition. Col. Woodward is an ex-member of the legislature.

Reception to British Minister.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 5.—Gerard A. Lowther, the new British minister to Chile, was given an official reception today by President Riesco.

ADDITIONAL DEATH ROLL.

Alonzo A. Hough.

Alonzo A. Hough died yesterday morning at 6:55 o'clock at his residence in Ingram in the 47th year of his age. He was one of the promoters of the Young Men's Church club recently organized in Ingram and was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was an active member of Gen. John A. Dix council, No. 251, O. U. A. M., Ingram. He was in charge of the window department of the American Window Glass company. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Christian Gordon Bird of New York; his father, J. Thompson Hough; grandmother, Susanah Hough, of McCandless, of Pittsburgh, and three sisters, Mrs. Robert Pollock of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. David B. Moore of Chicago and Mrs. Houghton White of Chicago.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Moore.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Sarah Jane Moore, aged 72 years, died this morning. She was born in Beaver county, Pa., and was a sister of the late Judge Martin. One brother and one sister survive her, Abner Martin and Mrs. H. J. Abrams of this city. In 1848 she married J. W. Moore, and she is survived by three children, James L., John W. and Mrs. S. P. Saint, all of this county.

John Ramsey.

WOOSTER, O., April 5.—(Special.)—John Ramsey, aged 74 years, a prominent resident of the county, and serving his second term as a member of the board of county commissioners, died this morning at his home in Orrville after less than one week's sickness from pneumonia. He was a son of Alexander Ramsey, who was one of the first commissioners elected in the county. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Charles A. England.

Charles A. England, aged 63 years, dropped dead at his home in Middle street, Sharpsburg, yesterday afternoon as a result of heart failure. He was a well-known electrician, employed by the American Steel Hoop Company at the Isabella furnace. He was born at Elmira, N. Y., and resided in Sharpsburg for the past 20 years. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Margaret B. Roach.

HOW MEAT HAS RISEN FOR SEVEN YEARS

So remarkable has been the advance in the price of beef in the past seven years that it is detailed in Bradstreet's report, issued yesterday. The table shows the steady increase in prices of beef, pork and mutton, both in dressed carcasses and on the hoof, each year from April 1, 1896, to April 1, 1902. Since April 1, this year, however, there has been still another advance on beef and other meats. The figures given in Bradstreet's report are as follows:

Live Animals and Dead Meat Prices Per Pound.

LIVE STOCK.	Apr. 1, 1902	Apr. 1, 1901.	Apr. 1, 1900.	Apr. 1, 1899.	Apr. 1, 1898.	Apr. 1, 1897.	Apr. 1, 1896.
Beeves	7.25	6.00	5.50	5.65	5.50	4.95	5.80
Sheep	5.40	5.40	5.75	4.50	4.75	4.30	5.50
Hogs	7.00	6.20	5.40	5.80	5.95	4.00	5.15
MEATS.							
Beef, carcasses	9.12	7.75	7.12	7.12	7.42	7.25	6.00
Hogs, carcasses	8.00	7.75	6.62	5.00	5.50	5.12	4.00
Mutton, carcasses	9.75	9.00	9.62	7.12	8.55	7.75	6.50
Bacon	9.50	9.00	6.87	5.50	6.37	5.25	5.37
Hams	10.75	11.00	11.00	8.00	8.25	10.00	6.50

SHAKY OUTLOOK FOR WATERWAYS

PRESIDENT MAY VETO THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Scandals Alleged to Infest the Measure. Mississippi Commission Criticised. Secretary Root Said to Be Against Legislation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald prints this morning the following dispatch from Washington: "Cold chills are running up and down the spines of the members of congress interested in a big river and harbor bill. What they regard as a sickening rumor has come from the White House that the president is not satisfied with what he has heard about the river and harbor bill and probably will veto it.

"Certain features of this bill have become a great scandal. One of the greatest is the Mississippi river commission, that has cost the government more than $50,000,000 without giving the river any additional permanent depth. Another has been the custom of making appropriations for rivers that run dry in the summer. Many of the creeks that get appropriations are not navigable and never will be.

Contractors in Collusion.

"Some of the appropriations are sought merely for the purpose of giving fat contracts to dredging companies that enter into combinations not to bid against one another and thus bleed the government. So great has this scandal become on the great lakes that a bill is now pending in congress to provide government dredges and a lobby of the contractors is here trying to defeat the measure.

"There has been no river and harbor bill for three years, and the attitude of the president is that there should be none for three years more, unless greater care is taken not to commit the government to lavish expenditures of new work. Winter before last there was no attempt to pass a river and harbor bill. At the last session a big bill was prepared and it was talked to death by Senator Carter of Montana. If it had passed it undoubtedly would have been vetoed by President McKinley.

Root Against the Bill.

"Secretary Root is not in favor of a river and harbor bill. He takes the broad ground that all the great harbors and waterways have already been provided for by the continuing contract system. He points to the fact that while there has been no bill for two years, commerce has not suffered.

"The friends of the river and harbor bill are defiant. Not profiting by the warning of the president, the senate already has tacked several millions of dollars to the bill, and in both houses members interested say that if the president vetoes the bill there will be no legislation such as he wants at this session. As the president is not getting any legislation that he wants anyhow, this threat has so far fallen upon deaf ears."

ONLY A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Novel Defense to a Divorce Suit Made by a Youngstown Saloonkeeper.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 5.—(Special.)—John Lukocs, a saloonist, in his answer to a divorce petition filed by Verona Lukocs, claims that the woman is nothing more to him than a mother-in-law. The woman claimed that they were married in Elyria, O., in 1896.

Lukocs says that his wife, Verona's daughter, died in Hungary and that he came to America with Verona. They lived in Cleveland for a time. One day they decided to get married and a license was secured. The marriage according to the certificate was never solemnized. Lukocs says that he has kept his mother-in-law ever since, but is now anxious to have the court decide that he was never married, and put the woman out of his house.

SULTAN IS SUSPICIOUS.

Protests Against Italian Activity in and About Tripoli.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople announces that the porte has filed a complaint with the Italian ambassador, charging that Italian fishermen are extensively engaged in landing guns on the coast of Tripoli, and that Italian officers in disguise are employed on board sponge boats in taking soundings and observations.

MRS. SANFORD B. DOLE.

The President Has Sent for Mr. Dole, Who Is Governor of Hawaii, to Come to Washington, and Mrs. Dole Is Likely to Accompany Him.

YOUNG ARMORED CHAMPION FOR KING EDWARD

By Ancient Usage He Has the Right to Challenge the World for His Monarch.

OLD RITE DISCONTINUED

William IV. the First English Sovereign to Dispense With a Picturesque Ceremonial Born of Time When Knighthood Was in Flower.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, April 5.—Although it has been supposed generally that the king's champion—with his white horse, his gauntlet and his offer to fight anybody that desires to question the king's right to the crown—was nothing more than a memory of the past, there is a modest, everyday-looking young man living out in Lincolnshire who has the right to claim this privilege which descends in his family, and whose right is being considerably discussed at present.

His name is Frank S. Dymoke, and he is particularly interesting just now because of the suit of armor in which his ancestors used to ride horseback into Westminster hall, where the newly-made king sat at his coronation feast, and flung down their challenging gauntlet, has just been presented to King Edward and hereafter will be on exhibition at Windsor castle.

History of the Armor.

Both champion and valiant steed in effigy will stand forth in one of the halls of the castle, and the figure of the man will be encased in the famous armor. This particular suit of armor was last worn at the coronation of King George I. It was sold in 1877 and found its way into a private collection, finally being secured by the nobleman who presented it to the king.

The armor worn by the Dymoke champion at the coronation of the later Georges, however, is in the possession of the present head of the historic family who keeps up his ancestors' old estate at Scrivelsby court.

King Edward has decided not to trouble Mr. Dymoke, either to wear armor or to challenge all and sundry at the forthcoming coronation.

First Championless King.

There was no champion at Queen Victoria's coronation, nor at that of her uncle, William IV. The latter monarch discontinued both the champion and the customary banquet for the sake of economy, the royal exchequer being at that time at decidedly low ebb.

The saving was no small one, for the champion had been in the habit of receiving from the lord chamberlain, besides an elaborate suit of polished steel armor, a spirited horse, with 20 yards of crimson satin, with which to caparison it, to say nothing of the goblet of pure gold from which he drank the king's health. He had to be accompanied, too, by an entire retinue, including two trumpeters with his arms on their banners; a sergeant-trumpeter, with a mace on his shoulder, two sergeants-at-arms, also bearing maces, two squires, bearing the champion's lance and shield, and a gorgeously-clad herald.

Language of the Challenge.

This brilliant company entered the great banquet hall shortly after the coronation feast had commenced and paused not far from the door when the herald read the challenge, which ran:

"Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign lord, King George IV., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, son and next heir to our sovereign lord, King George III., the last king deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of the United Kingdom, or shall say that he ought not to enjoy the same, then here is his champion, who saith that the said person lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him, and to this quarrel to adventure life against him on what day soever shall be appointed."

Chance for an Argument.

As soon as the last word had been spoken the champion flung down his glove—which the herald handed back to him after a moment—and the party moved majestically up the banquet hall and halted once more, when the same ceremony was repeated.

Then they pranced forward again and paused directly in front of the sovereign, where the challenge was read, and the gauntlet thrown for the third time. Whereupon the king filled with wine a rich golden goblet and drank his champion's health. The goblet was passed to the knight, who raised his vizier and finished the wine at a gulp, and then, bowing low to the king, backed his horse down the hall and rode out through the doorway, carrying on the golden cup as a perquisite.

Horses Without Chivalry.

Most champions have been able to make their horses behave in accordance with court etiquette, but their retainers have not always been so fortunate. At the coronation of George IV., for instance, the last one at which the champion appeared, the charger of the earl marshal, who rode behind Dymoke, made everybody laugh by deliberately turning his back on the king, and when he was ridden out he swished his flowing tail about so vigorously that the dignified gentlemen pensioners who lined the gangway were obliged to dip and duck in a most undignified manner.

Only once has the champion's challenge been taken up, but then it was by an adversary who was apparently so willing to take the consequences of his rashness that the champion thought it best to look upon the affair as a joke. This was at the coronation of George III.

Disputed George III.'s Right.

Hardly had the herald finished delivering the "den," and the champion cast his gauntlet, when a white glove fluttered down on the floor beside him. The champion supposed that it had been dropped accidentally by one of the ladies present, and laughingly asked who was his fair antagonist; but afterward it was discovered that the glove contained a few lines of writing which announced that the rightful king—the young pretender—denied George III.'s right to the throne, and that if his champion would walk in St. James park the following morning he would find someone there who would be delighted to have a few words with him.

Pretender Himself Dropped Glove.

The champion thought it more discreet not to put in an appearance, but he sent a friend to reconnoitre, and the emissary reported that he had seen a doughty-looking swordsman pacing about, apparently awaiting with eagerness the arrival of someone he could practice upon.

Hume, the historian, stated that it was his firm belief that the young pretender himself was in the ladies' gallery dressed in female garb, and that it was he who dropped the mysterious glove.

The Dymoke family has supplied kings of England champions ever since 1377, when a scion of the house was chosen for that office by Richard II. Most of the descendants have been only too eager to act in the same capacity, but one of them, who happened to be a Lancastrian, declined to officiate at the coronation of Edward IV.

Beheaded for Declining.

The king's men descended upon him, but he took refuge in a holy place. He was lured from it by promise of pardon—and beheaded! His son, however, made a doughty champion of Richard III., as well as of Henry IV. and of the much married Henry VIII.

When it came time for George IV. to be crowned, the head of the Dymoke family was a clergyman, so his son acted in his stead. Sir Walter "reported" that ceremony for the Gentleman's Magazine and described the champion as a "fine-looking youth, but bearing, perhaps, a little too much the appearance of a maiden knight to be the challenger of the world in the king's behalf."

However, the wizard admits that the young Dymoke "threw down his gauntlet with becoming manhood and managed his horse splendidly."

RELEASED CONVICT TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

An Ohio Prisoner Ends Term and Is Immediately Taken Into Custody.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—Ben Wade was released from the penitentiary today after serving 18 months for horse stealing, and was immediately rearrested and taken to Toledo by the sheriff of Lucas county. Wade will be tried on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Sullivan sisters at Toledo a number of years ago.

The murder, which was committed for the purpose of robbery, was a most brutal one.

Wade was the leader of a notorious gang of horse thieves that operated in Northwestern Ohio, and was sent to the penitentiary by Ben Landis, a member of the gang, turning state's evidence. Wade now claims that Landis was leader of the gang that killed the Sullivan sisters, and says he is willing to tell all he knows about it. Landis is in jail in Darke county under indictment for robbery.

BOSTON BREWERS STRIKE.

No Change in Situation—Strikers Claim a "Trust" Exists in Violation of Law.

BOSTON, April 5.—There has been no change in the brewers' strike today. A sensational disclosure was made today which the strikers claim, shows that a combination exists among all the brewers of New England amounting to almost a "trust." The strikers declare that the combination is a direct violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The following is an article purporting to be a copy of one section of the laws of the alleged combination: "In the event of the discharge of an employe to cause the employers shall immediately notify the secretary of this association, who shall thereupon send to each member a notification of the discharge and the cause thereof."

The strikers claim that this is tantamount to a blacklist and there are threats of having certain persons arrested for conspiracy.

Another article of the alleged combination says that no other brewer may supply the trade customarily belonging to a brewer that is hampered by strike or lockout "except at the written request of the boycotted brewer" and then the latter is to receive 75 cents for every barrel of malt liquor supplied.

The workmen claim that this article is in restraint of trade and in violation of law.

BELLINGHAM SUES.

Mine Workers' Official Charges Two Men With Aggravated Assault.

WASHINGTON, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Uriah Bellingham, vice president of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers, this afternoon before Justice Prowitt of this place, made an information against Ben Finck and Deputy Hayes of the Ellsworth Coal Company, charging them with aggravated assault and battery. Warrants for the two men have been issued and their arrest is expected to be made at any time.

A few days ago Bellingham went to Ellsworth to organize the miners at that place into a lodge of the United Mine Workers. He was met at the station, he alleges, by Finck and Hayes and handcuffed and driven from the town by the two men, whom he claims ill treated him in other ways.

WICHITA'S SENSATION.

Gov. Stanley Investigating Dunn's Disappearance and Police Raid Private Houses.

WICHITA, KAS., April 5.—Gov. Stanley and Assistant Attorney General Hamilton completed their investigation of the escape of Dunn today. Gov. Stanley says Dunn is still in Wichita. The sensational feature of the day's developments was the raid of the chief and five armed policemen on the home of Dunn's attorney, ex-County Attorney S. E. Amidon, and two of his friends, Dr. J. Cave and T. E. Garcelon, all prominent citizens.

Mr. Amidon is the law partner of the present county attorney, who held Dunn here for alleged bigamy. Threats of suit against the police are made for going into private houses in search of Dunn without a search warrant.

BELLEFONTE'S BOOM.

Large Silk Mill, to Employ 350 to 400 Persons, May Be Established There.

BELLEFONTE, PA., April 5.—(Special.)—Following close on the announcement of the purchase and assured early resumption of the Valentine furnace plant, a proposition has been received by the Bellefonte board of trade from Lovett & Co., large silk manufacturers, to establish a plant here.

The proposition, which carries with it no bonus, simply the investment of $25,000 of home capital, which is to be secured by bonds and first mortgages on the property, is being considered favorably and the outlook for the plant being built is bright. If built it is to be large enough to employ from 350 to 400 persons.

UNITED FOR PEACE.

Triple Alliance Promises to Publish an Important Statement of its Position.

VIENNA, April 5.—With a view of giving fresh proof of the pacific tendency of the triple alliance, the powers interested have decided, after the completion of the new treaty, to publish a statement pointing out the unchanged defensive character of the alliance, which is only operative in connection with European questions.

Narrow Escape of Lunatics.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN., April 5.—Fire broke out in the amusement hall in the hospital for the insane early tonight, and there was much excitement among the patients. They were hastily removed to places of safety, however, and after hard work the fire was extinguished.

Capt. Carter Will Recover.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., April 5.—The condition of former Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, who is ill at the Fort Leavenworth military prison with typhoid fever, showed improvement today, and the physicians now say he will recover.

$500 REWARD.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Dyerita, the up-to-date little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 pills, 10c boxes 40 pills, 5c boxes contain 15 pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken.

HERVITA MEDICAL CO.,
cor. Clinton and Jackson sts., Chicago, Ill.

HARDENBERGH TALKS ABOUT WATRES' CHANCE

Auditor General Discusses Political Conditions in Eastern End of State.

NO FIGHT IN LACKAWANNA

Outcome in Luzerne Is Still Hard to Forecast, While Susquehanna Delegates Are Uninstructed—Work on New Capitol Will Begin June 1.

"There will not be a fight in Lackawanna county over the election of Republican state delegates. The slate named by Col. L. A. Watres will be chosen at the primaries April 26."

This statement was made yesterday at the Hotel Duquesne by Auditor General E. B. Hardenbergh. He lives in Wayne and is thoroughly familiar with the situation in Lackawanna. Last Saturday and Sunday he spent in Scranton and he was told by the leaders then that Col. Watres would not be opposed in his home county.

Mr. Hardenbergh is a close friend of Attorney General John P. Elkin and is hopeful that he will secure the nomination.

"At Harrisburg we are all satisfied," said he, "that Mr. Elkin will be nominated. My county has instructed its delegates for Col. Watres. He has many friends there and also many business interests. The colonel will be found in the race to the finish. Some of the counties in our end of the state have not held their primaries.

Luzerne Is Doubtful.

"Just what will be the outcome in Luzerne is hard to forecast at present. I would not be surprised to see the delegation rather evenly divided between Watres and Elkin. It is untrue that the Susquehanna delegates have been instructed. I should imagine that they would follow the leadership of Congressman Wright. It is possible that they will at least give a complimentary vote to Col. Watres."

The auditor general said that he was here on business connected with the department. He spent the morning at the court house looking over Register Fred W. Edwards' collateral inheritance tax books. He is pleased with the system used here and says that the state is deriving a large revenue from this source in Allegheny county.

Mr. Hardenbergh denied that he was here as a peace angel, but was greatly interested in learning what likelihood there is of harmony. He is hopeful that the voters this fall will be able to divorce the local ticket from that of the state. He holds that Attorney General Elkin is not Gov. Stone's guardian and consequently should not be held accountable for his acts.

Work Started by June 1.

Mr. Hardenbergh is of the opinion that a contract will be let and work started on the building of the new capitol by June 1. He says that the first thing done will be to demolish the old buildings at either end of the new capitol and handsome wings will take their places. His offices will be on the first floor of the eastern wing.

Immediately over him will be the state treasury and on the third floor will be located the executive department. The location of the senate and house chambers is to be reversed. This is done to bring the senate closer to the governor's apartments.

Frank G. Harris of Clearfield, state treasurer-elect, was also in the city yesterday. He says that there is harmony in his county. Col. Alex Patton of Curwensville has announced for state senator, and so far he has no opposition in the district. The colonel was a former insurgent. Capt. Woodward and W. C. Arnold are candidates for congress in Clearfield. It is said to be the intention of the organization leaders of the district to nominate Dressing of Bradford for congress. He is very wealthy and is considered a strong candidate.

Colombia Buys Chilean Cruiser.

VALPARAISO, CHILE, April 5.—(Special Cable.)—It is reported that the Colombian government has purchased the third-class Chilean cruiser Presidente Pinto.

Ladies Cure Tobacco Habit

Mrs. Emma Wing, Mendon, Mich. Tells How Easily It Can Be Done Secretly at Home.

Trial Package Mailed Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

"The one box of Tobacco-Specific you sent me over three months ago cured my husband entirely of chewing and smoking, and he has not used tobacco since. You remember I had to give the medicine to him on the sly, in his coffee. It is the finest tobacco cure in the world. It saved my husband's life. How thankful I am to you for your remedy. Before I gave him the Tobacco-Specific his heart was so bad that he could not sleep of nights, and he was troubled with his bowels most of the time. We thought his nerves were gone, but they were not, for Tobacco-Specific brought them back as quiet as a child's. He sleeps now like a log, and looks so well that everyone speaks about it."—Mrs. Emma Wing.

Men who have smoked and chewed tobacco for years have marveled at this easy way to quit tobacco. Cigarette-fiends who have tried without result all the drugs and anti-tobaccos known have found their desire for tobacco in any form entirely vanished in a few days with this wonderful remedy so that tobacco is positively distasteful to them. Wyeth Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 3168 Fifth and Race sts., Cincinnati, O., for a free trial package and see how easy it is to quit tobacco. You can put it in any food or drink without any danger of discovery, for it is tasteless and harmless, but it cures forever and at once all desire for the tobacco in any form.

No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons in Our Home.

"copper brown"

The "Phila" Derby

in the new shade—"copper brown"—will be shown here tomorrow for the first time—if you want the very newest in head-gear, see this hat—our price $3.

Hat Brushes Gratis

with every $1.90 or $3 hat a useful brush.

"YOUR NEXT" HAT 1125-27 Penn Avenue.

ARNFELDS

"YOUR NEXT" SUIT 1125-27 Penn Avenue.

30,800 Barrels of Pillsbury's Best Flour Made Every Day.

THE UNITED STATES PAINLESS DENTISTS,

535 SMITHFIELD ST.

Will make you a beautiful Set of Teeth for $5.00, fully guaranteed, without extra charge for extracting your old teeth or roots by air, gas or the local method. There are thousands of people in Pittsburgh and vicinity wearing these teeth with comfort and satisfaction. They gladly endorse us and our method of doing business.

22-k. GOLD CROWNS, $3.00.
Bridge Work, $3.00. Fillings, 50c up.

Sundays 10 to 4. Evenings Until 9.

RUPTURE

TRUE RUPTURE. FALSE RUPTURE AND WATER RUPTURE.

My Electro Chemic Method has effected such cures of Rupture as make me safe in saying that there is not a single case I cannot cure. I've the only method that has never failed. I cure radical cures that I have effected in cases that you would say were beyond all hope. I render to my patients services which cannot be secured from any other physician in the world. My Method will not interfere with or keep you from your work or business, will not leave any bad after-effects. There is no cutting, no pain.

Dear Doctor Wix:
You may publish my testimony as to the merits of your Electro Chemic Method for Curing Rupture. I suffered for four years, and my rupture had become partially strangulated when I called at your office. After an almost painless treatment of a few months I am as sound as I ever was. I have worn no truss or other support for two years, and know I am completely and permanently cured. I would recommend all sufferers from Rupture to consult you, for you certainly can cure rupture.
Harry Neese,
2171 Webster Ave., Pittsburgh.

PILES AND FISTULA

A CURE GUARANTEED.

My Electro Chemic Method is the only procedure that will effect a lasting cure of any aggravated form of Piles, Fistula, etc., so that a recurrence of the disease will be impossible. The surgeon's knife is never brought into service.

Arrangements made for credit. Reasonable charge for services. No charge for consultation and examination. Booklet mailed free. Please state whether you desire the one on Rupture, True Rupture, False Ruptures or Water Rupture, or on Piles and Fistula.

GEO. B. WIX, M. D., RUPTURE AND RECTAL SPECIALIST,
Suite No. 204, 2d Floor, New Werner Building,
631 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE HOURS 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 8:30 P. M. SUNDAYS 1 to 4.

It isn't often that you get such a great newspaper as today's Sunday Gazette. Next Sunday's will be better.

SALE OF GOOD PROPERTY HAS BEEN REPORTED

Albert J. Barr Said to Have Bought Old Horne Building for $250,000.

EAST END SALE OF $24,500

Second Avenue House Brings $15,000—Thirty-Eighth Ward Dwellings Will Cost $67,000—Mifflin Tract of Coal Sold for $64,000.

The old Horne building at Nos. 610-614 Wood street has been resold, according to reliable report, to Albert J. Barr, proprietor of the Pittsburgh Post. The property was purchased one week ago by the Philadelphia Company from the Horne estate for $240,000. The deal at that time caused much comment, as it was supposed that the company had no intention of abandoning its proposed eight-story building in Sixth avenue as a permanent home. Two other buyers were known to have been in the field with them, with but a little difference in the price offered. It was rumored last week that Mr. Barr was also in the market for the property, and the announcement that he is the latest buyer caused little surprise. The price paid was close to $250,000. The building is a six-story brick, standing on a lot 51x134 feet.

Fine Residence Sold.

George Hubbard, of the firm of George Hubbard & Co., baking powder manufacturers, has sold one of his two new residences in South Negley avenue, near Friendship avenue, Twentieth ward, for $18,000. The house contains 12 rooms and is finished handsomely throughout. The lot faces 50 feet in the avenue and has a depth of 120 feet. The purchaser, whose name is withheld, will, it is understood, occupy the property as a home. At the same time Mr. Hubbard sold a vacant lot, 50x120 feet, adjoining the former property, for about $6,500. Residence property and vacant sites in this vicinity have been moving well of late and at prices that range from $25 to $50 a front foot for unimproved lots, and a number of the residences are planned for early building.

Singerly Property Changes Hands.

The Henry A. Weaver heirs have purchased the Singerly property at No. 511 Second avenue, just above Grant street, for $15,000. The United Realty Trust Company were the brokers in the deal. On the lot, which measures 26x65 feet, is a 12-room brick house. The purchasers already own the property adjoining and bought this parcel to control the location. J. H. O'Donnell has sold to John Liggett an improved property in Holden street, Twentieth ward, for $12,300. The lot purchased is irregular in shape, having a frontage of 134 feet in Holden street, near College avenue, and being 47 feet deep at one end and 82 feet at the other. Three brick houses of seven rooms each occupy the lot. Mr. Liggett now owns a large block of vacant property in the rear of this extending to Elder street, and also two squares beyond. In this purchase was made to square off the Holden street block.

The sale of two business properties in Federal street, Allegheny, referred to in Saturday's Gazette, proves to have been the three-story brick block at No. 222 Federal street. The former owner was J. C. Lippincott, and the purchaser is Joseph Buka, a dry goods merchant of Allegheny. The lot is 22x100 feet and the cash consideration was $23,000, instead of $35,000, as currently reported. The present tenants have a two years' lease on the building and no immediate changes are contemplated. J. A. Gibson & Co. handled the deal.

Through the agency of Garvin & Giffen the W. C. McElhaney tract of coal in Mifflin township has been disposed of for $64,000. The tract comprises 80 acres and contains two veins of Pittsburgh coal. The purchaser, whose name was not given, will develop the territory at once.

Buyer Made Known.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Berger proves to have been the buyer of the Frank McCann property at the corner of Liberty avenue and Evans alley, which was sold Friday for $90,000. Plans for the five-story concrete fire proof warehouse and mercantile building she will erect on the lot are now in the hands of Architect C. M. Bartberger, who will receive bids on the work in about a week. The estimated cost is $40,000. The same architect has awarded the contract to D. J. Williams for a $5,000 frame warehouse and stable for the Ward-Mackey Company in Fourth street, Braddock.

Architect J. Lewis Beatty has awarded the contract for the Sixth Presbyterian church, to be erected at the corner of Forbes street and Murray Hill avenue, to Kerr & Fox for about $70,000. Work on the foundation will begin tomorrow morning.

Much Above the Average.

The realty record for March, as reported from the office of the register of deeds, is significant as showing a remarkably large number of home sales, which speak more plainly than anything else for the prosperity that Pittsburgh is enjoying. During the month 697 deeds were registered, an average of 28 a day. The amount of these transactions was $4,619,509, or an average of $6,628 for each transaction. Not only were most of the purchases made by persons of moderate means, but they were cash transactions. More people are seeking new homes and better homes in this city than ever before, and this, in spite of the temporary absence of large sales, has given brokers reason to believe that the present year will exceed in the amount of its business the one just ended. March, the second month of the current year, has a record considerably over the monthly average of last year, and this in the face of very few large transactions.

Houses for Thirty-Eighth Ward.

S. G. Roessle has had plans prepared by a large building company for 21 houses in the Thirty-eighth ward. The houses are to be of brick and will contain eight rooms each. The estimated cost of the buildings is $67,000. They will be built on lots adjoining McKinley park, formerly Maple park, in which extensive improvements are to be made before the park season opens. The same broker has secured options on a tract of 200 acres in the Castle Shannon district at prices averaging about $400 an acre. The land lies along the line of the Charleroi street railway and if the deal goes through will be plotted by the purchasers and put on the market soon.

P. D. Nichols, who has been for some time with the Real Estate Trust Company as salesman, has opened offices for himself at Nos. 607 and 608 Arrott building and will do a general real estate and mortgage business. During the last two years Mr. Nichols has put through some of the largest deals recorded and is one of the best known realty brokers in the city.

Week Showed a Decided Gain.

A number of good sales have been made during the week just past and several deals amounting to nearly or quite $100,000 are well under way, showing that the realty market is in better shape than for some time. The record of transfers registered showed 184 deeds, amounting to $1,420,626, an increase of over $400,000 over the previous week. With the close of the moving season, which has greatly hindered brokers in their work, it is expected that there will be somewhat of a revival in business. Brokers who have moved into the new buildings with their offices only half finished say they are surprised at the persistence their patrons show in hunting them up, even before they have made any determined effort to find new business. Those belated persons who failed to secure a house in time for "moving day" have been besieging brokers for rent lists. Others who have been undecided about the purchase of a home have taken advantage of the last two days of good weather to look up the proposed property.

Best Deals of the Week.

The largest sale of the week was made by George Bros., who sold to the Standard Steel Car Company 300 acres at Butler for a manufacturing site. The same brokers sold to W. D. George three parcels of frontage in the Twenty-second ward for $37,000. Other large deals of the week were: Frank McCann, property at the corner of Liberty avenue and Evans alley, to Mrs. Rebecca B. Gerber, for $90,000, through the Real Estate Trust Company; which also sold for B. H. Warren to Joseph B. Shea a Richland avenue residence for $42,500, and for Robert J. Allen and William Walker to James Robinson, vacant property in Wilkinsburg, for $13,000; J. A. Gibson & Co., to Joseph Buka the properties at Nos. 222 Federal street, Allegheny, for $23,000; the S. W. Hill properties at Nos. 223 and 225 Church avenue, Allegheny, to the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, for $32,000.

Three Good Sales.

The Manor Real Estate and Trust Company sold to W. H. McElroy, Twelfth ward property for $28,800; C. R. Miller to Grant McCargo, Beechwood boulevard frontage for $20,000 and the property at No. 411 Penn avenue, to J. R. Tindle, for $65,000.

Enfield street: The Real Estate Trust Company sold for F. C. Sauer to Margaret M. MacDonald an improved lot, 50x100 feet, in the east side of Enfield street, Twentieth ward, for $3,500. Also for Emil Pock to John Herrington, an improved lot, 20x100 feet, in the south side of Webster avenue, near Chancey street, Thirteenth ward, for $3,500.

Twenty-second street: Adam Bachman bought from Elizabeth Fisher a fifteen-sixteenths interest in an improved lot, 22x84 feet, in South Twenty-second street, near Clifton street, Twenty-fifth ward, for $6,000. Also from Sarah Aull, through W. A. Herron & Sons, another lot of equal size adjoining, for $2,875. Also from Anna Matthews of California an undivided one-sixteenth interest in a lot, 60x84 feet, at the corner of the above named streets, for $400.

South Side Property Sold.

Carson street: Harry Albrecht sold to Joseph G. Armstrong lot No. 197 in Gregg's plan, measuring 24x81 feet, in the north side of Carson street, Ninth ward, for $8,750.

Gertrude street: Florence M. Parsons sold to Cyrus A. Riffle an improved lot, 30x115 feet, in the north side of Gertrude street, near Winston street, Twenty-third ward, for $9,500.

Carson street: S. Harry Schmunk sold to Mary Bender an improved lot, 19x100 feet, in the north side of Carson street, near South Ninth street, Twenty-ninth ward, for $6,200.

Highland avenue: Charles Schwan sold to Annie M. Kelley an improved lot, 37.5x140 feet, in the east side of Highland avenue, Twentieth ward, for $7,150.

Miltenberger street: Mary A. Patch sold to Solomon Jackson an improved lot, 24.5x72 feet, at the corner of Miltenberger and Locust streets, Sixth ward, for $8,000.

Purchase in Twenty-Third Ward.

Lytle street: John S. Silveus sold to Virginia L. Scully an improved lot, 45x152 feet, in the east side of Lytle street, near Highland avenue, Twenty-third ward, for $5,250.

Euclid avenue: Harry E. Thomas sold to Jennie A. Hanna an improved lot, 51.5x42.5 feet in the east side of Euclid avenue, near Margaretta street, Nineteenth ward, for $6,025.

Coraopolis: James W. Drape & Co. closed a deal for 39 acres of land without improvements, near Coraopolis, for $6,800.

Huron street: Andreas Zeil sold to Andreas Funzel an improved lot, 20x100 feet, in Huron street, Twenty-seventh ward, for $1,600.

Webster avenue: C. C. Scaife sold to Annie F. Entress a lot, 40x130 feet, in the west side of Webster avenue, near Tuft street, Thirteenth ward, for $1,000.

Four Deals by One Broker.

Virginia avenue: Thomas McCaffrey sold for Charles Engel to Herman Labuhm, No. 207 Virginia avenue, a two-story frame business block, on lot 20x163 feet, for $4,000; for M. Knorr to F. M. Vitelia, two frame houses, lot 30x116.6 feet, in River avenue, Nineteenth ward, for $3,500; for James Henderson to Joseph Kelso, No. 5212 Holmes street, a frame house, lot 20x105 feet, for $1,800; for Celle Garrlon to H. B. Pannell, No. 4028 Ewing street, a frame house, lot 20x100 feet, for $1,200.

Allegheny: W. L. Scott & Co. sold for George A. Fox to David S. Black No. 411 Morgan street, Allegheny, a seven-room brick house, for $2,500.

Avalon: Beatty & Jones sold for W. J. Parker to R. F. Aiken a new nine-room frame house, lot 250x165 feet, in Bucking avenue, Avalon, for $5,000.

Small Home Transfers.

Mahon street: S. G. Roessle sold for August Abel to Duncan MacGregor a seven-room brick house, lot 20x80 feet, in Mahon street, Thirteenth ward, for $3,500.

Amherst Terrace: James E. Glass sold to Frank Clayton two lots in his Amherst Terrace plan, adjoining McKeesport, for $200. The purchaser has two other lots adjoining and will improve at once by building.

Knoxville: James Griffith sold for Mrs. W. M. C. Griffith to Adam and Philomena Brecht a two-story frame house, lot 25x62.5 feet, in Freeland street, near Knox avenue, for $1,250.

Architects E. M. Butz & Co., Limited, are preparing plans for five reception hall brick houses to cost $10,000 each. The owners are Cameron & Zahn and the houses will be built in the Wilkins plan at Swissvale. Bids will be taken April 14.

Sales in Ohio.

Ohio deals: R. H. Neill of Oakmont sold for Miss B. Newton of Ashtabula, O., a 23-acre farm in Ashtabula county, for $2,500 to Thomas Tarbell; for J. J. Shapson of Cleveland to Ralph Kinson of Toledo, three acres in the same county, for $3,500, and for the same party to J. J. Sahanor of Pittsburgh, two acres in the same county, for $1,000.

Allegheny House Sold.

S. M. Kennedy & Co. have sold for Dr. S. S. Stewart of Stewarts Station, the property at No. 1315 Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny, lot 36x138 feet, improved with a nine-room brick residence, to Louis Happ, for $5,000.

E. T. Schaffner sold for Elias F. Hale of San Francisco, Cal., to Oliver Kirk, a frame house of five rooms, with lot, 25x114 feet, at No. 84 Maple avenue, Thirty-first ward, for $2,000. Also sold for E. T. Schaffner estate a frame house of five rooms, 14th lot, 25x89 feet, at No. 82 Dixon alley, Twenty-eighth ward, to Andreas Przywartal, for $1,500.

Transfers Recorded.

Hill Belland D to Alexander McDonald, March 26, '02, Avalon, lot, 40 ft. street ..... $ 2,500
Roehrich Daniel to Mary E. Stahl, March 25, '02, Sheraden, 25x110, Bryn Mawr ave 450
Grant Robert J to West Homestead Borough, April 2, '02, W Homestead, 25x107, Eighth ave 3,243
Kennedy David S to Robert J Garner, Jan 2, '02, W Homestead, 20x107, Eighth ave 3,200
Stewart H S A to Charles A Reek, March 12, '02, 20th ward, Pittsburg, 230x152, Ellsworth ave 33,000
Same to W B Rodgers, March 12, '02, 20th ward, Pittsburgh, 186x147, Amberson ave 30,000
Patterson Lewis W to J Shields Brown, Feb 6, '02, 8th ward, McKeesport, 85x120, Fawcett ave 1,725
Morton Albert W et ux to Ludwig Miller, March 22, '02, Etna, 150x100, Bridge st 2,500
Schneider Christopher et ux to Victor Spaite, March, 17, '02, Etna, 25x100, Wilson st 475
Heckel John et ux to Sidney G Evans, March 6, '02, Sharpsburg, 25x100, Main st 2,200
Demuster A et ux to K Petty, March 25, '02, Braddock, 18x112, Fifth st.. 1,500
Evans Sidney G to Elizabeth Noe, March 10, '02, Sharpsburg, 25x100, Main st 2,000
Baldauer Elizabeth to W C Rice, April 2, '02, Swissvale, 25x110, Monongahela ave 1,000
Bain Clifford C to Josephine Henne, March 6, '02, 9th ward, Pittsburgh, 21x80, Broad st 5,450
Taylor J G et ux to Sarah Taylor, Sept 27, '98, Homestead, 25x110, Fourth ave 2,200
Morrow Amanda L to Twin City Imp Co, Feb 17, '02, 13th ward, Pittsburgh, 37x80, Herron ave 1,600
Gillespie Thomas A et ux to William W Blackburn, March 24, '02, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, 22x180, Penn ave.. 19,500
Allen Edward J et ux to James Robertson, April 2, '02, Wilkinsburg, 164x150, Thomas st 9,500
Grube Samuel H to Sarah B Snoop, Feb 28, '02, Sewickley, 50x150, Beaver st 2,100
Miller Jacob et ux to John Kane, Jr, March 31, '02, I St Clair twp, 25x120, Spring ave 625
Carnegie Land Co to Mary Rosie, Feb 24, '02, Marshall, 50x150, Ninth ave.. 2,588
Oliver Mary E to Grace D C Kurtz et al, March 10, '02, Duquesne 3,802
Hasenberg Jacob et ux to W J Reese, March 22, '02, Carnegie, 97x197, Creek ave 2,800
Patterson Edwin L et ux to David S McCann, Feb 10, '02, 22nd ward, Pittsburgh, 43x120, Linden ave 4,300
Trimble A H et ux to Evelyn Conference, March 10, '02, Bellevue, 80x110, Harrison ave 6,250
Bennett William B to Rose A Guiliano, March 10, '02, 19th ward, Pittsburgh, 50x130, Negley ave 15,000
Scott John D to Mary A Welbie et al, Feb 20, '02, Coraopolis, 20x102, Mill st 7,000
Edmundson O L et ux to John Smith, Nov 20, '02, McKeesport, 60x100, Ewan ave 2,000
Morris Joan W to Albert Millington, March 31, '02, Scott twp, 87x110, Washington ave 1,300
Hannett T Lea to Sam Koder, March 21, '02, Mifflin twp, 25x94, Morgan st 145
Mahoney Samson to Arthur V McKee, March 24, '02, Jefferson twp, 20x125, Second st 600
Wood George W to Lois M Schaefer, March 20, '02, Stowe twp, lot, Davis ave 1,300
Paine Robert T Jr to Thomas C Johnson, Jan 22, '02, Chartiers twp, lot.. 300
Same to same, Jan 22, '02, Chartiers twp, lot 350
Same to George F Abbott, March 15, '02, Chartiers twp, lot 375
Same to Harry Lyle, March 12, '02, Chartiers twp, lot 300
Haller C F to Lucas Dudt, March 26, '02, 8th ward, Pittsburgh, 20x90, Fifth ave 20,000
Welch Howard to Allen J Woessner, March 15, '02, 21st ward, Pittsburgh, 24x120, Dean ave 2,000
Shaffer Annie G to John I. Taylor, March 20, '02, Aspinwall, lot, River ave 1,250
Bullock George W to Frank McMaster, March 14, '02, 16th ward, Pittsburgh, 20x125, Friendship ave 1,515
Cross Samuel J to Margaret Thalheimer, March 21, '02, 12th ward, Pittsburgh, 24x100, John st 2,200

Mortgages Recorded.

Ball Chas R to 5th Ave Bk, April 5, '02 ..... $5,000
Ball Henry to Hill Top G Sav Bk, April 3, '02 6,250
Klein Casper to German B & L A, April 2, '02 200
Heberman John to Dime S & L A, April 3, '02 600
Noland Peter et al to Dwelling B & L A, April 4, '02 2,000
Gardner Robt et ux to Fair Haven B & L A, March 31, '02 500
Ayres John T to same, March 31, '02.. 2,300
Hummel W A et ux to 28th ward B & L A, April 2, '02 500
Geyer John to Riceville B & L A, April 2, '02 2,000
Henderson J A to Wm Magee, April 1, '02 6,000
Magee Rose A to J F Minick, March 25, '02 500
Cooper Chas L to J Mulholland, April 3, '02 450

Proposed Building of Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy.

The Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy is looking forward to having one of the largest and best equipped buildings in the state ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term, October 1. The college with its 125 students has long since outgrown the old four-story brick structure at the corner of Bluff and Pride streets and plans have been completed for an addition which will double the capacity of the institution. The new building was designed by Architect Charles W. Bier and will cost at least $25,000. It will be a four-story structure and will stand just east of the old building. The walls are to be of red pressed brick. An entrance has been provided in both Pride and Bluff streets and the floors of the old and new buildings are to be connected, making them practically one building. The first story of the new building will be 18 feet high and will contain an amphitheater seating 300 persons. The upper floors are to be used for laboratories and will be provided with all the latest heat and water appliances, including marble lavatories. Work on the foundations, which are being dug out of solid rock, has already been started. The president of the college is Louis Emanuel.

What [?] Is the INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF AMERICA?

It is the last and most important step in the mighty march of industrial concentration. IT IS A TRUST! A trust OF the people, FOR the people and BY the people. It is a Corporation formed for the purpose of building an INDUSTRIAL CITY, upon entirely new lines, where all the enormous values created by the massing of population shall be held by it (to the exclusion of individual ownership), for the benefit of ALL its stockholders.

IT IS A COMBINATION OF CAPITAL, INTELLIGENCE AND LABOR!

New Industrial City.

Plan to Build it on the Islands in Jamaica Bay.

Read what one of the greatest American Dailies says regarding this enterprise. In the news columns of the New York World, March 7, 1901, was the following:

Not long ago a little group of practical men got together and discussed the trend of the times toward consolidation and community of interests. The result was the formation of the Industrial Federation of America, to apply the same methods to a plan of co-operation in an industrial city.

It might have seemed utopian, but so far has the Federation grown that it now has 1,900 subscribers, and the original price per share has advanced from 10 cents to $17.90, and is increasing at the rate of 30 cents for every 1,000 shares sold. When 400,000 shares have been subscribed for, improvements will be begun.

These include the transformation of the Islands of Jamaica Bay into an industrial city. Every shareholder will have an interest in every factory and franchise, in all the lands, buildings, banking business, wharves and retailing of goods. New land will be made, the islands connected, and an illustration of Holland thrift will be given at the door of New York, as Edward M. Grout wrote:

"Perhaps," he said, "the most likely place for great developments is Jamaica Bay, which, with its channels deepened, its islands built up, would open up a great territory for commercial and residential purposes. It is a problem which Yankee energy can easily solve by adopting Dutch expedients."

A boulevard is now being built through the property to connect the borough of Brooklyn with Rockaway Beach.

Nearly 170,000 shares in the new Federation have been sold. Only 5 per cent need be paid until 400,000 shares have been sold.—New York World, March 7, 1902.

The Industrial Federation of America was formed one year ago by a few practical men and its stock sold at the beginning at 10 cents per share. Today it has over **2,500** shareholders; has sold 181,000 shares and its stock is now selling at **$22.10,** per share with positive indications that before many months it will reach

$100.00

Without doubt it presents the greatest opportunity to the small investors ever offered, because only ten per cent is required to secure the stock and then nothing more until the enterprise is **successfully started,** when upon 30 days' notice you are called upon to pay the balance at the rate of 2 per cent a week, thus affording you

THE MAXIMUM OF PROFIT WITH THE MINIMUM OF RISK!

This 10 per cent payment may be made in five weekly installments.

The very fact that over 2,500 people have **investigated** this Company's plans and have become **investors** should, of itself, commend it to your respectful and careful consideration.

$250 Invested Today Ought to Bring You in an Income Sufficient for Your Every Need.

You can never get this stock any cheaper and why pay more?

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES:

March 1, 1901, stock was selling for	.10	Oct. 1, 1901, stock was selling for	2.60
May 1, " " " " "	2.19	Dec. 1, " " " " "	10.00
July 1, " " " " "	3.60	Feb. 1, 1902, " " " "	11.20
Aug. 1, " " " " "	4.50	Mar. 1, " " " " "	16.40
		April 1, " " " " "	22.10

In the past ten years you have seen poor men grow rich and rich men grow richer.

How?

By daring to take a chance, because they grasped opportunities. Shakespeare said: "Our doubts are traitors and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt."

Are you going to let this chance pass by unnoticed?

THE INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION absolutely presents the greatest opportunity ever offered! Fifty shares of stock today would cost you $112.

Remember that the price advances thirty cents with every block of one thousand shares sold, and we are now selling about 1,000 shares a day.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE—Cut out this application blank and mark how many shares you want and then mail it to us with check or postal order for the 10 per cent only, and a contract will be sent you.

APPLICATION BLANK.

I hereby apply for ..... shares of the Capital Stock of the INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION OF AMERICA upon the following conditions:

1st. That I shall pay the price at which shares are selling when this application reaches the New York office, as paid upon account of 10 per cent, and that I will pay the balance of the price in 30 days' notice, 20 per cent each, or in five consecutive weekly payments of 2 per cent each, or 5 per cent down and 5 consecutive weekly payments of 1 per cent each.

2d. That ..... shall have the right to discontinue payments at any time, after 10 per cent is paid, and take such proportion of the property as the amount paid in bears to the full payments would have been completed on the amount I had subscribed.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Our property covers more than 4,000 acres within the limits of Greater New York, and is pledged up to $500,000.00 as a guarantee to protect your 10 per cent payment.

BE WISE IN TIME! INVESTIGATE THESE CLAIMS! ACT PROMPTLY!

Call at once at our local office, or write for full particulars, prospectus, maps, list of directors and stockholders. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Home Office Bennet Building, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

Pittsburgh Office, ROOM 400, TIMES BUILDING, FOURTH AVENUE.

All Mail Orders Promptly Filled. | "New Idea" Paper Patterns, any Style, 10c.

KAUFMANN'S
"THE BIG STORE"

Muslinwear Scoop.

About 25,000 Women's Muslin Undergarments were captured by our buyer last week at a big reduction from the usual prices. Sale starts tomorrow.

Gowns— Women's Slip-Over or "Empire" style Cambric and Muslin Gowns—embroidery or lace trimmed—just the thing for Summer wear—Also deep Umbrella flounce Skirts—at..... **75c**

Gowns— Several styles of Women's full length good Muslin Gowns—Lace, Embroidery or Hemstitched Yoke—Also Umbrella style Cambric and Nainsook Drawers—embroidery trimmed—at..... **39c**

Petticoats— Choice from 3 styles of Women's fine Cambric White Petticoats—deep flounce, with hemstitching and tucks—some with lace insertions and edges and others with deep embroidered flounces—at..... **$1.50**

Drawers— Lot of Women's Umbrella style Drawers—some trimmed with rows of Torchon Lace insertion and wide ruffle of lace to match; others with large ruffle, heavily tucked and hemstitched—at..... **25c**

Corset Covers— Several different styles of Women's Nainsook and Cambric Corset Covers—trimmed with rows of lace insertion and baby ribbon—V-shaped neck—worth 31—at..... **49c**

Drawers— Women's Umbrella style Drawers, with deep Cambric ruffles—yoke band—at..... **15c**

Corset Covers— Lot of Women's perfect-fitting Corset Covers—pearl buttons—at..... **5c**

Petticoats— Lot of Women's fine Cambric White Petticoats—new flare flounce, with embroidery insertion, edging and fine tucks—with 3 rows of lace insertion—at..... **$2.50**

Gold Wire Jewelry.

Daisy

It's All the Fad now to wear initial Bangle Rings, Bracelets with bangles, etc.

Bangle Rings, with initials Engraved, at **only 10c.**

ANY NAME made while you wait—**at 35c.** "Niagara Falls" Bracelets, with Bangles, engraved initials—**at 25c.**

Gold Wire Brooches, Hat Pins, etc., warranted to wear 3 years, **at 25c.**

Boys' Spring Golf Caps—

Silk Lined— In all the new plaids, checks, mixtures, etc. — positively the regular 35c qualities — tomorrow at only.. **17c**

Optical Goods.

All Eyes Examined by an Expert Optician Free of Charge. If you don't need Glasses, he will tell you so. If you do, he will advise you what to get.

Light, strong and durable Aluminum Spectacles or Eyeglasses—filled with best Periscopic Lenses—exclusive Opticians' price $1—our price tomorrow..... **39c**

14-k. Gold Filled Spectacles or Eyeglasses—guaranteed to wear 10 years—saddle nose bridges and cork guard—sold by exclusive Opticians for $2.50—here tomorrow at..... **$1.19**

Light weight Skeleton Gold Filled Eyeglasses—patent composition spring that will not break—guaranteed for 10 years—an exclusive Optician would ask $2.50 for them—our price..... **$1.24**

New Belts & Belt Pins

All the latest and swellest creations are to be found in our Jewelry Dept. Particular attention is called to our new

"Apollo," "Princess" and "Royal" Belts— They are made of rich Silk, Satin and Moire—with fancy Back Buckle and new Dip Front Buckle—with Slide and Skirt Supporters—and the price is only..... **98c**

Belt Pins— The new large size "Florodora" Painted Miniature Belt Pins, with fancy scroll mounting and rivet ins—also large size Cameo, Amethyst, Matrix, Oxidized and French Gray Pins—dozens and dozens of new novelties—choice for..... **25c**

$17,000 Dress Goods Deal Consisting of Etamines, Voiles, Mistrals,

Nuns' Veilings, London Twines, Eoliennes, Crepes, Batistes and other fashionable Spring and Summer Fabrics. This sale will commence tomorrow, and, as the extraordinarily low prices will undoubtedly create a big rush, shrewd shoppers will not delay buying.

50c All-Wool Dress Goods— 450 pieces All-Wool Homespuns, Granites, Cheviots, Poplinettes, Whipcords, Serges, Satin Berbers, Jacquards, fancy Soliels, etc.—black and all colors—the regular 50c qualities—at only..... **19c Yd**

75c All-Wool Dress Goods— 38-in. strictly Pure Wool Mistrals, Etamines and Batistes—in the new shades of Blue, Tan, Brown, Green, Wine, Gray, Black, etc.—positively the regular 75c qualities—tomorrow at..... **44c Yd**

85c and $1.00 Dress Fabrics— 44-in. Crash Etamines, Mistrals and French Voiles—the most fashionable of the new Spring and Summer Fabrics—in a splendid assortment of beautiful colorings—the same identical goods as sold elsewhere for 85c and $1—here at only..... **59c Yd**

$1.50 Imported Voiles And Open Mesh London Twine Cloths—Also Silk and Wool Eoliennes—all 43 in. wide—in a grand range of exquisite French shades—regular $1.50 qualities—tomorrow at..... **$1.00 Yd**

Elegant $1.25 Imported Dress Goods— 280 pieces of those Fashionable Imported Prunellas, Whipcords, Satin Cloths, Broadcloths, Venetians, Crepe Merveilleux, Satin Cloths, Broadcloths, Venetians, Crepe other weaves—in Black and the most popular shades—the regular $1.25 qualities—tomorrow at..... **68c Yd**

43-in. Crepe de Chine and Eolienne— 43-in. Silk and Wool Crepe de Chine and Eolienne—very soft, pliable and lustrous—the ideal fabrics for Tucked Gowns, etc.—24 exquisite new colorings—compare favorably with the $1.75 and $2 goods shown elsewhere—Choice tomorrow at..... **$1.25 Yd**

Several Silk Deals

Have been closed by us lately, and the goods will go on sale tomorrow, and undoubtedly cause a big sensation. The manufacturers' loss is your gain. The big price concessions made us on account of the unfavorable Spring weather now go to you. Be on hand tomorrow, if you want the

Best Silk Values Ever Offered.

Figured India Silks— 148 pieces of figured India Silks—mostly pretty small and medium designs on blue or black grounds—goods that are positively worth 60c to 85c, at..... **39c Yd**

24-in. Tussor Foulards— Now so popular for Shirt Waists, Suits, etc.—polka dot effects in the New Green, Black, Blue, Red, etc.—tomorrow at only..... **49c Yd**

Liberty Satin Foulards— 85 pieces All-Silk Liberty Satin Foulards—in a splendid range of all the most wanted colors—guaranteed not to wear rough—same qualities as are sold elsewhere for $1 and $1.25, here at only..... **69c Yd**

27-in. Moire Silks— So very scarce elsewhere, but here you will find our line complete—all the much-sought-after shades of Reseda, Tan, Castor, Brown, Dark and Light Blues, Pink, Red, Purple, Black, White, etc.—at all prices from $1.25 down to **39c Yd**

More New Laces & Trimmings

Make their appearance here daily. Our stock is so varied, extensive and up-to-date that we can supply every demand, whether for the narrowest or the widest, the lowest priced worthy sorts or the most expensive, the simplest effect for a cotton gown or the most elaborate lace net robes. Some very special offers tomorrow in those.

Medallion Laces— A truly grand showing of those beautiful Medallion Galloons—in Point Venise, Chantilly, Irish Crochet and Margot Laces—these make very elaborate trimmings for the new Foulards and soft materials—3 big lots tomorrow at 38c, 75c and..... **48c Yd**

Venise Bands— Fine Venise Lace Bands—in Wavy and Serpentine effects—in the new Paris Ecru shades—tomorrow at 25c, 15c and..... **10c Yd**

All-Over Laces— Sample pieces of those beautiful Venise, Irish Crochet, Alencon and Black Chantilly Lace All-Overs—now go very stylish for making those dainty Lace Waists—from $2.98 down to..... **75c Yd**

Spangled Nets— Handsome Black Spangled Nets—in a large variety of most beautiful patterns—27 in. wide—worth up to $2.50 yd.—in 2 great lots tomorrow at $1.25 and..... **75c Yd**

Embroidered Waist Fronts— Those stylish White Embroidered Waist Fronts for making the swell Gibson Waists—also a grand line of White Embroidered Skirt Patterns, with full sweep—embroidered in pretty Medallion effects. The Skirt Patterns, from $7.50 down to **$4.75 Each**

The Waist Patterns, from $1.48 down to **79c Each**

Mousseline Shirrings— Extra wide fine White and Black Mousseline Shirrings, with forty (40) tucks—also Tucked Mousselines and Chiffons—tomorrow at $1.25..... **98c Yd**

Oriental Laces— 500 pieces of Oriental Laces, with heavy Venise ends—up to 8-in. wide—in White and Butter Color—worth 25c and 35c—tomorrow at..... **15c Yd**

Val. Laces— Pretty new French Val. Laces—all new patterns—very fashionable for trimming Summer Waists and Dresses—sold only in dozen yd. pieces—at 48c, 25c and..... **25c Doz Yds**

45-in. Flouncings— 45-in. Swiss Flouncings with Ruffles and Lace insertings—Suitable for light Spring and Summer Dresses—tomorrow at $1.48 and..... **98c Yd**

Applique Bands— A splendid assortment of those dainty All-Silk Applique Band Trimmings—in the new Mouff and Rose Patterns and Medallion Effects—in White, Black and the beautiful new Pompadour Colorings—3 special lots tomorrow at 98c, 75c and..... **48c Yd**

Point d'Esprit Nets— Beautiful White Point d'Esprit Nets—just what you want for Confirmation Dresses—full 54-in. wide—tomorrow at 75c, and..... **45c Yd**

Wash Laces— Torchon and Medici Laces, with Insertings to match—all pretty new patterns—exact copies of real hand-made Laces—tomorrow at..... **5c Yd**

Embroideries— Newest Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries, with plenty of Insertings to match—good wide margins and fast edges that wash well—3 special lots tomorrow at 25c, 15c and..... **10c Yd**

Confirmation Veilings— Extra fine White Silk Illusion for Confirmation Veilings—2 yds. wide—tomorrow at 98c, 75c and..... **59c Yd**

Silk Waist Patterns— A splendid assortment of pretty Embroidered Silk Waist Patterns, consisting of beautifully Embroidered Fronts, with Bands to match and enough plain material to make a "Gibson" Waist—in the most exquisite colors, including black and white and the new Pompadour shades, at **$5.50 & $6.50 Per Pattern**

White Goods and Linens

Even the best posted buyers will be surprised at tomorrow's great offers.

25c White Goods— A splendid assortment of fine and sheer India Linons, fine Dimities, 36-in. Long Cloths, 40-in. Manchester Lawns, fine Lace Lawns, fine Nainsooks, etc.—the usual 20c and 25c qualities, at..... **12½c Yd**

65c White Goods— Including fine Satin Damask, fine Figured and Striped Mercerized Madras, Striped and Figured Pique, etc.—the latest fabrics for Waists and Suits—real 65c qualities, at..... **39c Yd**

Plain Linen Suitings— Also Fancy Stripe Linen Suitings and Embroidered Linen Suitings—at $1.00, 75c, 50c and..... **25c Yd**

Sheets— 2,000 Hemmed 81x90 in. Bleached Sheets—all ready for use—at..... **50c**

Pillow Cases— Hemmed, all ready for use, at only..... **10c**

Table Damask— 50 pieces Mercerized Full Bleached Table Damask—looks better than any $1 Damask—washes better—lasts longer—Special tomorrow at..... **50c yd**

Table Napkins— 1,000 dozen ⅝ and ¾ size Table Napkins—some hemmed—big line of patterns—choice at..... **$1.50 doz.**

Tray Covers— full length—nicely fringed, at.. **10c**

500 Doz. Towels— Both Huckaback and Turkish—some hemmed—some fringed Regular Price 20c—Choice for..... **12½c**

1,000 Bed Spreads— Full size—pretty Marseilles patterns hemmed and fringed all around—would be good value for $2—Choice for..... **$1.25**

The Largest Cloak and Suit Floor in Pittsburgh, Fairly Running Over With New Styles

But, that's the least. Far more important are the facts that the goods we show are absolutely the very latest and most fashionable, and the prices the most reasonable in either city.

Women's Spring Suits. Women's Covert, Broadcloth or Cheviot Tailor-Made Suits—newest Collarless, Fancy or Revere Jacket effects—stitched or trimmed with taffeta or satin strapping—Jacket lined with Taffeta or Satin, at only..... **$8.50**

Women's Dress Skirts. Made of fine Broadcloths, Cheviots, Basket Weaves or Coverts—handsome graduated or double flounce effect—tailor stitched or trimmed with Peau de Sole or Moire Silk Strapping—lined with best Percaline or Silkoline—Also Melton or Medium Weight Cheviot Rainy-Day Skirts—in Blue, Black or Brown—graduated flounce, corded or stitched—worth $8 and $9—at only..... **$5**

Women's Jackets— Women's stylish new Cloth Jackets—in Eton, Large Collar, Collarless, Fly Front and Six-Button Double-Breasted styles — prettily strapped with Silk and Moire—Silk lined throughout—at only..... **$3.98**

Covert Jackets— Women's new Single-Breasted style Jackets—made of superior Allen Lane Covert or Whipcord Covert—handsomely strapped or lapped seams—lined throughout with plain and fancy Silks—at..... **$10**

Silk Long Coats— Women's and Misses' very stylish Silk Long Coats—made of good quality Taffeta—in Double-Breasted style—fancy stitched or strapped—triple cape effect—loose or half-fitting back—should be $15, at only..... **$10**

Silk Long Coats— Superb creations—can hardly be told from the $100 Imported Models from which they are copied—made of the richest and finest Silks—large embroidered or fancy Lace Collars—tucked Bodice—flaring flounce effect—long ties in front, at..... **$25**

New Shirt Waists— Women's Imported Percale or Madras Cloth Shirt Waists—extra long fronts—new over-shoulder Gibson effect—stock Collar and small French Tie—worth $1.25—at..... **75c**

Extra Fine Waists— Women's new Polka Dot Pattern Shirt Waists—Stock Collar—Bishop sleeves—long or full pouch front—at only..... **$1.10**

Wash Silk Waists— Women's newest style Jap., India or Kaiki Silk Shirt Waists—in plain colors, including Black and White—Also striped effects—tucked or trimmed—with large Stock Collar and tie—worth $3.50, at..... **$1.98**

Fine Silk Waists— Several pretty and up-to-date styles of Women's Silk Waists just received—they are made of Peau de Soie, Louisine or French Moire Silk—all colors, including Black and white—new Gibson or tucked effects—at..... **$5**

Women's Swell Suits— Mostly designed after High-Class Imported Models—strictly man-tailored in most graceful Blouse, Eton, Tight-Fitting, Collarless or Fancy Jacket Effects—made of superior foreign and domestic materials—newest flaring or flounce effect Skirt, with Taffeta or Percaline Drop Skirt—at only..... **$16.50**

Elegant Dress Skirts— Women's Ultra-Fine and Fashionable Broadcloth, Cheviot or Etamine Dress Skirts—Also Silk Net Skirts, with Ribbon or Embroidery Trimming—Drop Skirt—flare or flounce effect—worth $15.00, at..... **$10**

Captivating Spring Millinery at Captivating Prices.

If you want a fine and fashionable piece of Headgear, and yet do not object to a big saying, make your selection here tomorrow.

$9.65 Buys Choice from a perfectly bewildering variety of exquisitely trimmed Hats—each one a perfect gem of beauty—mostly exact duplicates of our high-priced Model Hats—made of best materials, such as fancy Straws and Chiffons, artistically gotten up with soft Ribbons, Laces, Roses, Foliage, etc.—Hats that will compare favorably with any elsewhere for $12.50 to $15.00.

$3.75 Buys Choice from a splendid line of Women's New Trimmed Hats—all tastefully and becomingly gotten up—will please the women who usually pay $5.00 for their new Hats.

Ready-to-Wear Hats— Women's Hats made of Rough Braid—in short back Sailor effect—trimmed with Velvet and Mull Rosettes, worth $2.00, at..... **$1.69**

Black Silk Roses— Beautiful line of Black Silk Roses—6 in a spray—worth 50c, at only..... **35c**

June Rose Buds— In all the beautiful new Spring shades—2 dozen in a bunch—at only.. **23c**

Dress in Style and Yet Save Money

This is the inducement we present to every man wanting a new Suit or Overcoat. Some houses charge extra for style. WE CHARGE FOR QUALITY ONLY, and, doing the largest Clothing business in Pittsburgh, we enjoy facilities that enable us to save our customers from 25 to 35 per cent.

At $7, $10, $12 and $15

We offer excellent Suits and Overcoats that will please all but those who want the very best. For the latter, we have an exceptional line of finest ready-to-wear Clothing at $18, $20, $25 and $30, fully equal in every particular to most expensive custom work, including Prince Alberts and "Swallow Tails." We'd be glad to have you inspect and try on some of these goods.

The Merchant Tailoring Department,

Where we make "things" to measure adjoins the Clothing Department. If you prefer to get your clothes to order, look through our stock.

New China and Glass.

Some Most Interesting Special Offers for Tomorrow.

$5.98 For $8.50 Decorated Dinner Sets—100 pieces.

$10.87 For $16.50 Decorated 112-piece Dinner Sets.

$12.50 For $17.50 Decorated 112-piece Dinner Sets.

25c For Decorated Cuspidors — various shapes and decorations.

$1 beautiful Rookwood finish Cuspidors at only **48c**

50c Each for rich Cut Glass Flower Vases, with Sterling Silver edges—an elegant table ornament.

25c Each for Sterling Silver Top Crystal Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers

$4.98 For $7.50 Decorated Toilet Sets.

$5.98 For $8.50 Decorated Toilet Sets.

$7.98 For $10 Decorated Toilet Sets. (Slop Jars go with each of the above Sets.)

New Books.

Not just a few, but ALL the late Publications at lowest cut prices.

"The Fighting Bishop," by Herbert M. Hopkins, at $1.08.

"The Strollers," by Frederick S. Isham, at $1.08.

"The 13th District," by Brand Whitlock, at $1.08.

"The Dark o' the Moon," by S. R. Crockett, at $1.08.

"Audrey," by Mary Johnston, at $1.08.

"The Conqueror," by Gertrude Atherton, at $1.08.

"If I Were King," by Justin McCarthy, at 98c.

"The House With the Green Shutters," by George Douglass, at 98c.

Oxford Ties

Will be more extensively worn this Spring and Summer than ever before. We have made our preparations accordingly, as you can see from the immense stock we now show.

Special For Tomorrow:

Women's Stylish Vici Kid and Patent Leather Oxfords—made over the most popular lasts—turn and thick soles—all sizes and widths—real value $3, at

$1.95

An Equally Great Offer

In Shoes— Women's regular $2 Vici Kid Lace Shoes—round toes—medium soles—not only look well, but will wear well—Choice for..... **$1.24 Pair**

Boys' Clothing: Schafran Bros.' Stock,

From which we are now offering thousands of Long and Short Pant Suits at greatly reduced prices, having been considered one of the most fashionable in New York, no mother of a boy should miss this sale.

Boys' $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Suits— Single and Double-Breasted and Yoke Norfolk Styles—in fancy Flannels, Cheviots and Cassimeres—also Blue Serge Sailor Suits, trimmed with Soutache Braid—all sizes—at only..... **$1.65**

Boys' $4, $5 and $6 Suits— Blue Serge, Flannel, Unfinished Worsted and Plaid Cassimere Suits—in Single and Double-Breasted and Norfolk Styles—also Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, Light Weight Top Coats and Reefers—choice for..... **$2.85**

Boys' Fancy Vests— Lot of Separate Cloth, Silk and Wash Vests — also All-Wool Odd Pants—sizes 3 to 16—at only..... **22c**

Boys' $6.50, $7 and $7.50 Suits— Boys' Novelty and Dress Suits—Blue and Black English Clay Worsted 3-piece Confirmation Suits, Sailor, Norfolk, Single and Double-Breasted Suits—also Regulation Blue Reefers—choice for only..... **$3.90**

Youths' $5 to $7 Clothing— Young Men's Short Tan Covert Box Coats, in 6 shades—also All-Wool Long Pant Suits—in all colors and mixtures—sizes 14 to 20—at go at..... **$3.50**

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PRESERVES—Johnson's Strawberry, Raspberry, Plum, Quince Preserves, etc.—the best you have ever used..... **5 lb crock 45c**

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HERRING—Large, fat Holland Herring—Finest Milkers at 30c doz.—mixed, at per dozen..... **25c**

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BLOATERS—Imported Sugar Cured Smoked Bloaters—per dozen..... **40c**

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Are on the most extensive and elegant scale ever undertaken by this, or any other local store. Particular attention is called to our exclusive styles in Brussels, Renaissance, Irish Point, Cluny, Bonne Femme, Cable Net, Swiss Tambour, Nottingham and those dainty, yet inexpensive Ruffled Curtains.

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The best Granite Steel Enameled Ware at the prices of ordinary Tinware.

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THIRD SECTION.
EIGHT PAGES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

LITERARY AND HUMOROUS, ILLUSTRATED SPECIALS, FOREIGN NEWS LETTERS.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1902.

CELTIC PILGRIMS TELL A TALE OF WOE

Captain of Ship and Badly Scared Sultan Make Their Life Miserable.

THIRTY "SANS GENES" WERE IN THE CHORUS

Half a Hundred Pittsburghers Will Not Soon Forget This Mediterranean Tour—Trouble at Constantinople and Unholy Experiences in the Holy Land.

By PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 29.—A yachting trip in the biggest ship afloat sounds very well on paper, but if you wish to know what such a voyage really means consult the fifty or more travel-worn Pittsburghers who have just completed the circuit of the Mediterranean in the White Star liner Celtic.

Strange and unexpected adventures have befallen the Celtic's passengers. Their voyage has been marked by many disappointments, and the manager of the tour has found that life under some conditions is hardly worth living. Moreover, a stubborn British skipper has discovered that a shipful of angry Americans are not the pleasantest companions in the world.

As will be remembered, the Celtic left New York early in February for a tour of the orient. The itinerary was imposing. Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jaffa—every place of interest was included. The Celtic was the biggest ship afloat, and living on such a leviathan as you would on a private yacht was a novelty not to be found in ordinary tours.

The scheme was well advertised by a New York tourist manager and his representatives in the large cities booked many passengers. The Rev. S. Edward Young had charge of the arrangements for Pittsburgh and vicinity, and Pittsburgh is better represented on the Celtic than any other American city. Some of the best known residents of the Smoky City engaged cabins—and now join in the wail of woe over the tour as it actually came to pass.

Pittsburghers in the Party.

Mr. Willis L. Abbott, a former Carnegie Steel Company official, is on board, as well as the following Pittsburghers: Capt. S. S. Brown, the coal operator; Capt. C. W. Brown and wife, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mrs. S. Edward Young, Herman Straub (of the Straub Brewing Company) and wife, Gilbert T. Rafferty and Mrs. Rafferty, Miss Helen V. Rafferty, Miss Annie E. Rafferty, Joseph P. Reed and wife, Mrs. Christopher L. Magee and maid, J. L. McCutcheon and wife, F. A. Kingsley and wife, T. J. Keenan, Jr., Mrs. Keenan, Miss Sophie Keenan, the Rev. N. H. Holmes, D. D., Albert J. Edwards, former assistant United States district attorney; J. H. Elder, Miss Julia Tearmit, Otis H. Childs, Louis F. Demmler and wife, Miss Eleanora Demmler, Miss Annie L. Demmler, J. Charles Dicken, Mrs. Dicken, J. J. Fisher, Dr. H. H. Fisher, Charles P. Hill, L. M. Jenkins, Miss Nellie Jenkins, F. A. Kingsley and Mrs. Kingsley, Miss Melheny, William J. Phillips and wife, J. M. Stoner, the attorney, and Mrs. Eleanor D. Stewart.

The following from towns near Pittsburgh are also on the Celtic: Charles W. Archbold and wife of Parkersburg, Miss Marie H. Bosler of Franklin, the Rev. Edwin H. Bowman of Braddock, Col. J. T. Bowyer and Mrs. E. S. Boyer of Winfield, W. Va.; the Rev. A. B. Brown of Canonsburg, Miss Helen Burgess, Titusville; the Rev. Jesse L. Cotton, Coraopolis; William H. Eger and wife, Wauseon, O.; Paul H. Gaither, Greensburg; Mrs. Harriet A. Gilmore, Sewickley; Mrs. Mary M. Greenawalt, Buena Vista; the Rev. S. B. Mase, Greensburg; Frank G. Maus, Mrs. Harriet Maus and Miss Clara Maus of Erie, Mrs. John L. Mitchell and Miss Mary L. Mitchell, Franklin; Mrs. Isabella Nichols, Greensburg; J. M. Sharon, Cadiz, O.; Richard Stevens, Braddock; William Stifel, Miss Flora Stifel, Wheeling, and the Rev. A. L. Yountz, Greensburg.

Pleasant Voyage Across.

On the voyage across the Atlantic the Celtic behaved splendidly and there was but little seasickness. At Gibraltar trouble began. Capt. Lindsay would not take the Celtic into the harbor, declaring that she might ground. Disappointed, the passengers who went ashore had to make the journey in lighters. At Malta the same thing occurred. The largest warships use the splendid harbor of Valetta, but the Celtic preferred to stand afar off, like a thing unclean.

Mr. Frank C. Clark was again forced to go ashore and hire barges to land the tourists. The captain obstinately refused to go near the harbor, although the pilot assured him that there was absolutely no danger. Steamers with a greater draught than the Celtic were even then lying in the roadstead.

The travelers found plenty of excitement at Constantinople before the suspicious sultan would permit the vessel to enter the Dardanelles. It was like a chapter in a 10-cent novel. There were thrills for everybody and no one knew just what might happen next.

Learning of the Celtic's approach the sultan first gave imperative orders that she could not pass through the Dardanelles. He was busy with troubles of his own, owing to the unhealthy activity of the Young Turkish party. Assassinations there were in plenty and enough respectable residents of Constantinople were mysteriously disappearing each day to stock a cemetery—which they did. The sultan had, with his own hand, slain five personal attendants who were, he fancied, trying to poison him. Insane through fear, Abdul Hamid believed that the Celtic's mission darkly concerned the overthrow of his dynasty.

Had the Sultan Scared.

Thursday afternoon, February 27, the Celtic was refused admission to the Dardanelles. The sultan's ostensible reason was that he did not wish the streets of Constantinople filled with foreigners when he went to Selamlik the next morning. The sultan really hoped that the Celtic would sail for some other port.

But Capt. Lindsay decided to stand by and await developments. The next morning found the Celtic still at Chenlak, the entrance to the Dardanelles. Finally a telegram came, giving the ship safe conduct, and she left at once for Constantinople. The United States consul, Mr. Samuel Dickinson, had made vigorous representations to the Turkish foreign office, and owing to his energy the tourists finally reached the Bosporus.

An army of government spies boarded the Celtic even before she dropped anchor in the harbor. Lefonton, the chief of police, came aboard himself and with him 75 picked men of the foreign office staff. The secret service men were everywhere. They explored every part of the ship; they inspected the tourists' baggage for infernal machines, and they even went through the engine room and coal bunkers. Why? They thought the Celtic carried arms and supplies for the Young Turks

It required 20 hours for the chief of police and his personal staff to examine the 800 passports carried by the Celtic's passengers. When the tourists did leave the ship they were followed everywhere by the police spies. Every tourist was under constant surveillance, every action noted and faithfully reported to the sultan—even what bazaars they stopped at and what goods were purchased.

"It made me feel like a d—d criminal," declared a wrathful West Virginian, whose footsteps were dogged until he returned to the Celtic and locked himself in his stateroom in disgust.

Consul Dickinson was appealed to for assistance, when the chances of the travelers getting ashore seemed very slim indeed. The consul worked hard for his countrymen and did not leave the ship until 2 o'clock the next morning. The only arrangement whereby the passengers were finally given the ostensible freedom of the city was the signing of an agreement by the consul wherein he assumed responsibility for them and virtually "went bail" for the good conduct of the visitors while ashore.

The Plagues of Egypt.

When the Celtic arrived at Alexandria on Monday, March 24, Capt. Lindsay's refusal to go inside the harbor very nearly precipitated a riot. Previous to this several indignation meetings had been held by the passengers, in which a number of Pittsburghers took a prominent part. They were in favor of cabling the White Star Company regarding the captain's actions, but it was finally decided to wait and see what would happen at Alexandria.

This happened: The Celtic came to, five miles from shore, and not a knot nearer would the captain venture. In vain Manager Clark expostulated; in vain the passengers stormed and swore. The Celtic would stay where she was and the passengers might swim or fly, as they liked.

Thirty passengers, at the risk of their lives, finally got ashore in small boats and a tender. A heavy cross sea was running and two of the boats narrowly escaped being swamped. Two special trains were waiting at the quay to carry the Celtic's passengers to Cairo, where all the available hotel accommodations had been reserved by Mr. Clark. The trains and hotel accommodations were finally reluctantly canceled and the passengers who did get ashore were sent to Cairo by the regular train at 4 o'clock.

Manager Clark finally secured a barge in the harbor and this was towed out to the steamer. It was impossible to disembark by means of ladders, owing to the heavy sea. The passengers were in despair and it looked as though the Egyptian section of the trip would never be taken. An ingenious boatswain saved the day. He rigged up a chair at the end of a rope and in this primitive elevator the passengers who yearned for Egypt were lowered one by one.

The first man to make the trip was Albert J. Edwards, former assistant United States district attorney at Pittsburgh. Mr. Edwards was heartily cheered as the chair was lowered over the ship's side. What if it did spin around like a top? Or that the dignified occupant found talking and holding on an impossible combination? The chair route was a success and 200 other passengers took courage and descended.

The first 200 tourists ashore ate everything in the European buffet, which was controlled by a Greek. He charged fancy prices—and got them. When appetites returned to the tourists they were very hungry indeed. That night a second batch of 200 put off from the Celtic and came ashore. The next morning found all of them in Cairo, where they saw the usual sights and said the usual mean things about the Celtic, when it became time to return.

Holy Land Invaded.

The trip through the Holy Land was much enjoyed by the Americans. The spectacle of 67 carriages wending along the dusty road to Jericho was never before witnessed even in the busiest tourist season, and the natives stared in astonishment. Many of the pilgrims bathed in the Dead sea, while every minister from Pittsburgh and vicinity is bringing back with him bottles of water from the river Jordan. As an irreverent steward on the Celtic observed: "There was enough of it aboard to float the ship in drydock."

An interesting feature of the trip was the opening of a lodge at the ruins of Solomon's temple by the members of the Royal Solomon lodge of Freemasons of Jerusalem. Many Shriners, Knights Templar and Freemasons who were in the Celtic's party attended, headed by Worshipful Brother Shryrock, grand master of Maryland.

There were excursions to Galilee, Nazareth, Mt. Carmel, Samaria, etc. One hundred of the tourists, including T. J. Keenan, Capt. S. S. Brown and Herman Straub and wife lived in tents. The remainder rested in convents and hotels. Two hundred of the travelers disembarked at Carfa, where the German emperor had landed.

Manager Clark has been commended for doing all he could for the tourists and the actions of Capt. Lindsay of the Celtic heartily deplored. The latter seemed to think the cruise was run for his benefit. He carried three Italian passengers from Carfa to Jaffa, contrary to regulations, and likewise invited a doctor and his wife to travel from Jaffa to Alexandria, occupying cabins belonging to passengers who were at that time ashore.

Madame Sans Gene With 30 Stars.

Thirty lively laundresses from Boston furnished plenty of diversion on the Celtic. In fact, through the laundresses many passengers have found another source of irritation during the trip. The girls objected to working, as they said, 15 or 18 hours a day for seven days in the week, and went on strike. Great was the exasperation and despair when it was found that the market in clean linen had been cornered. An angry delegation went forward to interview the equally angry laundresses and the laundresses won the day.

A Pittsburgh minister used unclerical but very excusable language when he returned, with a score of other tired and dusty pilgrims from Jericho, and found such a thing as a clean collar or shirt was not to be had. The humor of being told to go back to Jericho did not appeal to him. Manager Fielding of the laundry department delivered an oration on the subject of passengers' needs and requirements that was fluent and picturesque, even if unprintable.

The wash "ladies" also fought among themselves. The much harassed purser, Palmer by name, had to listen to many disputes, the climax coming when one "perfect lady" left her ironing board and flew to headquarters hysterically asserting that another "perfect lady" had violently and maliciously kicked her.

The laundresses were allowed to go ashore at many of the ports. Their comments and observations were interesting, it being a matter of record that Jericho and the Dead sea suffered greatly in comparison with Harlem and Coney Island. The purser, when not disciplining laundresses has been busy advertising lost articles—said losses including everything from side combs to Saratoga trunks.

Kate—I fear you will find me full of faults.

Dick—Darling, it shall be the dearest office of my life to correct them.

Kate—Indeed, you sha'n't!

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POPULAR STORE, TENTH AND PENN.

SEND US A MARCONIGRAM BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

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BABY CARRIAGES,

Mattings, Curtains, Portieres,

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ALL MUST BE SACRIFICED.

Bring along a dollar or two---take your PICK of anything in our stock.

If you are short of change your credit's good---

You know the reason---everybody knows---know that we are packed to the ceiling---car load after car load arriving daily---no place to store it. It's your gain. The Iron Contractor's loss.

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JUMP ON THE NEXT CAR & COME IN. NUF CED.

Your Credit's Good. PICKERING'S Watch Us Grow.

Another Reminder: Watch Them Imitate Pickering's Wall and Fence Signs.

WHO'S WHAT AND WHY, IN AMERICA: SOME THEATRICAL SHOOTING STARS

I HAVE ventured this week to select from among the ranks of the theater certain famous Whats who have achieved distinction in their own respective lines. It will be observed that some of these eminent American actors are Englishmen. This is frequently the case with eminent American actors, as any observer of the programs of the day can readily testify, but in these times of international amity between ourselves and the stepmother country no one need object so long as the home industry is not affected by their coming. Stage hands can be stretched across the sea as easily as any other kind and without hurting anybody. That we have taken Sir Henry Irving in is a credit to our hearts, and that Mr. Kyrle Bellew has taken us in is a credit to his business sense, and as for those who fear an invasion which shall cause our own theatrical tree to wither at its root, let them comfort themselves with the thought that not a man jack of the lot ever comes here nowadays except under the control of an American manager, who will take ample care of the root. Besides, all our American actors are growing younger every day and are not likely to yield up the ghost too readily at the behest of the British invader. I would say to Willie D. Montmorency, or his press agent, that I cannot include "The Boy Faversham" in this series. Next year I may undertake a "Juvenile Nursery of Fame," but just now there are too many adult lights to be lit to permit of my giving admission to a child of one candle power genius.

WILBERFORCE JENKINS, Author of "Banqueting With Bob, or the Memoirs of a Menu;" "The Hoohing Hohenzollern" and "Obituaries I Should Like to Write; or, People I Could Do Without."

Frohman, Charles and Daniel.

The Corsican brothers of the drama, the Siamese twins of comedy and the Damon and Pythias of the theatrical firmament. Sometimes called "The Octopi of the Rights." Born Sandusky, O., at various dates, mostly ucknown. Began life as infants, but early developed managerial rather than political instincts, and put aside childish ventures at early age. Organized Sandusky in 1890 under the title of "The Old Ohio Home; or, What's the Matter With Hanna," and in 1896 moved to New York, where they became associate office boys under Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. Remained in journalism until 1871, when, Greeley having decided to run for the presidency, the twins became managers of a traveling theatrical company, producing such tragedies as "Gratz Brown," and "Chauncey Depew's First Break: A Continuous Performance," on the road with much success.

In 1876 took up the study of dramatic astronomy, and in 1889, after five years of assiduous application, opened the Frohman Star Manufacturing Company, on the site of the old Fifth Avenue theater, in West Twenty-fourth street, New York. Met with immediate success, and in the ensuing 20 years gradually worked this business up into a monopoly. Are especially noted for their Faversham brand of canned actors, manufacturing direct from the raw material a kind of Thespian food which has met with much favor. Is especially recommended for the puny young. Have also made their trade mark notable in their "Tinned Shakespearian Heroines," among which we find "The Maude Adams Juliet," "The Sara Bernhardt Hamlet" and the "Assorted Rosalinds." In 1901 they started the "Clyde Fitch Play Forge," as a branch of their works, which has a play capacity of 300 new dramas a day, all of which are for the exclusive use of the Frohman Chain.

The latter is the name given to the series of playhouses now controlled by the brothers, running from the Empire on Broadway through Hackensack, Pittsburgh and Chicago to San Francisco, comprising 8,676 theaters, which require the constant services of 9,433 stock companies. The chain is to be continued to Honolulu, Manila, Peking, Lhassa and Calcutta, with a floating casino running through the Suez canal and the Mediterranean to Great Britain, and thence back to the United States. In this way it is hoped to bring the elevating dramas of E. E. Rose, Clyde Fitch and Shakespeare within the reach of men and women all the world over, as well as to provide professional training for the little ones in the Frohman kindergarten of the drama, Franklin Sargeant, manager, before making their metropolitan debut. Address, The Earth. Please forward.

Drew, John.

Leading man; glass of fashion and mirror of form. Born Philadelphia, 1856, but has outgrown it and is now considered a very wide-awake young person. His first appearance upon any stage was as Plumper in "Cool as a Cucumber," in 1873. Has taken his cue from the cucumber ever since and has become one of the most succient actors of his day. Joined Daly's company in 1879. As a boy was very hard worked, having been required to support such eminent stars as Adelaide Neilson, Edwin Booth, Fanny Davenport and others, some of whom are known to have had expensive tastes. In Daly's company became great favorite in juvenile roles and as background to Miss Ada Rehan, of whose genius see New York Tribune, Wednesdays and Saturdays, signed W. W. Particularly strong in poetic and frock coat parts. Is only American actor who can wear a frock coat without looking like an undertaker or an alderman. Handled Petruchio with ease and Charles Frohman without turning a hair. Unlike most leading juveniles of the day, places no reliance upon sword play. Fences inoffensively and does not adorn a costume. Makes $50,000 a year without difficulty and deserves it, not so much for his acting, which is excellent, as for his manner of wearing modern clothes, which is educational. Has been invited to address public schools of New York on the subject of "Social Duds and How to Wear Them," but will probably decline. Author of many unwritten books, the titles of which may be "Parts I Shall Part With," "Faversham I Have Met," and "How to Be Young Forever." On the last subject he is regarded as an authority. Plays golf better than he does Richard Carvel. Address, The Syndicate, care Charles Frohman, New York.

Belasco, David.

Foreman the Du Barry melodrama works and president of the United States Dramatorical society, monitor of the famous Belasco sauce, three drops of which sprinkled upon the manuscript of a drama of snow and ice will transform it into a seething tragedy of amorous calisthenics; discoverer of Mrs. Leslie Carter, whose powers he has developed to a marvelous degree by the Belasco system, which is to dramatic art what the Sobodka system is to physical culture. The exact processes of the Belasco system are unrevealed, but it is supposed to consist of six hours' horizontal bar and trapeze work every day for the physique, and four hours of reading of such books as "Dotty Dimple," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and Mrs. Burton's Cook Book for the mind.

These two processes, combined with a careful shampoo three times a week and unlimited credit at a French dressmaking establishment, are warranted to turn out a second Bernhardt in eight weeks or your money returned. Only one pupil can be instructed in the Belasco academy at a time, so that application for a possible vacancy should be made at once. Mr. Belasco is author of many plays, most notable among which are "Zaza," a study of fireproof construction in physical and moral gymnastics, tested and approved by the bureau of public safety, but not recommended for Sunday school; "The Heart of Maryland; or, the Belle in the Belfry Bell," a drama of war and trapeze; "La Belle Russe; or Charlotte's Revenge;" "The Girl I Left Behind Me," in which the perils of army life on the plains, from Indians and ingenues, are shown and the uses of the American Indian in directions other than those laid down by Buffalo Bill and the cigar stores are developed, and finally "Du Barry," which is best described as a dumb-bellodrama, with leanings away from history.

The last was designed especially to show to advantage the results of the Belasco system, when consistently followed by an apt pupil, and from that point of view has been remarkably successful. It requires the endurance of a Samson to play it for one consecutive evening, and has justly earned for its talented star the title of "The Lady Sandow of the Stage." Attached to the Belasco corporation is a legal department, which is constantly employed in looking for dramatic complications for the possible future use of its head. Out of them have already grown the farce entitled "The Finning of Richpin" and "The Unwelcome Mrs. Harrison; or, the Collaboration That Wouldn't Co." Address, the Lobby, Criterion theater, New York. Matinees only.

Bellew, Kyrle.

(Pronounced Curl). American by adoption. Born in England at unrecorded date, but is supposed to be over 25. Wears his own hair, which is unrivaled in any land, and attracts immediate attention by going off with a bang. Served in British navy as cadet for seven years, which accounts for some of his most graceful poses at the present period of his career, and utterly destroys the claims of his unkind critics that he models his walk after that of Sir Henry Irving. Long experience in standing upon a slanting deck and dressing the perpendicular floor of a stateroom at sea has given grace to his stage bearing, and lends a semblance of reality to many exaggerated situations. For example, vide the staircase scene in "A Gentleman of France," which is merely an adaptation of some of the more exciting episodes in the naval career of John Paul Jones and others, in which the order to repel boarders is given. Miner in Australia and newspaper man at Melbourne for a number of years. Became an actor in the early eighties, and took London by storm in 1885, owing to his color scheme and general pulchritude. Came to New York in 1886 as member of Wallack company, then parading on Broadway.

As walking gentleman, was familiar figure for two or three seasons on Fifth avenue. Disappeared about 1888. Emerged 13 years later, younger than ever, in "A Gentleman of France," in which his marvelous dexterity in sword plays and the wearing of shirt waists is well demonstrated. Is the pet of the orphan asylums and boarding schools everywhere, and has been called "The Baby Irving." Is an actor of great versatility and sickles over all roles he undertakes with the pale cast of thought. Is careful of his atmosphere always, giving superficiality to his surface, and a most ladylike quality to his Claude in the "Lady of Lyons," interjecting a great deal of gall into his "Gentleman of France." Is kind to his supporting company and carries huge accident insurance for his supernumeraries against injuries from falling downstairs or from unexpected punctures from his sword. Is mentioned as possible Juliet to Bernhardt's Romeo. Employs 600 secretaries to answer requests for his autograph, and on the ten thousandth night of his performance of De Marsac will give a lock of his hair to every lady in the audience.

Irving, Sir Henry.

An American actor. Born in London, but acquired by United States in the early 80's. Ne Brodribb. Name changed by royal license (1887) to Irving, in honor of the famous American author, of whose later work in "Eben Holden" and "D'rt and I" he is a great admirer. Entered upon stage career in 1856 as third citizen in a traveling "Julius Caesar" company in the provinces. Stranded at Liverpool in 1857, he walked all the way to London over the ties of the Northwestern railway, with a copy of Shakespeare in one hand, his wardrobe fastened to a stick held in the other over his shoulder. This experience, owing to the irregularity with which the ties were laid, confirmed him in the gait which he has since made famous, thus showing what potent influence misfortunes sometimes have in the development of a successful career. Made his debut in London in 1859, and understudy for the third assistant scene shifter at the Drury Lane theater, but returned to the provinces almost immediately and studied Shakespeare for 11 years, when he made a triumphal entry into London and established himself as the only great actor in the world since Garrick died and Wyndham was born.

Leased the Lyceum theater, London, and for 15 years managed it with increasing success, owing to his innocent habit of employing the leading artists of the day to paint his scenery and better actors than himself for his support. Played "Hamlet" and lent a hundred new mysteries to the meaning of its lines. Presented Mathias in "The Bells" so vividly that even the deaf and dumb people in the audience could hear the latter, and as the king in "Louis XI." his death scene was so much of an achievement that it was encored nightly, and to such a degree that the play had to be rewritten, so that after dying once the king should come to life again and die a second time, without violating the artistic principles of the house. His Shylock created a furor in London, being so sympathetically done that the stock of Portia, hitherto quoted at par, fell off in a night to 30, and the rates of interest at the London pawnshops rose 7 per cent without a protest.

His penchant was set down by Punch as being a "jew d'esprit," and was hailed with delight by the Palestine commanderies everywhere. In 1886 he became a victim to Americanitis, and visited New York in the autumn of that year, making $8,000,000 for himself and about $4,500,000 for Harry Dixey, who reproduced him with both photographic and phonographic fidelity. His first reception was cold, and it was said that his enunciation needed crutches, and the Irving dialect became as much a matter of discussion as that of the negro. Once understood, however, it became popular, and it is today the prevailing style of enunciation in the highest New York society.

Was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1895 and will probably secure a peerage before his retirement for his services as a teacher of English history to matinee girls. Is at present holder of the record for farewell tours, having exceeded Patti by five seasons and the Kendals by two, but appreciation of his genius is still unflagging, and in his own person he is a living refutation of the phrase "Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage." Is chaperoned everywhere by Miss Ellen Terry, and while he is, of course, not a Faversham nor a Hackett nor a Bellew, he is a close second to their superiors.

Georgie's Paw Tells of a Man Who Is Satisfied

"I THOT the Trubble was all Over in China," may sed One nite.

"No," paw answerd, "quite a Lot of it's over There, but They are a good Deal scattered Around in Other places. If a purson would Hunt for Trubble in South Afrika they Could fine some, and I gess You wouldn't Haft to Turn on a Serch lite to Discuver quite a Lot of it in the Filapeens, and Congress and Venezoella are always Full of it, and——"

"But I didn't mean That way," maw sed. "I thot the Trubble was Ended in China a Long time ago. Didn't the Empruss dowidger Come back and Mount the Thrown?"

"Yes," paw sed, "she's Back on the Thrown and the pay roll all Rite. But the Chinese are Getting too mutch modern Sivvielzashen in their Sistums to ever be Satisfied again. The minute people Get modern Sivvielzation and Have valyouble mines to Operate trubble Starts and never stops. As long as folks Can go on thinking the one that rules Them is either God or a near relashen of the Fambly everybuddy keeps working to make Ends meet and is Satusfied. But the minute you Let people begin to Get enlitened about These things they mutter and set off Dynamite and Things."

"It's queer people Can't ever be Satusfied with Things just as They are, maw sed.

"Some people Are Satisfied with Things just as They're fixt now," paw answerd. "There's a young Jawn D. Rockyfellow. You never hear that Boy puttin' up a Holler against the State of Affairs. Like the Villidge Blacksmith, he goes to Church on Sunday and Sends up onnust Thanks to Heaven for Letting the World be Just as it is. Most people are always Thinking that they must be a Screw Loose or a Cog broke sum Where So the World ain't runnin' just the way it Ot to, But Young Jawn Takes it Filosofickly. He gets up Before his Bible class and Looks Sollum and Says:

"'Onnust now boys it's a pretty Good world after all, ain't it? I'm sure the Lord's Running the Erth jist the way it Ot to Be run. Oh of course paw's share of the Divvy dends mite be ninteen or Twenty millyuns every three months insted of Only ten or so. But I never was a Hand to Find fawlt. Why should enny yung man complain? Look at me. I work at the offis every Day if I feel like it and never Take more Than two munths vacashun a year Unless I want to. Yet you never hear me hollering about the Hardships I haft to Bare. Why can't all of you Look at it with the Saim cheerful, hopeful spirit? Some Day I'll haft to take Hold of the Bizness and Run it myself for all There is In it. But I never Let that thot plunge me Into gloom. I go to my Work Every morning unless there's sumthing else I'd Rather do, Feeling hopeful and Glad.

"'I can't understand Why enny yung man that's working for seventy Five Dollars a munth with a Fambly to Support and mebby Couldn't get another Job if he lost the one he Has should ever feel down Harted. Why Can't everybuddy be cheerful like me? What rite Has a man That mebby won't stand enny sho after he's forty Five or So to Go around Dreading the Fewcher. You never hear of me Looking ahed and Borrowing trubble That way Do you? Boys, take me as your pattern. Be cheerful like I am and put your Trust in Hevven the way I do—I mean the Other kind of Trust. Let us not be always Grumbling, but Go about with our cheerful, happy faces, making the Hole world brite with our Gay laff and murry smile. I never eat a Lunch that costs more than Thurty sents, becoz if I did I mitten't have a Good stiff appetite To tackle the nine Dollar meal I'll haft to Go up against when I get Home at nite. So I make it a Rule to always be cheerful and Thank God things ain't Enny different becoz if they Were they mitten't be the same. Why can't everybudy feel that way? Why should There be Blasfeemers going around Talking as tho They could change God's world for the Better if they had a Chanst?'"

"There's Young John D. Rockyfeller You Never Hear That Boy Puttin' Up A Holler Against The State of Affairs."

"From What I Seen of the Human Race I Don't Believe It Would Go Back Living In Trees and Eating Roots."

The Reformed Messenger Boy

"One Forty-Two" On Practical Politics

By HENRY M. HYDE.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

"ME AN' my side-podner, de Honrubble 'Dirty Mike' Ahearn, de alderman from de Sixt', wins in a walk," said One Forty Two as he came in, a couple of days after the election. "We're leanin' on de bit an' runnin' under a double wrap. De five independent candydates what Mike hires to run against him are second in a bunch an' de reformer is distanced, all in an' ready to quit. We has all de newspapers, de Pure Politics league an' de Municipal Reform association against us an' Mike says dat if he'd only had time to git a society organized fer closin' up de saloons on Sunday we'd a had 500 more majority.

"'It's a wonder,' Mike says, 'dat dese ping-pong experts what's tryin' to break into pollyticks,' Mike says, 'is a good deal like chewin' tobacca. If dey have it round de house where you're brought up you git used to it an' don't mind de taste, but if you don't take a chew till you're forty it's liable to give you a terrible pain in de pantry.

"'Down in de Sixt' every kid can spit t'rough his teet' an' run a primary by de time he's eighteen an' when a high collar comes down dere an' tries to switch us on to cream puffs he's lucky to git away widout gettin' his face mussed.

"Mike's constits in de Sixt' are all eder Irish or Polacks. Now in de old country de Irish an' de Poles is always against de government an' dey're de same way over here. Dey was born dat way. Dat's why dey're all Demycrats, except when Cleveland is president. An' dey're always fer de under dog. So Mike says we must be agin de government, too, an' we must git everybody we can to pick on us.

"Mike interduces a resolution in de city council denouncin' congress fer not sendin' a army to Sout' Africa to free de Boers. Den he sends a telegraft to de governor of de state, who'se never heard o' Mike denouncin' him fer interferin' in ward pollytics. 'De people of de Sixt' ward,' Mike says in his telegraft, 'demands home rule an' dey are ready to fight fer it.'

"All dis gits in de newspapers an' de papes all denounces Mike, which is meat in our icebox. Finally Mike goes up to de City hall an' gits de mayor to denounce him as a speshul favor, him an' de mayor bein' old pals. De mayor says dat Mike is a disgrace an' dat de people of de Sixt' ought to be ashamed of demselves.

"Den everyt'ing's all set an' it's our move. Mike an' me gits one of his boys over in Twenty precinct to organize a branch of de Pure Politics league in de Sixt' ward an' Mike coughs up for de rent of a store fer a mont' for de league headquarters. We calls a meetin' an' Mike's helper puts all de old sourballs an' tight grouches in de ward on de executive committee of de league. He works it so dat one old guy what 200 or Mike's constits owes rent to is elected president an.' Mike puts up de dough fer to pay him t'ree bucks a day ter take charge of de 'anti-Ahearn an' Pure Politics league' headquarters.

"Mike writes out a note an' gits it copied on de typewriter an' Mike's man gits de president to sign it. It's askin' fer a lot of speakers an' I chases up wid it to de central offis of de Pure Politics league.

"'What we would like fer to git,' de dote says, 'is dem well-known patriots and statesmen, de Honrubble Clarence Lakeshore, president of the Bridge Whist association, fer to denounce de cigar store poker games what is ruinin' our bright young men, an' Prince Pontioski, de celebrated Russian scientist, an' William J. Highball, president of de Late an' Early club, an' graduate of Oxford, to tell us how much better dey run pollytics in England an' to denounce de saloons fer keepin' open all night. We will stand fer de expenses if we kin help reform de Sixt' ward an' defeat de notorious boodler an' frien' of de workin' man, Mike Ahearn. If de gents kin come down in dere spike tails an' white fronts it will have a refinin' influence on de debased an' ignuorent people of de Sixt'. We will send a carriage wid four horses after dem if you'll put us next to de date.'

"By now de Municipal Reform association finds a young guy in de Polack end of de ward, on de udder side of de tracks, what's just out of collidge an' is doin' a nice business as a mortgidge banker, to come out against Mike. So Mike stakes de leadin' Polack undertaker to a campaign fund fer to run, too. You see de guy dat buries good an' cheap on de installmunt plan is a lot more popular in de Sixt' dan de guy dat collects ten per cent, a mont' on a furniture load an' grabs yure kitchen table an' yure upholstered chair if he don't git it.

"De next week Mike gits four more independents to run in different corners of de ward, where dey'd do de most harm to de udder guys, an' den he goes after de Republican candidate. He's a nice young guy an' he's backed by all de newspapers. Dere was one pape fer Mike till Mike gits de political editur, what's a friend of his, to support de Republican an' roast de life out of him.

"Mike holds his own meetin' in de hall over O'Brien & Kozmonski's saloon. De room is packed.

"'Well, boys,' says Mike, 'dey're all ag'inst us—all de reform leagues an' all de newspapers, de president, congress, de governor an' de mayor, every one of 'em. All I got to depend on in dis campaign is my frien's right here in dis ward. De solid business of de ward is against us, too. One of our leadin' candydates is a prominent money lender an' de Republican is a nice young guy, wid a collidge eddication, whose puppay owns de factory where youse remember dere was dat big strike two years ago.

"Jest den a Turk what Mike has planted gits up an' butts in. 'How does youse stand on local improvements?' he says. 'Dat's de burnin' question in de Sixt' ward,' he says.

"'De way I stands on local improvements is dis,' Mike says. 'I got 250 Sixt' ward men on de payroll now in spite of civil service,' he says, 'an' if any of you boys what's gittin a little oldish and ain't able to do a full day's work 'ud like to git on de street cleanin' gang or de water pipe extension you know where you kin find me tomorrow mornin',' he says. 'Dat's where I stand on local improvements an' I got 42 motormen on de Consolidated an' 116 boys in de gas works. Dat's where I stands.'

"'Now, I'd like to ask de Republican candydate where he stands on de livin' issues of de day. Is he agin'st de shippin' of free-born American mules to Sout' Africa to crush out de Boers an' is fer de shippin' of anudder one of 'em to turn back handsprings before de crowned heads of Europe? Dat's what I'd like to know!'

"'Down wid Whitelaw Reid an' his white silk pants an' hurrah fer de Boers, is my platform,' Mike says.

"'I'm sorry I ain't much good at t'rowin' de hot air at a gabfest,' Mike says, 'but I got a frien' in my pocket what's a better talker dan I am.'

"Wid dat he pulls out a ten case note an' asks 'em all down stairs to have a drink wid him.

"A week before election day me an' Mike talks it all over.

"'It's a lead pipe cinche, Mike,' I says.

"'A lead pipe sinche is de most uncertain t'ing in de world,' Mike says, 'particlaler when you're playin' pollytics.' Dat's why I went over an' fixed it up wid Hockmeyer, de Republican county boss, to have our own guys on as judges an' clerks of election. Now I wish you'd tell Hogan, what's runnin' de Sixt' ward branch of de Pure Politics league, to git about 10 saloons pulled tonight fer keepin' open after hours. Dat'll help some, an' de day before election we'll have a circular sent out callin' on all de loyal A. P. A.'s an' P. O. of S. A.'s to turn out an' vote agin Mike Ahearn. Dere's only two A. P. A.'s in de ward an' dey're bot in de hospital, so dat circular won't do a bit o' harm.

"Mike is elected by 1,298 majority an' him an' me eats dinner togedder dat night.

"'Politics is a game, One Forty-two,' he says, an' de guy what wins has got to know de rules. It works jest de same everywhere an' in all de wards if you know how to draw yer cards. You got to give de people what dey want an' de only way to beat me in de Sixt' is to learn 'em to want somethin' different."

(Copyright, 1902, by Henry M. Hyde.)

The passions believed to be the enemies of concord in reality conduce to that unity from which we deem them so far removed.—Selections from the Works of Fourier.

Salt and Sincerity.

What is sauce for the gander may be saucy for the goose.

You must catch your hare before you can cook for him.

Birds of a feather occasionally prefer to flock apart.

The man who has a large heart cannot have a light one.

If you have a wife and love her tell her so—tell her half a dozen times a day. This was said by a bachelor.

If you mind your own business you won't work more than eight hours a day.

The bigger a little man is the less he amounts to.

A disciple is a man who does not understand. He thinks that he is on, but he isn't.

"My son," said the philosopher, on his death bed, "My son, two things you should never do. First, do not endeavor to pry into the future, for if you will only wait you shall know all. And second, do not chase after women, for if you do not they will chase after you. Farewell."

One who knows does not talk; one who talks does not know.

It may be that there is a bigger bit of political clap-trap than the statement that all men are born free and equal, but I cannot just recall it at the moment.

People who take pains never to do any more than they are paid for never get paid for anything more than they do.

"They belong to the landed aristocracy." "Indeed! When did they land?"

Some writers are famous for the books they have written; others for the books they ought not to have written.

There is a subtle sympathy produced by marked passages. Put faint pencil marks, then lend the volume, and you will know your fate.

A woman may be a mystery to a man and to herself, but never to another woman.

The average woman wishes to be idealized and strongly objects to being understood.

Relieved of the presence of that social pace-maker, the chaperone, the disciples of Plato are wont to take long walks and further on they spend whole days in the country.—The Critic.

Mrs. A—My husband is positively impossible; he knows nothing.
Mrs. Bee—Mine is simply unbearable; he knows everything.

Perfect health can only be had with perfect digestion, strong nerves and refreshing sleep.

If the food is not properly assimilated and the entire body is not properly nourished, the blood is impure, the brain is tired, the nerves are unstrung, and general debility, from a seemingly unknown cause, is apt to follow: If the trouble is not remedied, headache, backache, rheumatic pains, constipation, sour taste, bad cough or weak heart show it has settled in some vital organ.

If the nerves are weak, life is a burden, every little thing annoys, imagination pictures all sorts of ailments, brooding and worrying about matters of no account result.

If sleep is broken and fitful, no chance is had for building of the body and brain which can only be had by sound sleep.

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT gives perfect digestion, makes the nerves strong and induces refreshing sleep.

It is the greatest tonic and builder known and used throughout the world.

When taking it you notice at once the unmistakable promptings of strength and energy.

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT is not a stimulant—it has no reaction, it is a true tonic, a nutrient, a food—you retain what you gain by its use.

It makes *healthy* blood and flesh.

It is of special value to women, building up the entire system, helping nature to throw off dangerous catarrhal secretions, it searches out the weak parts and strengthens them.

A wineglassful of JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT with meals is a great preventative of sickness, it keeps the liver, kidneys and bowels in such perfect condition that one who uses it regularly is almost immune from sickness.

It keeps the entire system in such healthy, vigorous condition that disease germs and bacilli are resisted and thrown off.

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT makes vigorous constitutions from infancy to old age, it prolongs life and keeps those who use it in condition to enjoy life.

Sandow, the strongest man in the world, writes: "The secret of my strength is perfect digestion. I use Johann Hoff's Extract and find that it greatly aids me in the proper assimilation of food."

It is prescribed and recommended by physicians throughout the world.

Insist upon Johann Hoff's Extract and take none of the cheap substitutes offered as "just as good." They have nothing but their cheapness to recommend them. EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

ANNUAL PARADE OF ART FAILURES

Rejected Masterpieces Hauled From Salon by Despairing Geniuses.

IT IS A TRAGEDY FOR MANY OF THEM

They Came With High Hope on Their Faces, They Go Crushed to Earth. Funny and Pathetic Incidents—The Seine, Like Lethe, Flows Near at Hand for the Discouraged.

By ALGERNON C. DOWGHERTY.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, March 29.—When the curtain goes up a week hence at the annual Salon, Paris and her thousands of visitors from all parts of the world will crowd the Grand Palais, and will expend the usual amount of wonderment and admiration upon the vast expanse of canvases and statuary. Strangers and others who do not know will carry from their inspection the impression that the world is full of great painters and sculptors and that nearly every Frenchman is a genius. Crowds will come and crowds will go, but barely a thought will be given to the "Failures"—the men and women who had looked forward with feverish impatience to the opening of that Salon; who had sent in their work confident that fame and glory would be theirs thereafter, and had then seen the judges reject their contributions as "devoid of the least merit."

These behind-the-scenes episodes are filled with pathetic interest, which to the onlooker constitutes a far more pregnant subject for contemplation than all the brilliant successes of the Salon. They tell precisely the same story of life that philosophers have been speculating upon since the world began and novelists and playwrights make the theme of their fiction. It is the tale of hope struggling cheerfully on, the dreams of imminent greatness suffusing bleak garrets with the radiance of sunshine, then failure arriving as a grim reality, killing hope, spreading blackness everywhere, and the end coming perhaps in the shape of tragedy.

Judging the Quick and the Dead.

This is the season when the annual breaking of hearts occurs, for the judges are now sitting in the Grand Palais examining the works submitted and passing the sentences that mean ruin, despair and death to many.

Regularly every year I find myself wandering involuntarily toward the great building to watch the art works arriving, for the scenes exercise an irresistible fascination for me. It is generally the same thing, year in and year out, but the spectacle is possible nowhere in the world outside of Paris, and the emotions it produces in the beholder are like those one experiences at a stirring play.

There is comedy a-plenty, but it is woven in so closely with pathos that one eye may be smiling, while the other is tipped with a tear. You see them passing you in shoals, those odd-looking citizens of art, carrying their own productions under their arms, or wheeling them past in hand-carts, all headed for the great, big building, their faces glowing with enthusiasm like fanatics marching toward Mecca. They are their own messengers for a double reason. Primarily because they cannot afford to spend the 40 cents they would have to pay a "commissionaire" for the delivery of the goods; and secondarily because every hope they have in life is centered in that object, and by carrying it themselves they know it will reach the goal—beyond which is greatness. They radiate pride and happiness under their burdens like so many fond mothers carrying their infants to a baby show. On the face of each one of them you can see the glint of expectant glory; and something of transcendant pity for the "other fellow."

A Row of Moving Shadow-Shapes.

Every morning for a week I have been sitting on a bench near one corner of the Grand Palais watching the artists bringing their work. I had with me certain memoranda that lent a vastly increased interest to my daily observation. These memoranda consisted of about 40 snapshot photographs, each of which bore a number, and several sheets of foolscap, on which were notes of explanation numbered to correspond to the pictures. Twelve of the photographs I had taken two years before, and the rest last year. On both occasions I had been sitting on the same bench watching the procession of artists bringing their works to the Salon judges. Whenever I had seen a particularly striking figure I snapped my camera at him.

Both last year and the year before I had taken my place on the same bench a week or so later, to look for the withdrawal of the rejected exhibits. Sure enough, I saw a fair proportion of the same artists carrying away their works, but perhaps two-thirds of those I had particularly noticed were missing. This did not mean, I knew, that all of the absent two-thirds had won admission to the Salon. Some of them probably had, but there were others, of that I was sure, who never went or sent for their rejected works, because—well, because disappointment had rendered them desperate, and the poor fellows had simply disappeared.

New Faces Every Year.

Pretending to be reading a newspaper, I kept my eye this week on every artist who came to the side door of the Grand Palais during the hours the judges had fixed for receiving intended exhibits. Some of them, I felt, might recognize and remember me, and with the sensitiveness of "Failures," might be embarrassed. But my excess of delicacy was unnecessary. At least three-fourths of those who came were strangers—new faces I had never seen before. They were of both sexes and all nationalities, and there were about a dozen Americans among the number. The great majority of them, however, were young Frenchmen. Most of them looked poor and several had the appearance of being ill and hungry. But of all the number only two seemed woe-begone and sad, like a foreshadowing of the dismal end of their visit. Every one of the others wore on their faces that rosy glow of anticipation, as if the door they were approaching was the opening portal of paradise.

Knowing how inevitably and inexorably so many young hopes were doomed to be shattered I tried to sit there like Patience on a monument, smiling at future grief, but for the life of me I could not repress a feeling of intense sadness. The only moments when I aroused myself to a keen and active interest were when some familiar face appeared. Then I looked for the newcomer's photograph in my collection of last year and the year before, and, finding it, consulted my list of notes and read my story of the man.

Number 8 Improving in Quantity.

The best-known face among these groups was that of a little bearded fellow wearing a suit of shabby brown velveteen, his head framed in a mass of black, shaggy hair, capped by a ragged student's cap. On Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of last week he appeared, carrying once two, once three and the third time a single painting under his arm. Needless to say, his expression of countenance was that of genius in the full flush of inspiration.

He was "No. 8" on my list. My note said: "First observed April 2, 1900, bringing little unframed picture. Second time just ten days later carrying away same object. Overheard remarking, as left Grand Palais, 'Those judges are a pack of fools. Don't know good work, for never did any. So help me heaven! I'll never submit another painting to such imbeciles.'

"On March 13, 1901, No. 8 appeared pushing wheelbarrow containing huge canvas. Man seemed embodiment self-satisfaction, evidently perfectly confident winning Grand Prix.

"March 22, 1901. No. 8 brought wheelbarrow to cart away his big picture. When I expressed my sympathy he replied: 'As long as Benjamin Constant and Carolus Duran are judges I'll never get a picture into the salon. They are jealous of me.'"

My annotation for this year is as follows:

"No. 8 came March 10, 11 and 13, and left March 23, 1902, taking with him six pictures, all rejected, presumably because Constant and Duran are still judges."

A long, lean, disconsolate youth who went away from the palace yesterday with the feet of a plaster statuette sticking out from under his cape was brimming all over with easy assurance when he brought the figure last week. My photographs and notes for 1901 had a similar story to tell of him.

Thought Joke Was on Judges.

Another man with a familiar face stopped to talk with me as he passed by my bench on Wednesday morning. He was laughing heartily, and, espying me, was glad to have found someone to whom he could tell the reason of his mirth. "It only snows," he said, "what rampant, double-distilled asses those judges are. I submitted two paintings. One was a masterpiece of my own, the other was a rank daub by a country boy, who is studying art in my studio. I represented them both as my work. The judges rejected the chef d'oeuvre and kept the daub for the salon. Ha! ha! ha!"

The lanky gentleman, "No. 19" on my list, had gone away last year, swearing he would paint frescoes on the ceiling of hell before he would ever send another work to the salon.

"No. 8" had left a vivid impression on my mind last year by the smile of placid superiority that adorned him as he brought a picture to the judges; an impression that had been rendered more indelible by the despair stamped upon his features when he was taking the picture away again. There were precisely the same coming and going sentiments engraved on his physiognomy this year.

"No. 21" showed up this year with a new picture in the same frame he had used in 1901 and 1902. I overheard him observe as he was leaving today: "That infernal frame brings bad luck."

Hopeful Age Not Cast Down.

A very old woman, whom I have seen over and over again copying masterpieces in the Louvre, passed my bench this morning, taking away with her an original painting that had been rejected. She smiled as she passed me, remarking, "Better luck next time." By a reference to my notes I find that the poor old soul had smiled and said the same things as she came out of that door last year and the year before.

"Genius has no place in such a sea of mediocrity." I yesterday heard a funny looking little old man exclaim as he dashed indignantly from the building, fondling under his arm a diminutive canvas that seemed to bear a marvelous resemblance in form to the picture that, according to my notes, has been getting regularly rejected every year since I began my photographic note-taking.

In a gentleman who strikingly suggested Hamlet in the most melancholy scenes I recognized another of my catalogued "Failures." He walked quickly away and said nothing.

While I was sitting there this morning I saw a young girl come out, carrying an unframed water color. She was plainly an American and as her face was familiar I looked through my photographs. I found her. She was "No. 9." This was a part of what I had written about her last year:

"Picture of despair as she left building, carrying small painting. Went over to the Pont Alexandre. Stood leaning over parapet gazing at water. Evidently considered suicide proper ending all her crushed hopes. Remained there ten minutes. Then, her eyes wet with tears, crossed bridge and disappeared."

Again the Dark Impulse.

Naturally I watched her with redoubled interest today. She moved like one in a dream, and went, as if involuntarily, to the same place where she had stood so long last year.

I knew the same thoughts were running through her unhappy brain and moved nearer so I could save her in case she attempted suicide. Poor child! Her reveries were written on her face as plain as words. She was thinking of her last year's resolve to be brave; of the whole year's effort, through every sort of trial and deprivation, so that she could have something in this year's salon; of the futility of it all; of the unrealized dream of greatness that had led her to leave her home in America; and of those dear ones who were waiting over there for her to come back to them, famous and rich.

So that I should not betray my interest in her if she should turn around I, too, leaned over the parapet and gazed at the river. Suddenly I moved nearer, for it was evident the girl meant to throw herself into the Seine. Just at that instant there was the sound of approaching voices behind us. Two young artists, both carrying rejected paintings, were coming toward the bridge. One was in a frenzy of rage, the other was as calm as a May morning.

The excited man was saying, loud enough to be heard across the river: "What is the use of trying? Your work and mine are better than nine out of every ten paintings accepted, yet we can't get in because we have no influence. We——"

Diagnosed His Own Case Correctly.

"Nonsense, Camille," rejoined the calmer man. "The judges are absolutely fair. You and I just lack something. Sooner or later it will come if we stick to it. There never was a great painter yet but had his stuff refused over and over again. Dagnan-Vouveret told me his things were rejected at eight salons. Now the whole world wants his olis. We'll get there, too."

Their conversation was continued across the bridge and out of my hearing, for I was still standing there looking at the American girl. She had heard what the young artist said, and it had encouraged her, for presently a look of determination came upon her face and she picked up her water-color and went across the bridge—across into the Latin quarter to fight her battles for another year with the Salon, and the cruel Salon judges at the end of it.

Then I went back to my bench and for another hour looked at the procession of the discouraged. Many of them, I knew, I should not see again next year, for it needed no documentary proof to satisfy me that at least two-thirds of those whose photographs I had taken last year had sent no pictures to the Salon this year for the best of reasons; many of them had gone back, heart-sore and disillusioned, to the homes they had left; many others had fallen by the wayside, while not a few had lingered so long over the parapet of the bridge that night had come on, matching its blackness to their somber thoughts and helping them to dive into eternity without fear of being seen.

A Resemblance.

Cholly (admiringly)—That Miss Loveydove puts me in mind of a pretty doll.

Gussie (critically)—Yes; one of the kind that cries "Mamma!" when you squeeze it.

The Mystery of Pain.

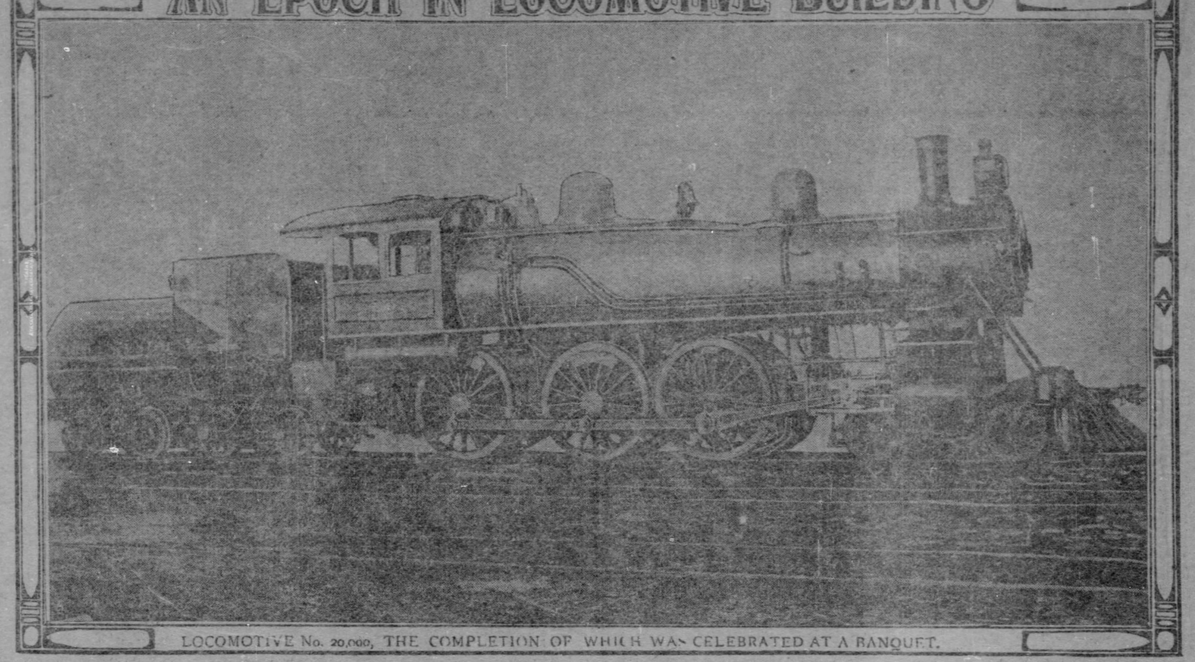
She—And there are never any painful scenes at a dog party, I suppose.

He—Oh, not! Silence isn't painful to a man.

Since the Milwaukee club women have fallen out among themselves their husbands may get their dues.

I dare no more fret than curse and swear.—John Wesley.

AN EPOCH IN LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING



LOCOMOTIVE No. 20,000, THE COMPLETION OF WHICH WAS CELEBRATED AT A BANQUET.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The most notable event in the world of the iron horse since the forming of the great locomotive trust last year was the banquet recently held in Philadelphia to celebrate a 70th anniversary in locomotive building, and incidentally the completion of the 20,000th railway engine by a leading locomotive works. Other noteworthy events of recent date included the completion of the largest engine in the world for the Santa Fe, exceeding in size even the monsters of the famous Carnegie line.

No product of man's invention has witnessed more marked and useful evolution than the locomotive. The world over it has been a very great factor in development. Even where civilization today is in its most imperfect stage the locomotive is found in perfect form. America's types of locomotives are responsible in large degree for much of this ironhorse civilization.

The recent banquet in Philadelphia was held at the Union league. The 20,000th locomotive referred to was built by the Baldwins, and it was their 70th year of operation that was commemorated. The first locomotive they turned out was known as "Old Ironsides," and is now famous throughout the United States as a relic, being one of the earliest pioneer steam locomotives of this country. In those days locomotives were named instead of numbered.

Locomotive Number One.

"Old Ironsides" was built in 1831-32 for the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad. This engine was a four-wheeled one, and weighed only five tons. Contrast this with the mammoths weighing 300,000 or more pounds today. The wheels were made of cast iron hubs, wooden spokes and rims, and wrought iron tires. The boiler was but 30 inches in diameter and contained 72 copper flues. Even the tender had wooden sides. "Old Ironsides" had no cab or covering for the men who operated it. In all parts of the country for many years, it will be recalled, train crews operated out in the cold all day long, clad in oilskins or other weather-proof coats, before cabs were introduced.

In building this old engine the tools and machinery employed were necessarily very crude. Cylinders were bored by a chisel fixed in a block of wood turned by hand. Blacksmiths for welding iron of any great thickness were scarce, and founder Matthias Baldwin had to do a great deal of this work himself. A year was required to build this engine. Today the works Mr. Baldwin founded have a capacity of 1,500 locomotives a year.

It is interesting at this date to reflect that "Old Ironsides" was capable of making a speed of 30 miles an hour—equal to that of the average accommodation train on the steam roads in the United States today. It was a queer looking train that "Old Ironsides" hauled. The passenger cars looked more like stage coaches than railroad rolling stock. So much for locomotive No. 1.

Locomotive Number 20,000.

Locomotive No. 20,000, pictured herewith, is a compound-10-wheeled locomotive, built for the Plant system of railroads. Its official number on its road will be 119. The Plant system of railroads exists in the southern part of the United States. Some of its principal railroads are the Alabama Midland railway, the Charleston & Savannah, the Savannah, Florida & Western.

The new locomotive (No. 20,000) weighs in working order 176,510 pounds. 127,010 pounds of which are on the drive wheels. The total weight of engine and tender is 176,000 pounds. The tank, which is of the Vanderbilt type, has a capacity of 5,000 gallons. The reader will notice that the appearance of the tender is different from that of the majority of locomotives. The total heating surface is represented by 2,793 square feet. The drive wheels are 73 inches in diameter. The total wheel base of the engine and tender is 50 feet. Of this the drive wheels cover 13 feet 9 inches. The boiler and fire box were the invention of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The interesting tender is also the invention of Mr. Vanderbilt.

The circular form of tank represents economy in construction. The disposition of fuel is made more convenient. The capacity for fuel in proportion to the amount of water is also larger. The tender carries nine tons of coal in addition to the 5,000 gallons of water. This locomotive is equipped with modern labor-saving devices. The new engine is for passenger service.

THE EGG ROLLING WAS LOTS OF FUN

Washington's Unique Fete Came Off on Easter Monday Under Roosevelt Auspices.

By FANNY BRIGHAM.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—In spite of lowering skies, chill winds and flurries of snow, hundreds of youngsters and as many oldsters turned out for the annual egg-rolling in the White House grounds on Easter Monday. Nobody knows where or how the festival originated, or what its peculiar significance may be; but for many years it has been religiously observed in the nation's capital, if nowhere else in the country, by ever-increasing crowds and quantities of squandered "hen fruit," until it has acquired the dignity and consequence of time-honored custom.

Weeks in advance the small folk of the District of Columbia are eagerly looking forward to it, and saving up their nickels to buy gaily-colored eggs. Bold, indeed, and fearless of public opinion would that president be who would refuse to throw open the gates of the "white lot" to the carnival revelers, or neglect to summon the Marine band for their entertainment—though he knows that the carefully tended lawns and flowers look as if an army had tramped over.

A year ago Mrs. McKinley spent most of her day at one of the upper windows watching the innocent fun of the little people outside; while from time to time the ill-fated president, who also loved children, left his official duties long enough to stand for a few minutes by the side of his wife, enjoying with her the pretty scene. On this Easter Monday the strong, vigorous and happy Roosevelt children, overflowing with life and merriment, were out early in the grounds, but were recalled to the house at 10 a. m., when the gamin mob began to pour in with the opening of the gates. But nothing dampened their ardor. With a few invited chums and eggs galore, they picked and rolled eggs in the great east room and on the porches, strewing the whole premises with shells and debris, and keeping several servants hot on their trail. About 4 in the afternoon President and Mrs. Roosevelt, with a number of invited guests, including most of the cabinet ladies, appeared on the rear veranda and watched the performances for an hour or so.

One old lady in black bombazine and antique bonnet, evidently from away back in some Virginia or Maryland county, standing as near to the balcony rail as she could get, clasped her hands in ecstacy and exclaimed loud enough for all to hear, "Oh, the dear, dear, president. Ain't he cute?"

There were the customary casualties—children tumbled in the fountain-basin among the gold-fish, lost tots screaming for their mammas, torn clothes, bumpd noses and free fights among the Arab element, and, finally, just as the setting sun bathed in radiant splendor the great white obelisk that marks the memory of the Father of His Country, the band played "Hail Columbia" and the carnival was ended.

The end of Lent is the signal for a new outburst of gaiety. President and Mrs. Roosevelt contributed to the varied attractions of Easter week a musicale, at which Paderewski was the "bright, particular star." His recital will be followed by several other musical evenings in the White House. The president's family will not go to their Oyster Bay home until after the schools close, in June.

Among the pleasantest Easter assurances is the at last formally announced engagement—so long rumored—of Miss Alice Hay and James F. Wadsworth, Jr., son of Representative James F. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y. The marriage will take place in Washington, but not before October.

Both Come in Bottles.

The father was testing his little boy's knowledge of the story of Noah, which he had carefully rehearsed. The boy had been thinking hard, says the New York Times, and his answer to the first question showed that he had at least the virtue of originality.

"Now," said papa, "can you tell me how Noah knew that the waters had gone down?"

The boy hesitated a minute, as if seeking for proper words to express himself; then he said:

"Noah knew the waters had gone down because the dove came back bringing him a pickle."

Olives and pickles were synonymous terms in the small boy's mind for things which come in bottles, and which he did not like.

CASSATT AS POLITICIAN.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

By CHESTER D. POTTER.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—If ever the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should decide to ignore the traditions of its corporate existence and take an active part in the politics of the commonwealth, it will find a safe and experienced general in its president, A. J. Cassatt. It is not probable, however, that Mr. Cassatt will ever be given an opportunity to add luster to his brilliant career in this way. Well-informed people understand that if there is one thing the Pennsylvania company refuses to feel an interest in it is state and local politics. While it is improbable that its fixed policy will be changed it is only fair to President Cassatt that the public be given a chance to gauge his political skill, diplomacy and foresight, were he given an opportunity to exemplify.

When Mr. Cassatt assumed his present high office he found it necessary, at least he so believed, to divorce himself from active political responsibilities and he summarily terminated a more or less strenuous period of political activities covering some 14 years. The story of Mr. Cassatt's political achievements will probably be forgotten by his biographer. "Lest we forget," a chapter is hereby given and my authority for its absolute correctness is no less a personage than the ex-senator, ex-Republican state chairman and present member of the legislature, Thomas J. Cooper of Delaware county. Mr. Cooper had the honor of holding the important and responsible position of chief political adviser and manager of Mr. Cassatt's political destiny.

"It was about 16 years ago," said Representative Cooper to The Gazette correspondent, "when I was called upon to assist Mr. Cassatt in making his political debut a success. He then, as now, lived at Merion, Merion township, just across the line in Delaware county. Mr. Cassatt was impressed with the necessity of better roads. The solution to the problem, it seemed to him, was his election as township supervisor. Township supervisors are vested with extraordinary discretionary powers. So Mr. Cassatt sent for me. Modestly and with much hesitancy he unfolded his plan. He said he did not care for political honors, but good roads were a necessity and he intended to have them no matter how much personal sacrifice of time and money the proposition might entail.

"Mr. Cassatt at that time was a Democrat. The political division of Merion township, as indicated by the returns, showed four Republicans to one Democrat. Therefore it was agreed that the Cassatt candidacy should be conducted on a non-partisan basis. 'Good roads' was to be the slogan. We got out our prospectus, which eloquently pictured the necessities, featured Mr. Cassatt as a means of salvation and asked all citizens irrespective of party to support his candidacy. We flooded the township with circulars. Fearful that this might not prove successful we arranged that Mr. Cassatt should receive the Republican nomination for township supervisor, assuring him that the Democrats would be obliged to nominate him also. In this we were correct. He was nominated and unanimously elected.

"At the end of the first year Mr. Cassatt had succeeded in building some roads. Just what the mileage was I do not now remember, but I do know that he frankly stated that, to carry out his plan, it would be necessary for him to remain in office for at least six years. He had served one and he was afraid his re-election might be in jeopardy, when his reports were made known. The tax rate had been increased 47 per cent. This was startling, but Mr. Cassatt thought he could establish an alibi by demonstrating that the property had appreciated 87 per cent. We decided to submit these figures to the 'plain people.' They were satisfied. Mr. Cassatt was re-elected.

"The good work went on and at the end of the second year the tax rate was again higher, but we off-set this by showing the greatly increased value of property as a result. Again Cassatt was re-elected and so it went on for six years. Then Merion township was possessed of the best roads in the United States. The tax levy began to come down until it became an insignificant item. But the value of the property continued to increase. Mr. Cassatt held office until about two years ago, then, having served 14 years, he retired to accept the presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad.

"Upon his retirement I wrote him asking that his political advisers be placed upon the 'waiting list' in order that if at any time in the future the company should feel a desire to dabble in politics he might still have the advantage of that wise counsel which had kept him continuously and successfully before the people for so many years. President Cassatt, in acknowledging this communication, thanked me and others for assistance rendered and assured us that as long as he lived we would still remain members of his political cabinet."

"That man Smithers is a clever fellow. He can write with either hand."

"Is that so? How does he do it?"

"On a typewriter."

WITH NEW YORK'S IMMORTAL 400

By DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Invitations will be sent out in a few days for the wedding of Miss Ray MacMaster Russell, daughter of Mrs. James Russell, to Mr. Hector Harold Havemeyer, son of Mr. William F. Havemeyer of this city. The wedding will occur at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 16, in the Madison Avenue Reformed church, Madison avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittridge. Miss Russell has chosen as her attendants Miss Havemeyer, sister of the bridegroom, maid of honor; Mrs. Isaac Hallman Jenney, her sister, matron of honor, and as bridesmaids Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Alice Quackenbos, Miss Gertrude Hencken of this city, and Miss Marsh Rees of Pittsburgh.

* * *

Now and then a literary notion gets into the heads of people. The latest is to take to French, or, rather, to have an inoculation of French, a la vaccine. The subjects for inoculation have been mustered under strong social auspices. Mrs. John J. Wysong, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Harold de Rassloff, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. Honorine Vail and Miss Katharine Dunham have gotten up a series of talks in French. The views will be given by Count Victor de Visone on Tuesday afternoons in April at the houses of Miss McAllister, Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. C. Francis Winthrop. The last of these series will be given at Miss McAllister's.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Beatrice de Trobriand Post, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post, to Mr. Duncan W. Chandler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Flamen B. Chandler of this city, formerly of Brooklyn, has been announced. Her mother was Miss de Trobriand, a most agreeable and cultivated woman. The Posts belong to the old aristocratic families of New York.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Goelet will take abroad with her Mrs. Foster, who was Miss Frick, and a sister of Mrs. Robert Garrett. Her son will also be with her. Mrs. Goelet is absolutely prostrated at the death of her daughter, Mrs. and Mrs. Starr Miller—Mrs. Miller is a sister of Mrs. Goelet—will also go abroad, closing the house at Rhinebeck.

* * *

Robert Hargous is getting well very slowly, and his sister, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, will go away with him and be in Venice this summer. She has consequently let her villa at Newport. Lispenard Stewart is also to be away, and so are Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In fact, there will be many missing faces. But in compensation there will be a number of new people. The Hagglns and the Barneys will be among the set which will entertain a great deal. There is even a whisper of Pierpont Morgan unbending and having a "pied-a-terre" at Newport. There will be the wedding of Peter Martin and Miss Oelrichs in the late spring, followed by that of Mr. Remington and Miss May Van Alen in August. Wakehurst is being thoroughly repaired and renovated, and Jimmie Van Alen will give some very splendid entertainments there. He will not leave England, however, until after the crowning of the king, because the coronation will not be a success if Jimmie be not there.

Short Hours.

A certain secretary of war, says London Tit-Bits, was very zealous in regard to the duties of his office, and in seeing that others were not unmindful of theirs. One day he visited the rooms of the infantry depot at Warley and inquired as to details. Meeting a man clad in a sergeant's uniform in the passage, he asked at what hour he usually came to his duty.

"Oh," said the sergeant, "I usually stroll in about 11 or 12 o'clock."

"Stroll in?" said the surprised minister. "Then I presume you do not leave until a late hour?"

"Well," replied the man, "I generally slip off at 3 o'clock."

"Slip off at 3 o'clock!" returned the minister, scandalized. "Pray, sir, may I ask what department you belong to?"

"Certainly," said the other. "I come every Saturday to wind the clocks."

A lady, accustomed to over-much shopping, went up to one of the desks in a local postoffice the other day and said, sweetly: "Let me see your penny stamps, please."

TORRENTS OF TEARS SHED OVER BOXERS

China's Empress Dowager's First Audience to Ladies of the Legations.

FED MRS. CONGER CAKE WITH HER OWN HAND

Very Sorry for What Happened, but Whether for Outbreak or Consequences Is Not Certain—Gifts of Jewels and Silks to the Guests.

By MRS. EDWARD K. LOWRY.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PEKING, CHINA, March 2.—The first audience since the Boxer troubles of 1900 has just been accorded by the empress dowager to the ladies of the foreign legations. The party consisted of 12 ladies and six children; and as each legation represented furnished an interpreter and a guard of three soldiers, there was quite a cortege.

Arriving at the east gate of the palace they left their own sedan chairs and were carried in open palace chairs to a building in the northwest part of the grounds, where they laid aside their wraps, partook of tea, and were then taken to the audience hall. Here, just inside the door, they almost stumbled over the emperor, who was seated in a chair on a low platform, while the empress dowager was perched on the throne away above.

Baron Czikhan, dean of the diplomatic corps, advanced, supporting Mrs. Conger on his right and Madame Uchida—wife of the Japanese minister—on his left, and on either side of these, Baroness Romano (an American, by the way), wife of the Italian charge, and Madame de Carcer, wife of the Spanish charge. Back of these, in the order of rank, were the other ladies. When about to ascend the first step of the throne, two Chinese princesses who were in attendance assisted Mrs. Conger to take the step.

Mrs. Conger then delivered her speech, which was translated to the empress dowager by Mr. Williams, interpreter of the United States legation. Prince Ching then knelt to the empress dowager and received her speech, which he proceeded to read, and which was interpreted into English by the Chinese official who soon goes as minister to England, and who speaks English quite well. Then the ladies were taken, one by one, and presented to the empress dowager by Baron Calkhan—the children being presented in a similar fashion. The empress dowager kept her seat, but shook hands with each.

Emperor Seems a Dull Boy.

Backing away from the throne, they were then presented in like form to the emperor, who shook hands with each. His whole manner was that of a dull boy seated in a chair and going through a performance as he had been told to do.

Leaving the audience hall they went to a reception room, whither the empress dowager had preceded them, and where they were joined by the emperor and empress—his wife—a small and rather plain-looking woman. The empress dowager called for "K'ang Tai-tai," meaning Mrs. Conger; and when Mrs. Conger stepped forward took her by both hands, and weeping bitterly, so that the tears flowed down her cheeks, called "K'ang Tai-tai" over and over again, looking up into her face with every evidence of sorrow and remorse. The interpreter explained to Mrs. Conger that the empress dowager was trying to say how terribly she felt over the unfortunate occurrences of the last year; that it had not been her fault, and she could not prevent them; but it should never happen again.

Though these have been called "crocodile tears," Mrs. Conger thinks the old lady was perfectly sincere, and says that she was a different woman from what she appeared at the former audience. (Mrs. Conger was not only the ranking lady at this, but was the only one present at a previous audience.) When done weeping over Mrs. Conger the empress dowager asked if there were any other ladies present who had been in the siege, and Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of our second secretary of legation, and Madame Sauscine of the French legation being produced she took their hands and reiterated her sorrow. This expression of sorrow, whether sincere or feigned, must have been made at much sacrifice of pride. But these demonstrations cannot make one forget how near the summer of 1900 came to witnessing the greatest tragedy of the age; encouraged, if not planned, as there was too much reason to believe, by this same empress dowager.

Gifts of Expiation.

The empress dowager then took a ring from her own finger and bracelets from her own wrists and put them on Mrs. Conger. She then took from boxes of jewelry, held by two princesses, other rings and bracelets, giving a ring and pair of bracelets to each lady. The gold of these was undoubtedly genuine, and in one instances, the gem also, but not in every case, by any means. To each of the children a gift was given—a bag of money of 30 or 40 taels value or a jade necklace.

From the reception room the party proceeded to the banquet hall, where all sat down at two tables. At the table occupied by the ladies of highest rank, the empress dowager was also seated; and during the feast she, with wine glass in hand, walked around the table, clinking the glass of each guest and drinking to the health of the holder. Then taking a cake she broke a piece and put it into Mrs. Conger's mouth, and another piece into Madame Uchida's mouth; but for the others she merely broke the cake and laid a piece on each one's plate. The rest of the viands were passed by the two princesses.

The emperor and his wife did not sit down, but wandered about the room looking on.

After the feast the ladies made their farewell bows, took their departure, and the first audience since the troubles was ended.

Later, the empress dowager sent to each lady four large rolls of silk in a glass box and a set of ten combs in another box. It is uncertain whether she thinks foreigns do not comb their hair enough.

The United States was largely in evidence. Of the party of 18, four ladies—Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Bainbridge, Mrs. Brewster, wife of the commander of the legation guards, and Baroness Romano, and one child, Mary Brewster—were from America.

The Japanese minister is the youngest of the ministers of this court, and is the youngest of the representatives of his country abroad; a fact speaking highly for his abilities. Madame Uchida, his wife, is a grandaie of Bryn Mawr, and was a companion of my transpacific trip. It was therefore a great pleasure to meet her here. She is a very energetic little body. The third day after her arrival in Peking she commenced the study of Chinese, and, though the most recent arrival at the court, she was the only lady at the audience who could speak to the empress dowager in her own language. In fact, she is the only lady of all the diplomatic corps who attempts to study Chinese.

Signs of Spring at Mountain Resort

BEDFORD, PA., April 5.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard Blackburn gave a party at their home in East Penn street, Saturday, to celebrate the birthday of their daughter, Miss Nora O. Blackburn. Among those present were: Miss Juliet Wright, Miss Anna May, Miss Sarah Kidwell, Miss Hazel Barnett, Miss Helen Reber, Miss Marguerite Stunkard, Miss Lillian Mock, Miss Helen Barnett, Miss Nellie Felton, Miss Fannie Oppenheimer, Miss Helen Morrow, Miss Lulu Naus, Miss Allen, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss May Lee, Miss Mary Snively, Miss Gertie Manfeld, Miss Stella Earnest, Miss Leone Sell, Miss Abigail Blackburn, Lawrence Oppenheimer, Henderson Points, Cyril Straub, Lawrence Gilchrist, Harry Felton, Paul Naus, Raymond Plank, John Brice and Herbert Hershberger.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Blackburn celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage at their home in Fishertown Tuesday evening, April 2.

Mr. Blackburn is the oldest surveyor in Bedford county, having followed that occupation for more than 50 years.

Mr. William M. Hall, a prominent Pittsburgh attorney, spent the latter part of last week in Bedford looking after the large interests of his father's estate of which he is executor.

The annual Easter dance was held in Durkle's hall Monday evening, and was participated in by quite a large number of Bedford's society young folk.

Mrs. William M. Hall and children of Pittsburgh are guests of Mrs. Hall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus I. Lyon.

The Bedford School of Music gave an entertainment at the home of Mrs. Thomas Lyons, Wednesday evening.

The Epworth league of the Methodist Episcopal church gave an entertainment in Ridenour hall Friday evening, April 4, for the benefit of the mercy and help department of the league.

The friends of Miss Mary Enfield gave her a surprise party Wednesday evening, the occasion being the celebration of her 18th birthday.

The Drift of Modern English.

Lippincotts' Magazine.

A Washington resident, who is so proud of her home that she sometimes sins against the rubric of fashionable form by remaining in town the year round, was recently assailed by an ultra-conventional friend in ultra-modern language.

"I knew that you usually wintered here," she said, "but I was astonished to hear that you had summered here, too."

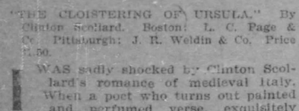
"I have not only wintered here and summered here," answered the recklessly unfashionable one, "but I will astonish you still further"—and the threat was borne out—"when I tell you that I always fall here, and I have sometimes sprung here."

To live with a high ideal is a successful life. It is not what one does, but what one tries to do, that makes the soul strong and fit for a nobler career.—E. P. Tenney.

Albert Alvarez,
Whose only appearance in grand opera at Duquesne Garden this season will be in "Carmen."

BOOKS AND BOOK MEN

A Poet's Blood-Pudding



Clinton Scollard,
Poet and Romancer.

"THE CLOISTERING OF URSULA." By Clinton Scollard. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price $1.50.

I WAS sadly shocked by Clinton Scollard's romance of medieval Italy. When a poet who turns out painted and perfumed verse, exquisitely graven cherry-stones, sets out to picture the times of the Borgias and Sforzas, one would expect chapters descriptive of sunsets, rhapsodies about nightingales and orange groves, musings amid the dim glories of duomo naves, picturesque dishes of Campagna and Apennine, chemical analysis of the blue enamel in the Etruscan sky—color, grace, sweetness and light. Clinton Scollard has put a pinch of all these things into his romance; but the principal ingredient is blood. It opens with a massacre and it closes with a massacre. A man once called Flaubert's "Salammbo" blood-pudding. "The Cloistering of Ursula" is not quite so sanguinary as the slaughter of the Carthaginian mercenaries; there are no crucifixions or lepers in it; but enough sore is spilled to delight the most bloodthirsty of readers.

The scene is laid in Italy, as already remarked. One knows this because the characters address each other as Messer and Signora and Cavallere, because a gate is a porta and a palace a palazzo and a church a duomo. The scene is indubitably laid in Italy.

Being without any constitutional aversion to massacres, wholesale poisoning and pontarding, street brawls and brushes with bandits; being hardened enough to read without shuddering even the novels which are a long-drawn-out vivisection continued in our next—I was not appalled at the blood-letting in Mr. Scollard's ferocious fiction. But I was amazed that so dainty a poet whom you could fancy turning pale as he snips off a rose in his garden, should thus mercilessly mow down whole squadrons of Uccelli and Neri. "All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand!"

The Uccelli and Neri, be it known, are the Capulets and Montagues of this tale. Ugolino Neri has made a peace overture—to end the old feud of their houses he proposes that the eldest-born son of Uccelli shall wed Fiammetta Neri. The Uccelli bite at the bait and the betrothal banquet takes place at the Neri palace. At the dramatic moment armed men rush out from behind the arras and butcher the unarmed guests.

Quite in the fashion of the older English drama, the precursors of Shakespeare—Kyd, Ford, Webster and their ilk. "Miracle plays" some one called them. "Why?" "Because 'tis a miracle any one escapes alive."

Such a miracle occurs in the banquet hall butchery. Andrea Uccelli, painter and poet, younger scion of the house, succeeds in escaping. In such novels there is always a door which gives way when the hard-pressed hero hurls himself against it. Long have I longed in vain for a change—to see a hero escape via transom or skylight or chimney flue—but these avenues of egress are not heroic enough. Even a window won't do unless it's more than ten feet from the ground.

Andrea leaps up several flights of stairs, hotly pursued. He reaches the room of a beautiful maiden, who hides him, and then lowers him onto an adjoining roof by means of an improvised rope. The Neri have meanwhile made themselves masters of the city, are slaughtering the Uccelli adherents and sacking their houses. Three thrilling chapters more are required to bring Andrea to a place of comparative safety.

In such a place a romantic hero is obviously out of place. Disguised as a fresco painter, Andrea goes back to the Neri palace, and while decorating ceilings he gets points for his great revenge and seeks to learn more of the beautiful signorina who saved his life.

She is an orphan, heiress of a great fortune, brought up in a cloister, to which she longs to return; but Ugolino Neri, her guardian, is scheming to marry her to his son Benedetto, whom she abhors.

The subsequent adventures of Andrea and Ursula are too many and too thrilling to tell of in less pages than Mr. Scollard himself has used. Besides, they are the same perils a hundred heroes and heroines have passed through since the first romancer put pen to paper. But Mr. Scollard has invented at least one new device to extricate his hero and heroine from imminent danger. They leave the city in a cart, seated upon stools and covered over with two huge bottomless wine casks. Mr. Scollard should make haste to copyright this double-barreled plan of escape before imitators seize upon it. It is unfortunate, however, that he didn't employ one barrel instead of two. The ride would then have given hero and heroine a chance to get better acquainted, afforded an opportunity for falling in love. As it is, when in the final chapter Ursula consents to be cloistered in Andrea's garden-close, one wonders whether the brief glimpses she had of him in flight and fight were sufficient to kindle so fervent a passion. A journey together in a barrel would have removed this doubt—and how romantic, how redolent of poetic possibilities!

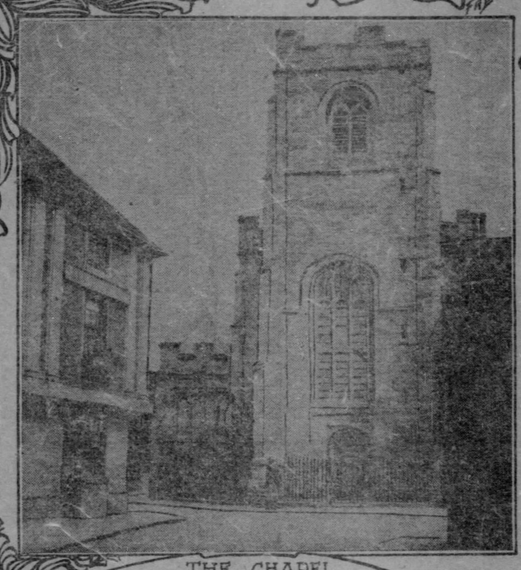
Speaking of possibilities and probabilities, was ever such a lucky dog before as Andrea? When any plot's afoot, he is sure to overhear talk of it, the villains even soliloquize out loud for his benefit: anything of importance going on in the Neri palace happens right below the platform where he is painting; he is even so lucky as to forget some brushes, returning for which he frustrates villainy; and when he has to warn Ursula of impending peril he meets her waiking in the street with a friendly priest. When they are captured by bandits, one of them turns out his own cousin, while the chief is Ursula's own uncle—a terrible bald-headed bandit who has every reason to hate the villains in the story and turns the tables upon them. With such a run of luck, one wonders that any mischance ever befell this fortunate youth.

When the bald-headed bandit has brained his old foe with a brazen candlestick from a church altar, and the Neri have been hurled headforemost from balconies of the palazzo, and hacked to pieces with daggers, the Uccelli have been avenged and all ends serenely. It must. There isn't a villain left.

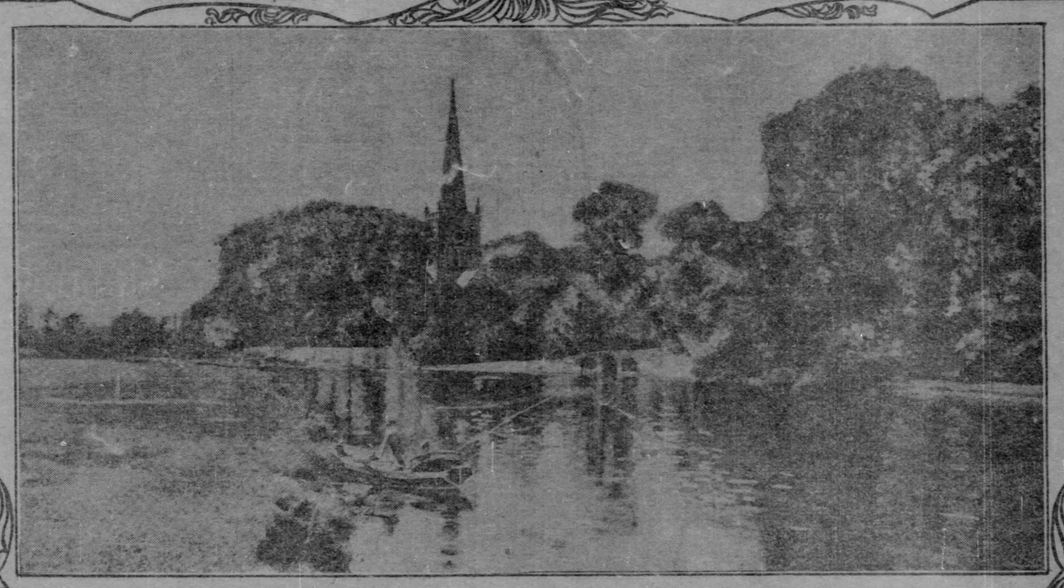
The marvelous thing about it all is that Clinton Scollard should have written this book. Imagine Keats writing tales in the vein of "Monk" Lewis!

If Shakespeare Came to Stratford

WILLIE DAVIS ENGAGED IN TELLING "ALL ABOUT SHAKESPEARE FOR A PENNY."



THE CHAPEL SHAKESPEARE . . . . ATTENDED.



THE SOFT FLOWING AVON, WITH VIEW OF CHURCH WHERE SHAKESPEARE IS BURIED.

THE HOUSE WHERE SHAKESPEARE WAS BORN.

THE SCHOOL WILL SHAKESPEARE WENT TO.

THOUGH he saw a degree of sanctity even in an English turnip field, Hawthorne decried the English oak for the John Bullism of its figure, the compact rotundity of foliage that made it look like a gigantic cauliflower, and in Shakespeare's native town he was "struck and surprised by nothing so much as the tameness of the general scene." As you approach Stratford the spire of Holy Trinity—the church that Shakespeare usually didn't attend—looms up out of the green haze of lime trees. The Avon crawls sluggishly along and the huddled houses look rather sordid and commonplace. And yet their squalid meanness seems less out of place than the showy modernity of the Memorial theater. It is the one building in Stratford that seems to belong somewhere else. With this single exception, there is hardly a cottage roof or rude bench, hardly a pump or mossy stone that Shakespeare wouldn't recognize if he came back to Stratford.

Yes, there is one other feature that would be strange to him. In the dingy shop windows he would see Shakespeare spoons and Shakespeare cups and Shakespeare napkin rings, pictures of Shakespeare's haunts and rubbings from the inscription on his tomb. All of which would be profoundly edifying to the jolly burgher of old Stratford, who took a drop too much, tumbled into a ditch on his way home from the tavern, and died a day or two later before having heard that he was immortal. Like most really great men, Shakespeare did not know his greatness.

Perhaps, if he came to Stratford now, he would run up against little Willie Davis and hear a shrill offer to "Tell y' Davis and hear a shrill offer to "Tell y' all about Shikes-pear for a penny." And if the poet bestowed this guerdon or remuneration on the boy, to hear which of his posterity had brought such renown to Stratford, little Willie would rattle off a patter he had learned like a parrot, beginning with "Shikes-pear stowl a deer." Whereat the worthy and solid yeoman, who thought this brush with Sir Thomas Lucy long forgotten, would draw his cloak closer and skulk off, pondering his object lesson of how "the evil that men do lives after them."

But if he heard all of Willie's story he would not be much wiser, since few of Willie's words are intelligible, and after you have digested several pennies' worth of information from him and other juvenile guides, you are still much in doubt as to the facts in the case, and hopelessly muddled as any Baconian (Shakespeare spelled it Bezonian, and the famous challenge "Under which king, Bezonian, speak or die!" was doubtless a side thrust at the Donnellies and Gallups who would set up a rival ruler).

More American tourists visit Stratford than any other pilgrim shrine in Great Britain, but few of them go at the season of the Memorial performances in the outrageously modern structure of shiny pressed brick which has been called an architectural blot on the landscape. Opinions differ as to this, but the memorial performances themselves are appreciated by all who witness them. Stratford puts on gala attire then, everyone hangs out a flag, and everyone talks Shakespeare. An alternative topic is afforded by the vandalism of the relic-hunting tourists who would carry off everything that is not nailed down, and from the general talk one would gather that the curse inscribed upon Shakespeare's gravestone was meant by him specially for the Americans.

The places linked with memories of Shakespeare are all close together, except the picturesque cottage at Shottery where he courted Anne Hathaway. It still stands as it stood in those days, except that the thatched roof has been renewed. An aged descendant of the Hathaways lives in it and is chiefly busy dodging kodak shots.

It must not be supposed that the imposing structure shown on pictures as Anne Hathaway's cottage was all Anne Hathaway's. In fact, it is a row of cottages, all under the same roof, and Anne's is the last in the row. The house where Shakespeare was born—also of noble proportions in the prints—also shows an entire row, and the Shakespeare house is but a fraction thereof.

There's an irreverent tradition that Shakespeare was a butcher's boy and that when he spoke of "a divinity that shapes our ends" he referred figuratively to the ends of sausages which a 'prentice hand could not properly mold and proportion. Be this as it may, one of the poet's degenerate descendants kept a butcher's stall here, and Hawthorne saw the marks of the cleaver on the walls, though he failed to find Sir Walter Scott's name scratched upon the diamond-paned windows of the room where Shakespeare was born. The house is a Shakespeare museum now, and will be until it tumbles down and is carried off piecemeal, like Shakespeare's own house, about five minutes' walk distant. Only the foundations of this remain, and they have had to be covered with a wire grating.

Other points of interest are the old Red Horse inn, where Washington Irving spent some time, and the fountain erected by George W. Childs. Then there is the Shakespeare garden, where one may see "all the plants mentioned by Shakespeare in his plays," which to the unbotanical do not look materially different from the plants he didn't mention.

Shakespeare's chapel—where he wasn't a very regular attendant—has little of its ancient flavor left. It has been whitewashed and restored so that Shakespeare would hardly know it if he rose from his resting place within. Be it noted, by the way, that though the poet during his life was doubtless willing enough to give up his pew at any time, in death he has preempted the best burial places for himself and his family. Like Kipling's "Dowb," the first of all his race, doubtless he

Stole the steadiest canoe,
Ate the quarry others slew,
Died—and took the finest grave.

The old school which adjoins the chapel has not been desecrated by whitewash or other restoratives, and even the very desk where Will Shakespeare sat is still shown to the credulous. How 'tis known to be his, deponent saith not. On the ground floor is the old hall where plays were enacted to an audience that stood up to witness them—no doubt some part of Will Shakespeare's inspiration.

Over all these scenes the April sun sifts its mild rays, as it did when Shakespeare lived. And through the midst of them glides the lazy Avon, as it did when Shakespeare lived. The trees and the sky and the winds are the same as in his day. If he came again to Stratford these are the things he would recognize perhaps, rather than the mere husks of his existence which we gaze upon with reverent awe.

With The Literary Folk

A new Hugo story is told by the Paris Temps in its account of the negotiations preceding the sale of "Les Miserables" to the poor publisher who made a fortune out of it. Hugo asked 240,000 francs for rights of publication during eight years. The publisher, glancing at a big manuscript folded up on the table, which he knew to be "Les Miserables," asked permission to have a look at it. But Hugo, putting his hand on the pile, answered abruptly: "No; it is impossible. Suppose it is nothing but white paper. I put my name on it. That is enough."

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Alfred Austin, England's poet laureate, has a new volume of poems out, entitled "A Tale of True Love." It is confidently agreed, says one comment, that the book does not describe the poet's feelings toward Rudyard Kipling.

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A limited edition of the Bible is the latest thing in the book world. It will be complete in five volumes, printed by the famous Doves press, edition limited to 500 copies and the price of the set will be $75. We do not hesitate to say that this is a work everyone ought to have, though the cheaper editions might do as well.

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Samuel Harden Church of this city has nearly completed his new "Cromwell-American" novel, which ought to duplicate the success of "John Marmaduke." Mr. Church has personally been over every part of Cromwell territory in Great Britain and Ireland. When Lord Rosebery was asked by an American magazine to write a biography of the protector for special art illustration, after Mr. Church had declined to do it, Rosebery refused, taking down Mr. Church's "History of Cromwell" from his book shelves with the remark that it covered the whole ground admirably.

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The American Book Company has added to its series of school texts Gustav von Moser's "Bibliothekar," the German comedy from which Gillette adapted "The Private Secretary," and Alphonse Daudet's sublimely humorous "Tartarin de Tarascon." Both books have excellent notes and full vocabularies and are admirable in every way.

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Among new books of fiction issued by the Abbey press are "The Grace of Orders," by N. B. Winston; "Frank Logan," by Mrs. John M. Clay, and "Father Manners," by Hudson Young.

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Ernest McGaffey, the Chicago poet and lawyer, was singled out for pleasant honors recently, when President Roosevelt, like Mr. McGaffey an ardent sportsman, invited the poet to dine at the White House. Mr. McGaffey's first volume was "Poems of Gun and Rod." The poet holds a lucrative position under the administration of Mayor Harrison, and rumor says he sometimes affects a plug hat. A Chicago poet in a plug hat! The City Vigilance league, if they have one in Chicago, should appoint a committee of investigation.

Dr. Joseph Bell,
The real Sherlock Holmes.

Conan Doyle's new Sherlock Holmes story, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," makes a picture in the Critic especially interesting—a portrait of Dr. Joseph Bell, the original of the great detective, who has temporarily eclipsed all other Vidocqs and Lecocqs of reality and fiction. One who knows Dr. Bell writes thus of him:

The pictured presentment of Sherlock Holmes differs materially from the man as he actually is, and those who are familiar with the one would not willingly exchange it for the singular, "lean game head" of the other. The exterior of the beloved physician is a more than pleasing one, and his face, mainly on account of wonderfully magnetic eyes, once seen is not readily forgotten. His face is the clean-shaven face of a surgeon, the only outward feature by which he resembles the detective, and his hair is prematurely gray. His swift, swinging gait belongs to a man who never lets the grass grow under his feet, while his general air of protective kindness establishes that rare sensation of confidence and perfect trust so necessary to a doctor, who to a certain extent must ever rely on the faith cure.

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Gertrude Atherton's "Conqueror" mingles newly-imagined fiction with newly-discovered fact. She paid a visit to Alexander Hamilton's birthplace, the island of Nevis in the West Indies, made researches as to his parentage and early life, which dissipate many of the myths that have crystallized around his memory, and has taken the biography of the man—so corrected—as the warp and woof of her romance.

New Books of the Day

A NOVEL WITH NEW TEETH.

"THE SUPREME SACRIFICE." By Mamie Bowles. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

The triangular relation according to Ibsen forms the basis of this really good novel, but instead of one woman and two men, the usual factors, there are two women and one man—both women friends, one of whom George Spenser loves, but marries the other for money. Long-drawn-out triangular misery is the result, and then Gillette, the wife, makes the "supreme sacrifice" of pretending to elope, so that her husband may be able to get a divorce and marry Eilice.

Frenchy as this plot may sound, the novel is prim and proper enough to grace the bookshelves of a girls' boarding school. It reminds one somewhat of Mme. Daniel Lesueur's pleasantly diluted books a la Bourget. It has many graces of style, moreover, evinced at the very outset by four new figures of speech in praise of Eilice's teeth. Pearls have become almost a synonym for these indispensable adjuncts of every heroine, so that if one should read of finding a "tooth of great price" it would cause no wonderment. Our author compares Eilice's small white teeth behind her rosy lips to snow-flakes fallen in between the drifted petals of a white rose, a narrow strip of moon emerging through the crimson of sunset, and a little stream of sparkling water one craved to press one's feverish mouth against. A writer who can play so dexterously upon the ivory keyboard of his heroine's mouth must rank with the Paderewskis of the pen.

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SAME OLD WOES, SAME OLD CURE.

"ESTHER MATHER." By Emma Louise Orcutt. New York: The Grafton Press. Price, $1.50.

Esther, who is sweet, innocent and eighteen, marries a gambler who drags her through the customary ordeal of misery, she bearing up with all the fortitude of the long-suffering novel heroine. He dies at last, practically ruined, and on the last page Esther is ready to wed again, sure that this time she has found a haven of rest. The story is better than the average of such.

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PATHOLOGY—A BIG DOSE.

"THE PERVERTS." By William Lee Howard. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

Nearly everybody in Dr. Howard's book has some interesting disease or mania, which the doctor describes with infinite gusto. His scientific account of a glorious drunk is one of the pleasantest things in the book. "His thirst"—the doctor is telling of a dipsomaniac—"is savage, uncontrollable, unlimited. Hours pass as minutes. The individual becomes voluble, boasting, egotistic and self-contented; he delivers philippics and enters into polemical discussion with his barroom companions, considering himself an oracle." There is a page or more of this, then the doctor describes the after effects—not the state of "maudlin drunkenness, alcoholic frenzy and pseudo-dipsomania; but one in which the speech is tenuous, light, airy and teeming with idle [illegible]age. The ideas expressed are emaciated, weedy, inodient." There are several pages of this, and then some other form of hereditary degeneration is taken up by way of variety.

The heroine, Mizpra, is a lady doctor who has a benevolent penchant for presenting baby whistles with diphtheria germs and enclosing in her letters return stamps covered with anthrax bacilli. The 400 pages of the book are packed with similar pathological horrors—enough to take away anyone's appetite and sleep.

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A PRIMER OF CIVIC PROGRESS.

"MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING AND SANITATION." By M. N. Baker. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.25.

The title perfectly describes this new volume in the Citizens Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology, but the title gives not the faintest notion of the scope and thoroughness that distinguish the work. Every municipal problem, from street paving and water filtration to baths in public schools and the abatement of the spitting nuisance, is lucidly discussed. The work may be called a guide book to civic beauty, comfort and health.

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AN APOLOGIST FOR KU KLUX KLAN.

"THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS." By Thomas Dixon, Jr. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.50.

The white man's burden since the war is the burden of Mr. Dixon's novel, which is a sort of antidote to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Like Agnes Repplier, he thinks the Thirteenth Amendment has been a ghastly mistake, but upon different grounds. She wrote that "slavery bred models of all known chivalry and virtue like Uncle Tom, then slavery was the most ennobling institution in the world and we have committed a grievous crime in degrading a whole heroic race to our narrower, viler level." Mr. Dixon's contention is that the emancipation proclamation has done this very thing by taking the black race out of mild servitude, and that now, like an incubus, it threatens to throttle white civilization in the south.

"You keep a deacon in your church who served two terms in the penitentiary."

"But dat's de bes' deacon I got," pleaded Eph, sadly.

"Turn him out, I tell you."

"But dey all does little things."

"Turn 'em all out."

"Den we ain't got no church, en de Shepherd ain't got no flock ter tend er ter shear."

This is one of the mildest phases of black depravity as pictured by Mr. Dixon. His indictment is terrific and it is the most virulent book on the subject since "The American Negro," by William Hannibal Thomas, himself a negro. Considered merely as a novel, apart from its "problem," "The Leopard's Spots" is worthy of all praise—stirring, dramatic and chaining the interest to the end.

I'd like to be an editor. They's nawthin' so hard as mindin' yer own business, an' an editor never has to do that.—F. P. Dunne, "Mr. Dooley's Opinions."

POKES FUN AT MODERN FADS

BALZAC VERSUS FLORODORA.

"MELOMANIACS." By James Huneker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: W. W. Waters. Price, $1.50.

We have been satiated, says Mr. Huneker, with the heroic virtuoso, the self-sacrificing singer, the virtuous organist, the pie-faced angel choir boys, the demoniac violinist and the gloomy composer who solemnly treads the earth, melodies falling from heaven upon his embrosial locks as pigeons alight on barn roofs. The fact, hitherto seemingly overlooked, is that artists of both sexes are very human, though they love, hate, cry, laugh, eat, drink and sleep with more vehemence than the normal man of the streets.

The Wagnerite, the Ibsenite and other disciples of modern fads are pilloried in Mr. Huneker's two dozen tales. All the tribes of them that follow in the footprints of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche are likewise cudgeled justly. And the moral of it all seems to be: "Don't you ever bother with art, music or artistic prose. Just marry a nice girl who goes to comic operas. You stick to her and avoid Balzac. Go your road and be happy in your plush way." But we know that Mr. Huneker himself doesn't walk in the plush way which winds past Balzac to "Florodora."

The many cults of modern pseudo culture invite the satirical scourge, and it is wielded with a vengeance by one who knows the weak points of the fads as if he had had them all. And the indignant coterie whose toes he treads upon may pretend to see the satirist's own image in "the fat author of that affected book 'How to Play Chopin Though Happy.'" "Melomaniacs" may teach them how to be happy though they play Chopin.

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THE BIBLE IN THE KAILYARD.

"LOVE IN ITS TENDERNESS." By J. R. Aitken. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

Short stories of the kailyard school, with a strongly sentimental tinge and many Bible passages printed in italics—stories about young ministers and domiciles of the kind we have been introduced to by Barrie and Ian Maclaren, about atheists softened by affliction and a literary genius saved by devoted love—such stories make up this volume. Enochdhu is a place very much like Thrums or Drumtochty.

It all reminds me of the Scottish version of Solomon's Song, which some wag announced was to be published in Glasgow, giving an extract from the advance sheets:

Mony waters canna slocken luv',
neither can the spates droon it; gin a man wad gie a' the haudin's o' his hoose for luv', they wad be altogither scorned.

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THE NEW "ARS AMORIS."

"ROMANTIC LOVE AND PERSONAL BEAUTY." By Henry T. Finck. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $2.

Mr. Finck's Anatomy of Affection has held its own for 15 years, and this new edition will help to perpetuate its reign. Whether he discourses upon the size of woman's feet or the origin of kissing, gives Schopenhauer's theory of love or cosmetic hints, Mr. Finck's fount of knowledge, anecdote and quotation never runs dry. He is so entertaining that one is inclined to doubt his scientific solidity, like that of Lombroso. All the past masters of the amatory art, from Ovid to Casanova, seem to have whispered their secrets into Mr. Finck's ears and his book is a veritable cyclopedia of la grande passion. No romance could be more entrancing.

O why be burdened and cast down
When o'er the sky above
A sleepless eye is guarding thee—
The watchful eye of Love?

IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?—Malachi 2:10.

LISZT AND PEROSI HAVE A NEW RIVAL

Pastor Hartman's Oratorio of "St. Francis" Makes a Big Sensation in Vienna.

SINCE the earliest days of the Christian church music has had a prominent place in its worship, and modern times have been deficient in bringing forth priestly composers of sacred music. Another name has recently been added to the roll, which includes Liszt and Perosi and many masters of older date. The new priestly composer is an Austrian, Pastor Hartmann of Hochbrunn on the Laba, and his new work, which has stirred both the musical and the religious world, is an oratorio entitled "Saint Francis."

It is not known whether Pastor Hartmann, like the Abbate Liszt, showed an interest in music on the first day of his life pilgrimage, Hungarian devotees of Liszt enthusiastically avowing that when he was one day old he saw and heard his father play the pianoforte and smiled, while applauding gleefully. It is more likely that Perosi's successes have fired his Austrian rival, the Franciscan monk, Hartmann.

Since 1898 he has lived in the idyllic calm of the convent of Aracoeli at Rome. Recently he surprised an audience of music lovers at Vienna by his first masterpiece, the oratorio "Saint Francis." He had already won fame as a musician, and the first production of his work was looked forward to with interest. It took place in February in the great hall of the musical union of Vienna. Emperor Francis Joseph and his court were present and Pastor Hartmann directed the performance personally, while the solos were sung by some leading stars of the opera.

The composer shows as wonderful mastery of orchestral resources, and the sacred atmosphere held the audience spellbound, though the religious element was perhaps a little too much in evidence to permit a purely artistic impression. The concert was twice repeated, with equal success, under the auspices of the Archduchess Josepha, who has done much to encourage the composer.

The work is dedicated to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who received the artist at court. The patronage of the emperor and the court contributed not a little to the humble priest's reputation, and his photograph is now in hundreds of show windows of Austria's capital.

The composer was born in 1864 in the Tyrol and is the scion of a noble family whose ancestral tree has its roots hidden in the darkness of heavy antiquity. He studied music and at the age of 29 we find him in Jerusalem, where he spent two years and completed his first compositions. Then he went to Rome, entering the monastery of Aracoeli, where he devoted all his time to musical pursuits and composed two oratories, of which the later and more notable is "Saint Francis."

PASTOR HARTMANN,
The New Austrian Perosi.

Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred on the young artist the golden medal for arts and sciences. This oratorio was first produced at St. Petersburg, where it was received with the same applause as at Vienna. Three concerts netted $12,000 for charitable purposes

POSITIVIST MECCA MOVES.

Something About the Religion of Humanity Founded by Auguste Comte and Its London Tabernacle.

THE Positivist Society in London, whose leader Frederic Harrison has been until recently, are about to move from the temple which has been their Mecca during 21 years. The deity of holies will be shifted from Newton Hall to Clifford's Inn.

Newton Hall has a varied and singular history. In 1710 Sir Isaac Newton, then president of the Royal Society, induced that body to move to a building of their own. In conjunction with Sir Christopher Wren he bought a house and garden in a blind alley north of Fleet street, which he recommended as being "in the middle of the town and out of noise." There the Royal Society held their meetings and some time in the eighteenth century built the hall, now known as Newton Hall.

The neighborhood is full of historic memories. Hobbes lived close to the hall. It is said Dryden occupied the house abutting on Newton Hall which is now pulled down, that Otway lived opposite, and that they quarreled, but the authority for this is doubtful. The house once bore a stone inscription that Dryden lived in it, and the passage under it to Newton Hall was once called Dryden Court. The house purchased by the Royal Society once belonged to Praise-God Barebones of Cromwell's parliament, the leather-seller, who lived here. Here also lived the voracious Lemuel Gulliver before he migrated to Wapping. Richard Baxter, Tom Paine, and many other men of note lived here and Dr. Johnson lived hard by in Gough Square.

In Newton Hall Samuel Taylor Coleridge in 1818 gave a course of lectures on "Language, Education, Social and Moral Questions," and in 1819 he delivered his famous 12 lectures on "Shakespeare," the last lectures given by Coleridge in public.

In 1881 the hall was leased for 21 years to the Positivist society, and was opened on May 1 by a series of discourses given in French by Pierre Laffitte of Paris, the successor of Auguste Comte as pope of Positivism.

The hall had been redecorated for the Positivist community with the symbols and effigies which accord with their system of thought. The walls are of a pale green color, the emblem of the future. Over the platform are the following legends: "Family, Country, Humanity: Order and Progress: Live for others: Live openly. The foundation, Order: the principle, love: the end, progress." On the center is a large copy of Raphael's "Sistine Madonna." Underneath is the bust of Comte. Round the hall on brackets stand the life-sized busts of Moses, Homer, Aristotle, Archimedes, Caesar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Gutenberg, Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederick II., and Bichat.

The whole of the Positivist library of 270 works, ancient and modern, stands in a case by itself. Over it is the portrait of Pierre Laffitte, the present director of Positivism. At the end is a grand piano by Broadwood, once the property of Charles Darwin.

The introductory address to the community was given in May, 1881, by Frederic Harrison, who has continued to lecture there on Sundays with several colleagues—Prof. Beesly, Dr. Bridges, J. Cotter Morrison, Vernon Lushington and others—during the last 21 years.

Besides the Sunday lectures classes have been held in the hall for geometry, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, history and sociology. There have also been celebrated those functions with which Comte proposed to mark great epochs in life, and which, without meaning any supernatural character, he named sacraments, viz.: the presentation of infants, initiation of adolescents, admission of adults, marriage, destination to a profession, and burial of the dead.

Young People's Union.

The members of the Young People's Christian union of the United Presbyterian church will hold their semi-annual convention in the Sixth United Presbyterian church Tuesday, April 15. The speakers will be the Rev. Joseph Kyle of Xenia, O.; the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of New York; the Rev. R. M. Russell. Officers for the year will be elected.

The members of the advisory board of the Allegheny County Christian Endeavor union will be entertained at the home of Miss Nan L. Hunter, Pacific avenue, on Saturday evening, April 12. A business session will take up part of the evening.

JUNIOR ENDEAVOR BANDS OF MERCY

Pittsburgh Societies Will at Once Organize This Branch of Work.

SEVEN years ago Junior Christian Endeavor Band of Mercy work first received special attention at the international convention held in Boston. At the Washington convention and the following year at San Francisco the subject was presented at the superintendents' conference. Again at Detroit in 1899 the subject was upon the program. At each of these conventions hundreds of packages of literature have been distributed from junior and state headquarters, and many superintendents, in writing for literature, have stated that their knowledge of the work and interest in it date from one of these conventions.

At Cincinnati during the last international convention the subject was again presented and junior superintendents who were in attendance were furnished with special information regarding the work in the shape of papers, leaflets, etc., and it was the hope of those at the head of the movement that during the two years intervening between the international meetings that advance steps would be taken in the work and great results achieved.

The results have proved marvelous and the work is progressing far beyond expectation.

At Detroit the following resolution was adopted by the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, which had great weight with the members throughout the entire world: "That the board of trustees of the United Society seeks to express its sympathy with all humane individuals who by education, organization and every form of proper effort are seeking actively to develop a spirit of kindness toward all of God's dumb creatures. It is our earnest wish that all juniors, indeed, that all our young people, become humane. First, because it prevents and relieves suffering, and also because cruelty has a brutalizing reflex effect upon those who are guilty of it. Resolved, That we commend the circulation of literature and the use of all wise measures and efforts to promote gentleness, kindness and patience to all creatures that cannot complain, protest or otherwise speak for themselves."

It was suggested that where bands of mercy do not exist in the public schools such an organization would be a necessity in the junior society, and the superintendent should instruct the children in humane principles.

The Pittsburgh societies did not at first take up the work, but at a recent meeting held by the junior workers the matter was presented by the county superintendent, Miss Nan L. Hunter, and it was recommended that every society organize a band of mercy. The children are becoming greatly interested in the movement and those who are members of this organization are urging the Junior Endeavorers to take an active part.

The band can be composed entirely of children, or of children and older persons. Nothing is required to be a member but to sign the pledge or authorize it to be signed. A president and secretary is chosen, also a name for the band. Miss Hunter is anxious that the societies of Allegheny county take up the work at once.

Over 40,000 branches of the parent American Band of Mercy have recently been reported, with between two and three million members.

Miss Elizabeth W. Olney of Providence, R. I., is the secretary of the humane education committee, and is urging the Pittsburgh societies to at once take up the work.

DON'T COMPLAIN!

A Lay Sermon on the Fatuity and Futility of Retailing Our Little Woes to Others.

I HAVE a friend who is very fond of giving one piece of advice in season and out of season, and that is, "Never let anyone pity you." I have come to think of it as the double-distilled essence of wisdom, but I should like to add the words, "Don't complain."

It does not sound sympathetic; but after all, it is a fact that being pitied very often makes one feel worse or at all events makes one imagine one's self worse than one really is.

And as for complaining, well, nobody thanks you for burdening him with your load of trouble. The load is pretty sure to seem small in others' eyes, however important it may appear to our own.

Almost every one has found out that the more he talks about a woe or a grievance the larger it seems to grow, especially if you think about it or speak of it in a complaining spirit.

Almost any little molehill of unpleasantness can be magnified into a mountain of sorrow if it is dwelt on with sufficient persistence, till by and by we imagine things that are not there at all.

It is easy to get into a habit of complaining about every little thing that does not suit us; and in this mood it is not at all difficult to find plenty of things to grumble at, and so we gradually come to look upon ourselves as very ill-used individuals, the troubles and misfortunes growing and growing the more we think and complain of them, till at last they are magnified out of all proportion to their original importance.

We grow old and full of wrinkles, and friends who were once glad to have us with them now try to get out of our way.

It is so tempting when things go wrong, and we feel tired and cross, and people don't treat us as we think they should, to pour out our long list of troubles to a sympathetic—or apparently sympathetic—friend. But does it do any good?

Somebody once suggested to me that everybody ought to have one confidante to whom he could go with all worries; but only one, just a kind of safety valve.

But it seems rather hard on the friend, especially if he had two or three, or even more, similar acquaintances. I am not now speaking of real big troubles, which often require the advice and judgment of another, but of little every-day worries and annoyances, talking which over does more harm than good, especially in the case of a woman, who, not satisfied with retailing them to the one poor safety-valve, inflicts them on all and sundry of her acquaintances.

We are all far from perfection and are likely to be so for some time to come, and as there is no more wearing work than grumbling, fretting, and fancying that we are in a condition to be pitied, let us free ourselves as much as possible from this miserable habit which leaves finger-marks on the fairest face, taking away the beauty and serenity which are always so attractive, and let us do our work faithfully and cheerfully.

The sooner we make up our minds to keep our daily worries to ourselves—except, perhaps, for the unlucky safety-valve—the better for ourselves and for those around us, let it be in the home, in the church, in our business or social life.

The Rev. and Mrs. S. Edward Young Abroad.
On the site of the ruined temple where Diana of the Ephesians was worshiped.

The Rev. S. Edward Young and his wife are now on a pilgrimage through Syria and Palestine, after having visited the historic scenes of Greece and Egypt. Both the Rev. Mr. Young and Mrs. Young are very well, indeed. Mrs. Young rode at the very front of the caravan's horseback riders nearly all the way through Galilee and Samaria to Jerusalem. Distinguished honors were accorded the pilgrims all the way, the governor of 20 cities extending to them a special invitation to visit him. The Rev. S. Edward Young acted as interpreter of the party, which was the largest that ever passed through Samaria and roused the wonderment of the natives.

Mr. and Mrs. Young sail from Liverpool on the Oceanic April 16 and expect to arrive in Pittsburgh April 24, 7 p. m.

St. Mark's Great Work on the South Side

A New Religious Uniform Will Soon Be Seen on Pittsburgh Streets, the Garb of the Working Guild Among the Poor.

A distinctive costume has been adopted by the women workers of the Working Guild Among the Poor, the new philanthropy recently launched on the South Side under Episcopal auspices.

The uniforms, which will soon be familiar to the public eye, has been designed by Miss Sibyl Clark, the superior of the guild, as the choice of title has decided, and will be the special garb of workers in all similar guilds to be hereafter established.

The costume is of nut brown cloth, the dress suit plain and unpretentious and the outdoor wrap a long cloak, close-fitting in the back, loose in the front with convenient pockets and openings for the arms. A close-fitting bonnet of brown, with a long brown veil reaching to below the waist of the wearer, is the headgear that accompanies the cloak.

Up until the last week or two, Miss Clark and her assistants have worn the garb of the deaconess order of the Church Army, the well-known Episcopal institution. Confusion resulted, and to avoid any further misunderstanding the special uniform was devised and manufactured. It is now worn with the approval of the Rev. H. S. Lancaster, director of the guild and familiarly known as Father Lancaster of St. Mark's parish, and by the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., bishop of the diocese and director general of the new movement.

On Tuesday, April 1, the Working Guild Among the Poor celebrated the first anniversary of opening its first institution of helpfulness. This institution is a small dwelling at 2124 Sidney street, South Side, known as the St. Barnabas' home for male convalescents. The chapel of the home was beautified by flowers and a special service was conducted by Father Lancaster, which was largely attended by friends of the work. The report for the year showed that upward of 200 men, convalescing from typhoid and surgical illness, who had nowhere else to go, had been met by guild workers at the time of discharge from hospitals, and had been cared for, the periods of recuperation extending from two to six weeks. Many of these convalescents were also found positions on leaving the home, and furnished needful clothing and supplies.

The success of this male convalescent home was so evident after the first few months that the guild workers decided to open a similar retreat for women. This second enterprise is now established. The workers secured the basement of St. Mark's church in South Eighteenth street and have transformed this into a comfortable and temporary convalescent retreat for women. Here infants' cribs and cradles and comfortable cots and couches abound. At present only women with young babes are received into the shelter of this convalescent retreat.

Although this latest enterprise is but a few months old, yet it has led to another phase of work which the guild workers have about decided to undertake. This is an orphanage department. Two of the enfeebled mothers have died, each leaving a homeless infant. Another parentless child was lately rescued from a suburban baby farm, where it was found dying from neglect, and still another has been presented to the workers without the latter having much say in the matter. With these four friendless, homeless waifs, the nucleus of an orphanage is already started.

Present plans are to secure, if possible, an additional dwelling now on the market, in the vicinity of the male convalescent home, to move the men to this new home, and in turn move the women and orphans from the church building, leaving the latter space free for the industrial classes, mothers' meetings and day nursery work, all of which are making enthusiastic beginnings under Father Lancaster and his guild workers.

Acting along this line, Mr. Gouverneur Hance, director of the male convalescent home has been authorized this last week to canvass the wealthy sections of the diocese in behalf of the $7,500 purchase price of the additional building.

Everything at the guild is free. The workers give their services free; Dr. Kerr and Dr. Hersman, two South Side physicians, can be commanded at any time for gratuitous work; shelter food, raiment and clas and industrial supplies are freely donated.

Miss Sibyl Clark and Miss Reno Clark are the authorities at the women's retreat and nursery, with the Misses Highley as class instructors.

An interesting feature of Easter at St. Mark's chapel was the confirmation of 14 little girls from the industrial department and the baptism of the infant that was unceremoniously presented to the guild. The baby was but two weeks old when baptized. He is a little Syrian and hails from the Syrian colony in Basin alley.

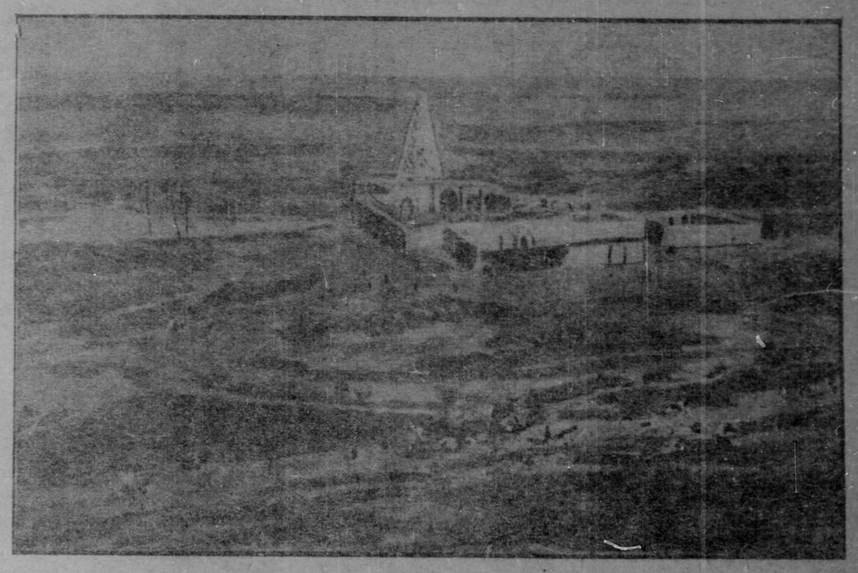
A delegation of Syrians brought the waif to the guild in the early days of infancy with the only explanation that "he haf no fadder or mudder" and then decorously departed. The tiny mite of humanity is thriving and bids fair to live. At his baptism he was given St. Mark as his last name in commemoration of the chapel and the sensible name of John as the regular heiling sign.

Another feature of Easter was service in what is known as St. Martin's chapel, a room that has been fitted up in an upper floor of the Monongahela incline building. The little girls of the hillside had embroidered and presented a pretty altar cloth and chancel drapery for their Easter offering, friends sent an abundance of floral bloom and the occasion was one of rare interest. Mr. Albert Selcer, one of the guild workers, has the direction of all that pertains to St. Martin's scope of usefulness.

The phenomenal growth of this new philanthropic work on the South Side is now only beginning to be comprehended by the Episcopal diocese. Less than two years ago the Rev. Father Lancaster was called to St. Mark's parish as a last resort. The church property was about to be sold out, the congregation was scattered and hope almost fled. Father Lancaster yielded to Bishop Whitehead's entreaties and came to the parish. From the start his chapel has had the distinction over every other Episcopal church of the city of having an 8 o'clock morning service every day in the year. New life was infused at once. Father Lancaster limited his efforts to work among the mill people. Today every male member in the rapidly growing church roll is a mill worker. Departments of activity opened as of their own accord. Workers were raised up as if by magic. Financial help began to come in from all parts of the diocese. Mission meetings were held on the hillside, services of song in the South Side hospital, the poor were helped and the discouraged were comforted.

The first anniversary of the opening of the first regular department of the guild during the past week now finds a well organized philanthropy, established lines of helpfulness, uniformed workers and an unabated enthusiasm in the direction of further good deeds.

THE TOMB OF THE PROPHET DANIEL.



Far away in the wastes of western Persia, in the province of Laristan, stands a Mahomedan mosque, easily distinguishable at a distance by its faceted spire (for it does not boast the usual round cupola). This mosque is jealously guarded by its priests, and no European is ever allowed access to the sacred spot. It is of profound interest to biblical and other students, for here tradition locates the tomb of the Prophet Daniel. Hard by is the fort of Susa, built by the brilliant French archaeologist, Jacques de Morgan and his colleagues, on the site of what was no doubt once the acropolis of the ancient and famous city of Susa. This hill, of course, commands the best view of the exterior of the mosque. Yet even to M. de Morgan, who is on excellent terms with the reverend janitors, admittance is denied, so rigid is the rule.

PITTSBURGH BOY'S SUCCESS IN MINISTRY

The Rev. Charles L. Chalfant.

ASHTABULA, O., March 27.—The Rev. Charles L. Chalfant, son of the Rev. G. W. Chalfant of Pittsburgh, and who as a boy attended the Pittsburgh High school and Shadyside academy, has just accepted a unanimous call to Grace Presbyterian church, St. Louis, Mo. He will preach his initial sermon there today. The field is a large and promising one. To accept this new pastorate he has resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Ashtabula, one of the largest churches of northern Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. Chalfant during his seminary course had charge of the Homewood mission, in the East End, Pittsburgh, which mission has now grown into the prosperous Homewood Avenue church. Upon graduating from the Western Theological seminary in Allegheny he went to Cleveland, where he became pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church. He was for five years pastor of this church and came to Ashtabula in 1896.

Since coming to this city he has been exceptionally successful in his chosen work. During the five years a debt of $8,000 has been paid off, and over 250 new members have been received. Since entering the ministry the Rev. Mr. Chalfant has received 700 members into Presbyterian churches. He has dedicated four churches, one at Keyser, W. Va.; one at Pittsburgh and two at Cleveland.

On July 7, 1892, the Rev. Mr. Chalfant married Miss Blanche Mulholland of Pittsburgh. Two of Mr. Chalfant's brothers are missionaries. The Rev. F. H. Chalfant is in China and the Rev. W. P. Chalfant is a missionary among the Chinese of Los Angeles, Cal.

Church a Trust: Trusts Are Good: Join Church and Be in a Trust!

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an address to his bible class in Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, on "Why Should We Join the Church?" says:

"To fight the battle alone is to be lost. Association with others is an absolute necessity if we would be successful. It would be like seeing a soldier fighting singly for his country to see the Christian fighting for God from without the church.

"In union there is strength and success. We can see this illustrated every day in the business world. The business man with a small capital finds it to his benefit to unite his money and interests with those of his neighbor. The benefits they derive from their combined capital and labor are proportionately greater than those that would accrue if both worked singly. And these partners in turn find it beneficial to join their partnership with other partnerships and so on until the great corporation is founded, each union extending the benefits and possibilities of all concerned without the loss so common in single effort.

"Every man who believes in Christ should ally himself with the church. What branch of the church he attends makes but little difference. The particular creed chosen makes but little difference, for we all are working toward one common end. To join the church is a duty we owe to Christ, for to Him it manifests our stand that we are not ashamed of His name.

"Man also owes it to himself to become a member of the church, for in the churches he finds himself associated with men and women of the highest aims, morals and ideals. A church life gives a man many advantages. It is true that some men take advantage of these advantages, but this should not dissuade any man from becoming a member of the Church of God."

Presbyterian Alliance Commission.

The western section of the executive commission of the Presbyterian alliance, at the invitation of the United Presbyterian Ministerial association of this city, will meet here April 16-17.

At least 90 delegates will be in attendance, headquarters being the Hotel Schenley. The sessions are to be held in the First, the Sixth and the Shadyside United Presbyterian churches.

The social union of the United Presbyterian denomination in this city proposes to tender a banquet to the delegates at the Hotel Schenley on Thursday evening, April 17.

Christian Monument to a Jew.

Unitarians have, during the last half-dozen years, brought forward the proposition in many ways and places that the predominant question of the century just opened is man's relation to his fellowman. As one means of bringing this proposition before the public Unitarian leaders have undertaken to erect a monument in Central park, New York, to the Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, the famous Austrian Jewish banker and his wife.

As is well known these philanthropists bestowed their immense wealth without regard to theological status of those to receive it. This trait the Unitarians seize upon, and they have, with the co-operation of Jewish leaders, made a start upon the monument fund.

Associated with them are the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, President Patton of Princeton and former President Cleveland, Presbyterian; former Vice President Morton, Mayor Low of New York, August Belmont and Secretary Hay, Episcopalians; former Postmaster General James and John D. Crimmins, New York, Roman Catholic; President Roosevelt, Reformed, and President Faunce of Brown University and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Baptists.

Meetings are planned in several cities to give opportunity for those attracted by such conspicuous charity as that shown by De Hirsch to contribute in their honor, and also further to emphasize the Unitarian contentions as to what constitutes the great question of the century.

PROSPECTS OF METHODIST UNION.

Color Line Still Divides North and South, Though One Hymnal and Missionary Co-Operation May Result.

THE Methodist Episcopal situation at the moment is a delicate one. Whether there will ever be reunion of the two principal bodies, the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South, depends upon the disposition of the race question and upon time as an element in allaying prejudice. Methodists were split in 1844 over the colored man and the two principal bodies are as much split over him today as in the year named. Committees of conference have recently been in session and some progress will be reported by the Methodist South committee at Dallas next month. But these negotiations do not at all imply organic union. Indeed, the very mention of such union tends much to prevent union.

The important adjustments are two: A common hymnal, and common extension work. The hymnal is practically assured; Methodists of the north holding over their book in order that Methodists South may act, and it is probable to authorize joint action. The common extension work affects missions abroad and church control at home. There are two Methodist churches at work in Japan and China, and in the last named in practically the same localities. The result is confusion, of course. There are Methodist South churches in Montana and northwest to the coast, and there are Methodist Episcopal churches all through the gulf and Atlantic states.

Concessions But No Union.

It is possible to bring about concessions, but Methodists recognize that it is impossible in this generation for north and south to come together. So long as Methodists North keep the colored man in their organization, so long will the two white bodies remain apart; unless in that distant future they come together, when present membership in the south is dead and the succeeding generation has forgotten Methodist history. The color line has separated Methodists South, so that they have nothing whatever in common. In the north that line has not been drawn.

There are 13 colored conferences in the Methodist North body and 60 colored delegates sit in the general conference that assembles every four years. The temper of Methodists North is such that these colored members cannot be asked to go by themselves. If it be that colored Methodists decide, of their own motion, to organize a separate general conference and select another name, the cause which keeps white Methodists north and south apart will have been removed and union may become possible. But there is no disposition on the part of the colored Methodists North to go by themselves, and not the slightest disposition on the part of white Methodists North to ask them to do so. The feeling in this regard at the north is quite as strong as the feeling at the south not to have anything to do with an organization that allows colored delegates to sit as equals in its highest legislative and representative body.

Strength of Various Bodies.

There are 2,700,000 Methodists North, including the 13 colored conference members. Methodists South, who are white exclusively, number 1,490,000, and they are, as they are not in the north, at least in all sections, the intellectual leaders, made up of the substantial element that holds the title to a larger proportion of the material wealth than any other one religious body.

There are five colored Methodist bodies, independent each, but the African Methodist Protestant and the Congregational Methodists have insignificant membership. The three large colored Methodist bodies are the African Methodist, the African Methodist Zion and the Colored Methodist, with a total membership of 1,450,000.

Between Methodists north and south the most that is now attempted is the readjustment of mission work abroad, or in Japan and China at least, and an agreement not to start new churches in the United States in each other's territory. There is no thought of abandonment of existing churches or the transfer of existing churches in their allegiance.

A WELCOME THIEF.

Would you catch my love, my baby dear?
I cannot throw it, it is not here.
You came and stole it two years ago
And I've never had it since, you know.

No use to hold out your hand for more
With smiling lips, and eyes that implore.
Of love for you I am quite bereft
You stole it all, there is no more left.

—Gertrude Olyn Gaskill.

The New Bishop of Worcester, The Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D. D.

The Rt. Rev. Charles Gore.

Dr. Gore was born in January, 1853, and was educated at Harrow and Balliol college, Oxford. He was principal of the Pusey house, Oxford, 1883-93, and later canon of Westminster. He made a great name for himself as editor of Lux Mundi, and his views have roused the bitter opposition of one church party. He is the 100th bishop of Worcester, a see founded by Ethelred, king of the Mercians, in 680. As bishop, he is the patron of St Ilvingo.

By Way of Comment.

LESS than two months of the local theatrical season remain and yet within that time some of the most important productions of the year are to be revealed. Richard Mansfield is to be seen in "Beaucaire." Mrs. Patrick Campbell is to play a week of repertoire. "The Christian" is to be seen this week and later Grand patrons will be given a sight of the new play which J. I. C. Clarke has written for Miss Sarah Truax upon the romance of Lady Godiva. Besides these attractions the Metropolitan Grand Opera company is to be heard in a repertoire of favorite operas, including one novelty, and still later Weber & Fields with their big New York company are to come to the Duquesne Garden. This is a truly inviting prospect, and emphasizes the dearth of real valuable attractions that have marked the mid-winter and early spring weeks. A poor play with uncertain acting ability to interpret it, followed by two thin but showy musical mixtures, to be in turn followed by a revival of an old play by May Irwin, is an example of how theatrical syndicate managements gets its booking dates bunched to the disadvantage of the theatergoers sometimes. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. Campbell and the grand opera season all fall in immediately succeeding weeks. Now being a theatrical manager I of course am not privileged to know the secrets of the craft, but it would seem to me that a blind man might arrange dates better than to force so inconveniently the digestion of amusement seekers and risk so disastrously the possible financial profits from this continual drain upon the resources of the patrons of the playhouse. With its immense interests and the rapidly increasing demand for plays and players on the part of the syndicate, to my mind the most serious phase of the whole theatrical situation in towns of only one "leading" theater is the question of bookings. With nearly every worthy attraction under its control the theatrical syndicate finds itself in a position to move its attractions on the chess board with reference only to the question of financial advantage. That being so there will come in time a painful exhibition of "riding a free horse to death." The cities that contain only one syndicate theater, and whose population is able and willing to pay the price for amusement, will be asked to take care of the deadwood. Fortunately for Pittsburgh that period has not yet arrived in her history, but when we get long stretches of dull entertainment there is a shiver of apprehension over what might happen if certain circumstances should arise.

FRANKNESS is an admirable quality, no matter where you find it, but it is doubly welcome when it marks the utterances of a theatrical proprietor. Here is Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., telling us with the most engaging frankness and good nature that "The Little Duchess," the musical extravaganza that Miss Anna Held is starring with this season, is entirely innocent of anything like a plot. Mr. Ziegfeld even goes further and begs that the audience and the critic will not waste time looking for such an appendage to the costumed concoction that will be revealed to local theatergoers tomorrow evening at the Alvin theater. This information is valuable and timely. We have just passed through a siege of musical comedy that offered a plot as a part of its equipment, and we shudder at what might happen if a similar experience should befall us for another week. Isn't it bad enough to have musical comedies and brilliantly costumed stage pictures bunched on us without having to go through the wearying process of disentangling the plots from the music and color so that the latter may have free force as a means of entertainment and amusement? "The Messenger Boy," that was at the Alvin last week, suffered fearfully from a top-heavy plot. It rolled and surged through the heavy seas of English humor for close on to three hours and never came to port at last. Why our English cousins insist upon putting the brand of humor upon some of the dialogue they construct for light musical comedies is more than I am able to understand. If "The Messenger Boy" had not been clothed and staged after the genius and liberality of American tastes what a soggy clap he would have been, despite the fierce physical exertions of his interpreters to keep things going.

THIS feature of the performance of "The Messenger Boy" was exceedingly unique, by the way, and calls for some comment, which may apply with equal force to very many of the modernly equipped musical or extravaganza performances. I can easily understand why performers in a farcical entertainment, whether accompanied by music or not, must be kept moving, and why character parts in these skits have come to be interpreted with much display of physical agility. There is Jefferson De Angelis, for instance, whose bodily contortions form no small part of his histrionic equipment. Francis Wilson is another comic opera contortionist, and there are many other exponents of the acrobatic school of acting that might be mentioned whose bodily exercises in comic opera or musical skit have lent picturesqueness to the interpretation of their several roles. But latterly the acrobatic fever has spread to include principals, seconds, thirds, chorus and even the waiter who comes in and says "What will Monsieur have?" They seem possessed of a fiendish desire to do stunts and throw handsprings and rush across the stage and push somebody off a chair or give them a resounding smash in the face. Truly these be strenuous days for the actor or actress who takes to farce comedy or musical farce. He or she must needs have a thorough course in physical training to undergo the demands of the vigorous stage manager, who imagines, whether correctly or not, that the theater patron must be treated to the antics of a lot of jumping-jacks and wriggling contortionists before he feels that he has his money's worth. We can stand that sort of thing when a Wilson or a Jeff De Angelis makes it a part of his peculiar histrionic repertoire; but when it becomes the stock in trade of every member of a long cast we humbly beg for mercy and a return to stage entertainment that does not require such violent physical agitation.

BUT I am wandering somewhat from my text, which was Mr. Florence Ziegfeld's frank assurance that "The Little Duchess" is a "plotless" musical comedy. I am going to take Mr. Ziegfeld at his word and not look for a plot, especially since I am numerously assured that I would not have the time to devote to that search even if I were so minded. Great stress is being laid on the fact that Miss Held is surrounded in "The Little Duchess" by a most beautiful coterie of young women who are more extravagantly gowned than any similar aggregation now engaged in elevating the modern stage. As for the libretto and music of "The Little Duchess," the information that has reached me is rather meager. The irresistible and convincing claim is made that Miss Held, the dainty and beautiful Parisienne, is personally conducting a beauty show, and that incidentally there is some music and—Charles Bigelow (who cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called beautiful) to give variety to the entertainment and allow the audience time to recover from their several spasms of amazed and delighted surprise. Miss Held may now be considered a permanent acquisition to the American stage. When she came to us it was with music hall intentions only. Her "chicness" and dainty personality won her many friends and an American husband, Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., under whose management she has become a star at the head of a notable and richly attired company.

MISS HELD is a Parisian, having been born in that city March 18, 1875. She was educated, so she tells me, at the Convent Neiully and made her professional debut at the Folies Bergere in specialty work, a term that covers a multitude of things in a Paris music hall, including singing, dancing and mimicry. She remained at this house for three years, going from there to the Theater of the Varieties in the same city. When she gave up the lighter work of variety acting Miss Held undertook the principal role in "La Poupee" in Paris and also visited the principal cities of France. She also appeared in both Russian and German theaters and came to America in 1896. She was first a music hall singer and was later with Evans and Hoey in "The Parlor Match." Pittsburghers doubtless have some lively recollections of her first appearance in this city. Her success was instantaneous and her popularity led to the acceptance of the title role in a musical comedy, "Papa's Wife," which she used for two seasons. Miss Held must not be regarded as merely a piece of stage bric-a-brac, for she has proved by her industry and her successful adaptation to American methods that she is not lacking in artistic purpose and appreciation. As a proof of her industry it may be cited that four years ago she could not speak a word of English and that she is today a star at the head of an English-speaking company and manages our language quite intelligently and successfully.

OF the pictorial beauty of "The Little Duchess" and its famous fencing girls, Vivian Blackburn and Jessie Wynn, we have heard much, but will have to wait to judge intelligently how much credit is due the wily press agent and the skillful photographer. In the company surrounding Miss Held, however, there are one or two familiar names. Charles Bigelow, the comedian with the elongated face, is the chief fun-maker of the aggregation, and though he is a representative of that numerous band of successful actors whose rise to fame and fortune affects unfavorably their mental pose, he is nevertheless a clever and amusing farceur. Bigelow is a Cleveland boy, having been born in that city in 1865. He made his professional debut in Boston in 1890 in "The Crystal Slipper." He was in "The Girl From Paris" and made a prodigious hit as a waiter in "The French Maid," where his "Thank you very kindly" became a famous catch line.

THE Empire theater will go back to melodrama this week, presenting one of Lincoln J. Carter's latest successes, "The Eleventh Hour." After a week of hilarious fun the soberer qualities of a melodrama ought to be acceptable to Manager McCullough's patrons. "A Trip to Buffalo" has had two successful engagements at this house. Last week it was even more successful than when the piece was presented earlier in the season. There is more than usual tunefulness about Lorraine's music, and, while the libretto is not striking in the least it owes much to horse-play, the production as a whole is one of the best of its kind we have ever seen in a popular-priced house.

THE popularity of Hall Caine's play, "The Christian," made from the book of the same name, was one of the theatrical wonders of a recent period. The first performance of the play was at the Empire theater, Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1898, where it played for one week. Then followed a week at the National theater in Washington, after which it went into New York for a run of 22 weeks and to Boston later for 16 weeks. Since that time the play has been seen in nearly every city in the United States and is being used still by a number of road companies, the leading one considered the legitimate successor of the original company, being headed by Miss Elsie Leslie, who only this week broke down from overwork and the long strain involved in playing the role of Glory Quayle. This record is sufficient to give special interest to the production of the Caine play at the hands of Manager Davis' Stock Company, even if the play itself were not considered one of the strongest dramatic offerings of the past decade. I shall not here review the merits of Mr. Caine's play, either from a dramatic or a psychological standpoint. I confess to have been far more favorably impressed with Miss Allen's enactment of the role of Glory Quayle than with either the literary excellence or the dramatic value of Mr. Caine's play, "that the book was a theatric and somewhat strained presentation of a sensational theme is pretty generally conceded. Mr. Caine's first books brought him the only substantial fame that he enjoys as an author. His "Manxman" and "The Deemster" were studies of local character and life to which Mr. Caine brought well-trained and sympathetic observation. "The Christian" is a story of wholly different character and the author has gone even farther astray in his latest novel "The Eternal City," which has been dramatized and will be used next season by Miss Viola Allen.

THE production at the Grand this week will call for the best skill of Manager Davis' players. Not so much because of the serious character of the work demanded by the situations, as for the necessity that the play creates for good acting in order to give it a semblance of reality. Mr. Caine's human nature in the characters of "The Christian" is of complex order, and never clear in its manifestations. John Storm is absolutely alone in the world and could possibly never have had origin or existence anywhere else than in Mr. Caine's fertile brain. Glory Quayle is a stronger and more human creation. In Miss Allen's hands she was a real suffering woman, torn between her love of life's brightness and her love for Storm. The original cast of the play included E. J. Morgan as John Storm, a role that will be played at the Grand by Mr. Ingersoll. John Mason was the original Horatio Drake, a role that will be given to Mr. Meighan in the Grand's revival. Mrs. Georgia Dickson's original Mrs. Callender was a finely conceived and executed part. Miss Gale will play the part this week. But it is around the character of Glory Quayle that the chief interest of the drama centers, and to Miss Truax the part offers exceptional opportunities. Now that the leading lady at the Grand is pluming her wings for a flight into the stellar regions, roles like that of Glory Quayle should give her excellent practice for the serious responsibilities which she is to assume. There is demand for nearly all shades of emotion in the character of Mr. Caine's heroine. She passes from the light-hearted, care-free girlhood of her Manx home into the tense and vivid life of the London music halls and theaters. She is tempted to the verge of fall, according to Mr. Caine's own theory, and yet comes unscathed from the fiery ordeal. Miss Truax should regard the portrayal as a very high test of her abilities, not on Mr. Caine's account so much as for the reason that Miss Allen has created a Glory that ranks as one of the most famous stage characters of recent years.

"ARE YOU A BUFFALO?" the half-farcical, half-musical skit that comes to the Bijou this week is well spoken of. It is built somewhat on the lines of Leo Dietrichstein's farce "Are You a Mason?" with the exception that the order of Buffaloes is a mythical one while Dietrichstein used a real organization for his burlesque. "Are You a Buffalo?" is in a lighter vein, and possesses a wider scope for the introduction of specialties. The Four Cohans had a successful engagement at the Bijou last week, and it is to be hoped that the financial troubles of this really clever family of farceurs will be finally adjusted satisfactorily, both for the Cohans and for their promoter, Mr. Behman. They constitute an odd domestic association, and I am led to believe that lack of harmony has interfered with the success to which their excellent work entitles them.

MR. AND MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE come back to the Duquesne this week. Along with them are such people as Maud Huth and Thomas J. Ryan. Miss Huth will be remembered as the vigorous side partner of Willie Clifford. Incidentally, she was also his wife. Now she is neither, having dissolved the business partnership and, with the aid of the court, annulled the marriage contract. Miss Huth and Mr. Ryan, who I believe will become or is already a life partner in the firm, furnish an amusing skit. The bill promises amusement and entertainment of unusual interest.

HARRY WILLIAMS, Jr., is a chip of the old block. This means that he knows all about the variety show business, and when his Imperial Burlesquers come to the Academy, as they do this week, a more than ordinarily good performance is assured.

THE PLAYGOER.

NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Miss Sarah Truax has finally received the complete manuscript of her new play by J. I. C. Clarke, entitled "Lady Godiva." Mr. Clarke is an author of some note, having written "Her Majesty," for Grace George, and "Heartsease" for Henry Miller. The scene of the play is laid in England in the period of 1016. Miss Truax is enthusiastic over her part.

According to the records of Col. T. Alston Brown, the stage historian, the first presentation of a dramatization of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" occurred at Purdy's National theater, New York, on August 28, 1852. The version was by Charles Western Taylor, and was not a success. The first successful version was produced at the Museum, Troy, N. Y., on September 27, 1852. This was the Aiken version. At about the same time a version made by Mrs. Anna Marble was produced in Chicago.

When the season at the Grand closes Manager Davis will make a trip to Europe to complete negotiations now pending for the transportation complete of one of the big London pantomimes for the Christmas holidays at the Grand next season.

Julie Opp, who went to London to take up the role of the heroine in "If I Were King," is now reported to be barred from it by Justis Huntly McCarthy, notwithstanding that he stipulated that she should have it. The bow-de-do in this case, says the New York Sun, is said to arise from heart trouble on Mr. McCarthy's part, induced by the suit brought by the wife of William Faversham. Mr. McCarthy, the divorced husband of Cleste Loftus, was understood to be betrothed to Miss Opp, but not now.

Miss Georgia Caine, who was in the cast of "The Messenger Boy" at the Alvin last week, was in deep mourning, having lost her mother the week before. She was out of the cast in Chicago for a week or more and her appearance here was the first after her bereavement.

C. B. Dillingham is in Paris, where he has secured the American rights to Catulle Mendes' poetic dramas, "La Reine de Flammette" and "Sainte Therese," productions of which will be made for Julia Marlowe. "Sainte Therese" will be presented at the Comedie Francais in October and shortly after will be seen at the Criterion theater, New York. The other play will be given later.

Mr. James Doel, the oldest living actor, recently celebrated his 98th birthday and was the recipient of numerous congratulations at his residence at Stonehouse, Devon. Among his telegrams received was one from Long Charles Beresford. Even within two years of being a centenarian, Mr. Dole though feeble, enjoys remarkably good health, eats and drinks well and still smokes two or three cigars a day. He does not touch alcohol, and has always been an abstainer. He reads little now, and has not been out for several months. He barely knew of the visit of the king and queen to Plymouth last week, being quite unaware of the decorations and festivities. saw nothing of it except the fireworks, which were visible from his windows and on which he feasted with childish delight. Nor can he write, his last attempt being to affix his autograph to the volume which the theatrical profession are to present to King Edward VII. at the coronation. This he did, though with much difficulty. Mr. Doel is not a native of Plymouth.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new play, "Francesca da Rimini," is just about to be brought out in Paris by Sara Bernhardt. Rehearsals are being given daily and the date for the first appearance of the play is deanitely fixed for April 15.

Laurence Irving is reconstructing "Richard Lovelace." Mr. Sothern and he held a consultation after the special matinee of the piece in New York and big changes were decided upon. When completed it will be more of a scenic production. Mr. Sothern will still have the brilliant opportunity before afforded him, but the ultimate issue of the story from the standpoint of the audience will be more justifiable. Possibly many of the exciting episodes only spoken of in the original will be shown by action in the revised version. Mr. Sothern intends to make new production of "Richard Lovelace" next season.

The Press club benefit at the Alvin the ter last Wednesday afternoon was one of the most successful from a financial standpoint ever held in this city. If it did not break other records. As a consequence the Press club has a neat little bank to its credit.

CLYDE FITCH A PROLIFIC DRAMATIST

Author of "The Girl and the Judge" and Other Dramas Off forItaly.

ANNIE IRISH IN NEW PLAY

The Aunt Ruth of "The Climbers" Has Been Transformed Into the Liz Gould of Anson Pond's New Play "Life." Her Easy Entrance Into Stage Life, Her Subsequent Struggles and Her Views on Various Matters.

By HENRY G. SYDNEY.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 5.—On the eve of sailing for Italy, where he he goes to ward off nervous exhaustion threatened after an unusually strenuous winter, Clyde Fitch, the playwright, sat in his study in Fortieth street and talked of his struggles for recognition and the sweets of success.

"As you may know," said Mr. Fitch, "my father was an army officer with an ingrained prejudice against literature as a profession. He wanted me to be an architect. I wanted to be a writer. We compromised. He agreed to give me a small allowance. I was to come here. If I could support myself at the end of three years well and good. Otherwise I was to take his advice and be an architect."

It wasn't until the spring of the third year that Clyde Fitch dropped the fear that he'd have to be an architect after all. His opening wedge was furnished by a friend who knew Richard Mansfield.

"Mansfield," said the friend to young Fitch, "wants a play written about the life of Beau Brummel. He has read several that don't suit him. You used to write good plays in college. Why don't you write the play Mansfield wants? Come, I'll give you a note of introduction."

So the young man went to see Mansfield. "Beau Brummel" was written, it made a phenomenal success and Fitch has written plays ever since, yet he had fairly to hound Froham day and night to get him to consider "The Moth and the Flame" and Nat Goodwin wouldn't look at "Nathan Hale" till Fitch had almost worn him out with importunities.

But things have changed. Now when a player or manager goes to the young dramatist—he is only 36—for a play he listens patiently to what the visitor has to say. Perhaps the response is something like this:

"I'd be glad to write a play for you. I like your stage work. But the trouble is that I have no idea in mind about which I might construct a play that would suit you. It would be wrong in such a case to agree to do the work. If I think of anything I'll let you know, but otherwise it is impossible."

Sometimes, however, the answer is varied. Thus when it was proposed that he should write something for Ethel Barrymore Mr. Fitch was delighted.

"Certainly," he said, "I have in mind a character that will suit Ethel Barrymore in every way and a plot that fits the character perfectly. I am ready to make the contract today and begin on the play at once."

This play will be the next of the Fitch dramas to be produced, the time being next fall. After it will come a play for Mary Mannering, to be produced in October and then one for Clara Bloodgood, which will not see the light until 1903. Contract has been signed also with Maxine Elliott for a play to be ready for production in 1904.

Mr. Fitch's Home.

Mr. Fitch's New York home is truly a gem of a town house and he is delightfully ingenious in his enjoyment of its delights. A small fortune has been spent on every floor in rugs and hangings and furniture and works of art. His favorite room is the study where he has collected the nucleus of what he hopes some day will be a great library, largely, but not wholly dramatic, and especially rich in biography. Even of his what may properly be termed a genuine passion. When he gets back from Italy he means to build him a country house.

"I've bought a hill just out of Greenwich, in Connecticut," he says, "and on top of it I mean to put up a rambling farm house. I've had an exciting life here in town for several months. They've been building next door since some time last year. That's all right, but the constant hammering hasn't made it any more pleasant for me. And whenever they have been reasonably quiet next door they have been blasting over on Fourth avenue, close by, for the subway. For a long time they did no particular damage, but then came the big explosion on Murray hill. That made things very lively. Then there was the Armory and the Park Avenue hotel fire. So I've decided to have a place where it is sure to be quiet to flee to at the end of the week or whenever things get too interesting in town."

Clyde Fitch's fecundity is remarkable. He is never quite certain, without hunting up the records, how many plays he has done, but here is a list made by the writer from printed programs the playwright has preserved. No attempt is made to give the titles in order of production, save that "Beau Brummel" came first. The others are: "The Girl and the Judge," "The Way of the World," "The Climbers," "Captain Jinks," "Lover's Lane," "Barbara Frietchie," "The Cowboy and the Lady," "Nathan Hale," "The Moth and the Flame," "The Last of the Dandies," "Frederick le Maitre," "The Modern Match," "His Grace De Gramont," "Mistress Betty," "April Weather," "Bessies Finish," "Pamela's Prodigy," "The Mask Ball," "Bohemia," "Sapho," the two last named being adaptations.

Fitch's rapidity as a playwright has been the cause of much comment in print, some of which has not been good-natured. But he doesn't mind; in fact, he rather likes it and a recently printed cartoon showing him operating two typewriting machines at once has a place of honor in his study.

"But I don't really work so rapidly after all," he says. And indeed 20 plays in 11 years ("Beau Brummel" was produced in 1890) is not quite two a year and one of his plays, brought out when he had four new ones to his credit simultaneously, had been two years in process of construction.

From Clyde Fitch to Annie Irish, the comely and capable actress, who has just begun an engagement as "Liz Gould" in Anson Pond's new play, "Life," at the Garden theater, is an easy transition, partly because it was Mr. Fitch who selected her for the part of "Aunt Ruth" in "The Climbers," which has just closed with Amelia Bingham as the star.

A Seventh Daughter's Daughter.

Miss Irish is the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter. She has six sisters all older than herself and six brothers all younger. She was born near London and until she was fifteen lived the typical life of an English village girl. Then her father died and she and her six sisters had to go to work to take care of themselves, their mother and their six juvenile brothers. Work and places fit for seven handsome young English women were not so easy to find, but Annie got her place without much difficulty. She was unusually mature of figure for a damsel of the mid teens; she had "presence," self-possession, and a clear, carrying voice, and she had taken part in the amateur theatricals of the village. It was the most natural thing in the world that she should accept a friend's suggestion to try for a place on the stage.

She was duly registered and in a surprisingly short time was engaged by W. H. Vernon to play the ingenue part in Mammon, a melodramatic piece, (later when Beerbohm Tree took it up called "A Bunch of Violets") of the sort not often seen in America.

So far she can remember no questions were asked about previous experience—if there had been the answer might have spoiled her chances—and the matter of her age wasn't thought about. Manager Vernon wanted some one to play his ingenue part, the eager young girl applicant looked it to perfection, and without further preliminaries he gave the manuscript to her to read. She rendered the lines with intelligence and taste and thus her stage career began.

"Stage fright at the beginning? Not a bit of it," said the actress today. "I saw no reason why I should be afraid of an audience. I had certain work to do, and it had to be done in the view of a lot of people. I knew I could do it and that was all."

"But when I had been on three months I had a severe attack of stage fright. I was playing in 'Cool as a Cucumber.' I looked at the audience, realized what I was doing, and forgot my lines as completely as if I had never learned them. Mr. Vernon saw what was the trouble and came to my rescue—made some little diversion, don't you know—and, presently I had gathered myself together and was ready to continue."

The first years of Miss Irish's stage life were as strenuous as the building up years of a hustling young American who is bound to become a captain of industry and has to fight his battles against big odds.

Her first weekly wage was only 30 shillings, about $7 50. She might have got along on that sum by herself, but there were the six fresh faced younger brothers and sisters and mother to be of. She, as well as her older sisters, must help take care of them. One or two seasons she increased her earnings by making designs for Christmas cards by day while playing at night. This was all very well for a short time, but the income it yielded ceased some time before the holiday season began. Some other way of getting money must be found and she turned to fiction writing. Her manuscripts won their way as quickly as had her reading of the first part she was cast for.

"But I lay no claim to special literary ability," she says, when talking over the old days. "The stories were written for the weeklies, whose editors wanted unadulterated romance. Why shouldn't I be able to help supply the demand?"

Miss Irish says American audiences interest her. "But the American audience is vastly different from the British as I remember it," she adds, "though it may have changed in the years since I left the other side. New York audiences are the most puzzling I have ever seen. Now, in any given London theater, or in any given theater in almost any American city, the audience is of much the same quality and feeling practically night after night. But in New York it is not so. Sometimes you can tell as soon as the curtain rises that the 'house' is sympathetic, cordial and ready to help you present the story you have to tell. At other times all is changed. The raising of the curtain shows, not that the audience is hostile, perhaps, but that it isn't ready to help, doesn't know you or your work, and has yet to be won.

"This worries actors strange to New York, but the explanation is simple. Of all cities New York has the largest proportion of visitors, and while the audience tonight may be made up mostly of New Yorkers, tomorrow night the majority may be visitors from every part of the union, strangers to each other and the traditions of that particular theater, as well as the people on the stage."

Miss Irish is not a victim of the devastating first night worry habit. Her freedom from its ravages dates back only a few years though. Before she first appeared in Mrs. Fisk's support in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" she was a confirmed first night worrier, sometimes suffering so severely as to excite the fears of her friends for her health.

But when she began rehearsing for this play she decided to free herself from first night worry if such a thing was possible. To that end she tried in every possible way to keep her mind off the coming production except during the time of actual rehearsal. When the first night came she found herself in a wonderfully calm mental condition. She was keyed up, of course, but the old familiar nervousness was gone. As the curtain rose she wondered whether the worry was about to come in the form of stage fright, but it didn't and by the time half a dozen lines were spoken she breathed freely, as one who has passed a crisis. Better yet, she has found that the victory then won was permanent.

Her own stage experience has included farce, melodrama, comedy and tragedy, and she has been associated with John Hare, Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry (playing understudy to the latter), the late William Terris, Mrs. Fiske, Beerbohm Tree and many other famous actors.

She came to America in 1893, with the Kendals, playing the daughter in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

One of her chief amusements is to sit in the audience occasionally when not playing and listen to the comments of those about her. One night when she had a seat in the stalls, just ahead of the pit, in a London playhouse, she overheard this colloquy:

"Annie Irish in this play?"

"No."

"Sorry. She isn't what you might call a very pretty girl, but, my heye! she can act."

In private life Annie Irish is Mrs J. E. Dodson. Next year Mr. and Mrs. Dodson will play together in three new pieces that have recently been secured.

"The House That Jack Built."

No funnier or livelier farce comedies of modern origin excel those for which George Broadhurst stands sponsor. His "What Happened to Jones" and "Why Smith Left Home" were among the most successful farces produced two years ago. The announcement that Manager Davis at the Grand Opera House will follow "The Christian" with one of the best of the Broadhurst concoctions, "The House that Jack Built," will therefore be received with pleasure by the patrons of the Grand. The piece will employ the talents of all the leading members of the stock and will be given a handsome and elaborate stage setting by Mr. Huffman.

Elsie Leslie, who is this season starring in "The Christian," was suddenly taken ill in San Francisco on Sunday and taken to a hospital there. The role of Glory Quayle will be played by Fanchon Campbell until the recovery of Miss Leslie.

Eugene Presbrey is engaged in writing a play for Henrietta Crosman. The contract calls for a modern play, and when produced will give Miss Crosman the first chance to appear in modern dress in New York in eight years.

PROMISED BY LOCAL MANAGERS

What May Be Expected by Way of Change in the Playhouses This Week.

Alvin—"The Little Duchess."

The annual visits of sprightly Anna Held are always looked upon as choice items in the theatrical seasons. This chic and dainty artist, one of the world's most famous beauties, has long captivated by her pretty songs, singing in her own inimitable way, but in recent times she has acquired the art of a real comedienne and her visit last year saw the startling success of this little dazzling star in "Papa's Wife." She comes to the Alvin theater tomorrow night in a new and brilliant piece of the musical comedy order, "The Little Duchess," De-Koven and Smith's latest success, which for a long engagement broke all records for big receipts at the New York Casino. The production is said never to have been equaled for costly magnificence in scenery and dresses. F. Zeigfeld, Jr., is said to have made an outlay of $50,000 on this musical comedy and that every dollar of it has been well spent. In "The Little Duchess" Anna Held is credited with being in the full sense a star comedienne and her work has placed her on a par with Aimee and Judic. "The Little Duchess" is said to be the most tuneful and liveliest attraction imaginable. Of bright, dashing music in new song hits and choruses, there is a plenty and the fun is incessant. Charles Bigelow, Joseph Herbert and Franz Ebert are the comedians.

Grand—"The Christian."

The capacity of the Grand opera house will doubtless be tested at every performance of "The Christian" this week. The engagement is a noteworthy one in many respects. It is only the second time of "The Christian" in Pittsburgh. In the three years that it has been before the public, it is estimated that the play has been witnessed by more than 3,000,000 people. It is singular that in all this time "The Christian" has only been given in Pittsburgh on one occasion, when Miss Viola Allen presented it here to a succession of crowded houses at considerably advanced prices.

Stage Director Huffman has been at work on the scenic environment for this play for over two months past, with the result that he has produced some settings that will, it is promised, surpass the original as used by Miss Allen.

Especial interest centers in Miss Truax as Glory Quayle. The role runs the range of human emotion. She is first seen as the lighthearted girl in her Manx home, and in the end she becomes a strong and lovable woman, through the mastery of a great love. The book of "The Christian" has been one of the most widely read novels of the past decade. It has passed through edition upon edition, and some estimates limit the readers to have been in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000. Mr. Ingersoll will have a great part in John Storm, originally created by Mr. E. J. Morgan, and played later by Mr. Joseph Haworth.

Bijou—"Are You a Buffalo?"

A world of interest is manifested in the production, next week at the Bijou, of "Are You a Buffalo?" the chief element being the appearance of John Price, an old Pittsburgh boy, in one of the prominent roles of the cast. Mr. Price has much ability and his fun-making has extended over many months of vaudeville appearance next week is one he has eagerly sought, and his showing before his townspeople is bound to put him on his mettle and cause him to be seen at his best. The play is one built to stand but a season or so, lively, airy and frothy, and crowded with the humor of the day. The third act, wherein is depicted the lodge room of the mysterious order of Buffaloes, is a happy satire on the average fraternal order. But in that alone had the playwright the right to give the play its present name, for any other would suffice for the other two acts. So it is that "Are You a Buffalo?" is hardly descriptive, and might be misleading as the title of a play, but as Shakespeare asked "What's in a name," people in the same line can use some discretion in the matter.

Empire—"The Eleventh Hour."

The management of the Empire theater will offer next week Lincoln J. Carter's latest success, "The Eleventh Hour," a comedy in five acts, dealing with types of character that we come in contact with in everyday life. The third act is the block house tower on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. Few people traveling realize this all-important part of railroading. From this tower the lives of hundreds of people depend. Mr. Carter has given a true representation of this scene. The fourth act shows one of Chicago's famous resorts—The Bismarck gardens. The company presenting the play is far above the average.

Duquesne—Vaudeville.

Edwin Milton Royle and his accomplished wife, Selena Fetter Royle, are the features of this week's vaudeville at the Duquesne theater. Few in their profession are more justly popular than are the Royles. Both are finished actors, and each has the comedy element strongly defined. They appear in "The Highball Family," a one-act farce written by Mr. Royle, who has earned high standing as author through the great success of former plays, notably, "Friends" and "Captain Impudence." In "The Highball Family" they have roles admirably adapted to their individual styles of acting and are supported by a capable company. The company surrounding them includes the only Johnstone Bennett, Maud Huth, Maxwell and Dudley Barr and Fenton, and some new kinetograph pictures.

Academy—"Imperial Burlesquers."

A burlesque company that is most sure to create a sensation is due at the Academy this week. It is known as Harry Williams' Jr.'s Imperial Burlesquers, and has made the biggest kind of a stir wherever it has played this season. The fun commences with a new up-to-date comedy trifle, entitled, "Our Lady of the Pay Widow," detailing some events that are likely to happen in actual life. It tells a funny story and the situations are better imagined than described. The company has been carefully selected by the management, with the utmost regard to the individual adaptability of the artist for the parts portrayed, and constitutes a coterie of vaudeville artists and burlesquers seldom seen with one organization.

May Irwin.

"The Widow Jones," in which May Irwin is to appear at the Alvin next week, was written for her by John J. McNally several years ago, and Miss Irwin enjoyed one of her longest runs at the Bijou theater, New York, with this play. A capable supporting company will be in evidence, including a bevy of pretty and handsomely gowned young ladies.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

What Is Going On in the World of Limelight—Doings of Actors.

May Irwin at the Alvin next week.

"Human Hearts" at the Empire April 14.

There will be 124 tented shows traveling this summer.

"The Christian" may make an extended run at the Grand.

"Dangers of Paris" at the Bijou April 14 and "The Sign of the Cross" 21st.

Lulu Glaser is compiling a work on mythology with a view to its publication.

Richard Mansfield at the Alvin week of April 21, presenting "Beaucaire."

Mabel Barrison of Anna Held's company will be in the cast of "The Wizard of Oz."

In an article on the stage Miss May Irwin says that she finds trying to be funny hard work.

Clyde Fitch will shortly embark on his annual trip to Europe. He is convalescing from his recent illness.

George Alexander is to present Stephen Phillips' poetical drama, "Paola and Francesca," in America next season.

Joseph Jefferson is a bitter enemy of autograph fiends. He ranks them with kidnapers, body snatchers and pass grafters.

Justin Huntley McCarthy, author of Sothern's "If I Were King," is said to draw $1,000 a week royalty from the play.

Margaret Bourne replaced Suzanne Sheldon in "If I Were King" for a few performances last week, during Miss Sheldon's illness.

Alice Neilson has not struck any managers abroad blind unto her brilliancy as a grand opera singer, and she may return to its comic relation.

The story that Maude Adams and Sara Bernhardt would play together in "Romeo and Juliet" has again gained strength enough to be up and about.

Joseph Wheelock, senior, will play the leading part in "The Village Postmaster" next season, and has just signed a contract with A. W. Rosenquest.

Kipling's novel, "The Light That Failed," has been dramatized and the play will soon be seen in this country. The original dramatization failed.

Charles Hawtrey was injured by falling on the wet deck of the steamer St. Louis while returning to London. He will be confined to his bed for a fortnight.

Mrs. Langtry will possibly try it again. There is talk of her coming over here this spring with "Mlle. Mars," which did not do well in the English metropolis.

The engagement is announced of Scott Craven of Daniel Frohman's stock company to Lucie Mosher of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's company. Both are English actors.

In one of the scenes of Henrietta Crosman's "The Ballymore Marriage" it is said there are introduced as characters Napoleon, Fouche, minister of police, and Pope Pius VII.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," "Magda" and "Human Nature" and possibly "Magda" during her Alvin engagement week of April 28.

Special emphasis is laid on the announcement that in a production of a work entitled "Over Niagara Falls," the actual barrel used by the woman said to have performed this feat will be introduced.

Boston, as a consequence of the play, "Captain Jinks," being played there, has started social parties named after it. On these occasions everybody dresses in the costumes of the period of the comedy.

Miss Amelia Bingham will not produce Mrs. Robert Haines' play, "Hearts Adame," which she purchased some time ago. She desired to make changes and Mrs. Haines objected, and so all negotiations ended.

Charles Frohman has about settled with John Hare for a long engagement in New York in revivals of Robertson's comedies, with a new play by A. W. Pinero, if it is ready in time, which it probably will not be.

Odell Williams is at St. Joseph's infirmary, Louisville, Ky., suffering from a serious complication of diseases, with heart trouble. His present condition gives no hope of his returning to the cast of "The Auctioneer" this season.

A moving picture of much interest to Pittsburghers is on display at the Duquesne this week. It gives a panoramic view of a trip across the Sixth street bridge, and was taken a few days ago, the machine being placed on the front end of the car. The river with the passing boats, as well as the river fronts of both cities, are seen to advantage.

Following the big production of "The Christian," the Grand opera house stock company will present a comedy new to Pittsburgh, but which is known to the theater-going public through its run of an entire season at the Madison Square theater, New York. It is none other than "The House That Jack Built," by George H. Broadhurst, author of "What Happened to Jones," and "Why Smith Left Home."

THE ALVIN — NIXON & ZIMMERMAN, Owners & Managers — THIS WEEK MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY EVENT OF THE SEASON.
F. ZIEGFELD JR. PRESENTS.
ANNA HELD
IN THE $50,000 PRODUCTION,
THE LITTLE DUCHESS
BY DeKOVEN AND SMITH.
Nothing So Gorgeous Ever Presented in This Country.
Costumes That Only Artistic Paris Can Devise.
CHAS. A. BIGELOW
And the Following Cast of Principals:
Jos. Herbert, Geo. Marion, Franz Ebert, Chas. Swain, Jos. Welch, Eva Davenport, Billie Norton, Vivian Blackburn, Bessie Wynn
and
The Handsomest Chorus in the World
With All the Song Hits of the Year.
NEXT WEEK—Seats Ready Thursday.
The Laugh Genius MAY IRWIN
In Her Best Play, "THE WIDOW JONES."
SPECIAL—Seven Appearances, Beginning Monday, April 21
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In "BEAUCAIRE."
Seat Sale Thursday, April 17.

GRAND — HARRY DAVIS, Propr. & Mngr. — Bell Phone 2524 P. & A. 2200
THE MOST PRONOUNCED SUCCESS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
APPLAUDED BY MILLIONS!
Week Beginning MONDAY, APRIL 7,
THE NEW STOCK COMPANY
IN A
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
Of Viola Allen's Version of Hall Caine's Great Play.
THE CHRISTIAN
By special arrangement with Liebler & Co.
Witnessed by over three million people!
APPLAUDED by clergy and laity with equal fervor!
No other play so grips the human heart!

WEEK OF APRIL 14th.
BROADHURST'S DELIGHTFUL COMEDY,
"The House That Jack Built."
By the author of "What Happened to Jones," "Why Smith Left Home," etc.
SEAT SALE WILL BEGIN TOMORROW.

Hair and Scalp
Thousands of persons at today scratching their heads and sayi, they would give anything in the world if they could only get some kind of a remedy that would relieve or cure them of Dandruff and other scalp diseases, a large number not knowing of a wonderful remedy which has been in existence over half a century, called
Barker's Hirsutus,
which is a positive and well known cure used by the most fashionable people of the world, and if they would use it it would never be troubled with these diseases.
HIRSUTUS
is a vegetable preparation, free from grease and poisonous chemicals. Positively cures Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all scalp diseases. Grown hair on any head if directions are faithfully carried out.
Hirsutus is Indispensable to Ladies and Children.
By its use they can keep the scalp free from scruff and dandruff, thereby creating a healthy condition of the scalp, and promoting a soft, pliant and luxurious growth of hair. This preparation costs more than most other remedies of this nature, but IT DOES MORE. Any one troubled with scalp diseases, takes no chances in using HIRSUTUS. It positively does all that is claimed for it.
Price 75c, $1.50 and $3 per bottle.
Sold by all leading druggists. Should your dealer not have it in stock, he can procure it for you through his jobber. Don't accept a substitute. Most of them are dangerous. Trade supplied by Geo. A. Kelly Co.

Bijou — TO-MORROW NIGHT AND ALL WEEK. BARGAIN MATS. WED. AND SAT. All Lower Floor Reserved 25 and 50c All Balcony Reserved 25c
THE BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS.
40—ARTISTS—40
COMPANION PLAY TO "HAPPY HOOLIGAN."
ARE YOU A BUFFALO?
EXTRA BARGAIN MATINEE MONDAY.
NEXT WEEK—"THE DANGERS OF PARIS."

GRAND OPERA
DUQUESNE GARDEN.
Entire Company from the New York Metropolitan Opera House.
APRIL 14, "AIDA."
APRIL 15, "MANRU," Paderewski's Opera.
APRIL 16 (AFT.), "CARMEN."
APRIL 16, "LOHENGRIN."
APRIL 17, "MARRIAGE OF FIGARO."
Season Sale Closes Wednesday, April 9.
SINGLE SEAT SALE NOTICE: Single Seat Sale begins at 8 a. m. Thursday, April 10, at Meller's, 319 Fifth Ave., when fully 1,000 seats at all the different prices will be offered for each performance. No more than 2 seats for a single performance will be sold to the same buyer.
Prices: $1.50, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6.

DUQUESNE
WEEK OF APRIL 7.
EIGHT DIFFERENT KINDS OF AMUSEMENT.
VAUDEVILLE WORTHY OF THE NAME.
Matinees Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
TWO HOURS AND A HALF OF SOLID LAUGHTER.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selena Fetter Royle
In "THE HIGHBALL FAMILY."
Maude Huth, Maxwell & Dudley, Spaulding.
JOHNSTONE BENNETT & CO.
Merrissey and Rice, Barr and Fenton, The 4 Miltons.

Best Teeth, $8.00
Gold Crowns, Bridge Work, $4.00
Painless Extracting.
Albany Dental Parlors
Fifth Ave. and Wood St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

EMPIRE THEATER — COLLINS AVE. NEAR PENN.
Reached by all street car lines. P. & A. Phone 351 East.
E. J. McCULLOUGH, Mgr.
Branch Ticket Office, E. G. Hays' Music Store, 534 Smithfield St.
WEEK STARTING Tomorrow, MONDAY NIGHT,
LINCOLN J. CARTER Presents the Season's Scenic Success,
THE 11th HOUR.
NEW AND BEWILDERING SIGHTS, SCENES AND SENSATIONS.
MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Attraction—HUMAN HEARTS.

HARRY WILLIAMS' ACADEMY
Sign of the Big Electric Light. Matinees Daily Except Monday.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7
The Big White Cloud of Success and Splendor,
HARRY WILLIAMS, JR.'S
IMPERIAL BURLESQUERS
Presenting 2 Up-To-Date Musical Reviews, Entitled
"THE PROXY WIDOW" AND "OFF TO THE FRONT"
SEE THE BIG AMERICAN BEAUTY TRUST
They are Laughing Girls, Sighing Girls, Pouting Girls, Bashful Girls, and Girls That Are Most Demure. But All of Them Pretty Girls.

PITTSBURGH'S YOUNGEST THEATRICAL MANAGER

He Ranks as One of the Most Successful House Men in the Theatrical Business in This Country.

He Ranks as One of the Most Successful and Interesting Career as Manager of Alvin Theater.

Thomas F. Kirk, Jr., the popular resident manager of the Alvin theater, has been connected with Pittsburgh's leading theater in one capacity and another almost since the theater was first opened. He was appointed assistant treasurer in 1892 under Charles L. Davis two months after the house opened, and then became treasurer and later business manager. When the house passed into the ownership of Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman in April, 1900, he was made resident manager, which position he at present so ably fills.

There are few people in the theatrical profession who equal Thomas F. Kirk, Jr., in popularity, not only with the public, but also with the profession. He is the son of the well-known musician of the same name, and he was born in Cantor, O., a little more than 30 years ago. However, he has resided in this city since his boyhood. Like his father, he has a special taste for music, and he had scarcely attained his majority when he held an important position in the famous Liberati band, which, in 1890, made the longest tour ever made by a similar organization up to that time. Opening with an engagement in New York the band played in all the principal cities of Canada and thence to New Orleans, El Paso, Tex., Chihuahua, Mex., San Francisco Cal., Portland, Ore., and the Puget Sound cities, and thence back to the starting place via Minneapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati, covering in all more than 10,000 miles. A second trip the following year included all the principal cities of the west, and Mr. Kirk acted as treasurer of the organization besides playing one of the most important instruments in the band.

The experience of Mr. Kirk in connection with these tours made him an exceedingly valuable man for his present position, which is requiring not only business tact, diplomacy, geniality and even temper, for the manager of a theater has not only to handle the musical director and actress and the fickle [illegible] corps of employes of [illegible] under the management of Mr. Kirk, the Alvin has experienced a wonderful increase in receipts. In former years $5,000 or $6,000 per week was considered a great engagement, but now if the week does not yield at least $10,000 the owners wonder what is wrong in Pittsburgh. Some of the recent engagements under Mr. Kirk's management have been most remarkable. The recent engagement of Sir Henry Irving, for instance, with seats at $3 yielded $21,000; the Rogers Brothers, at $2 per seat, $15,000; Ben Hur (five weeks), $90,000, $2 per seat; Maude Adams at $2 per seat, $17,000 with but seven performances, and Julia Marlowe, at $1.50 per seat, over $16,000. The receipts of the Alvin theater under the management of Mr. Kirk are without equal in the country, taking into consideration the capacity of the house.

It is said that Samuel F. Nixon, one of the owners of the Alvin, who is a veteran theatrical manager, when recently complimented upon the immense business of the Alvin, remarked: "Well, I thought that I could get as much money in the house as anyone in America, but really my hat is off to Tom Kirk."

Mr. Nixon was in the city last week and took occasion to say of Mr. Kirk: "We have no manager whom we like better. He is always at his post and he does not bother us with inquiries about the management of the house. We leave everything to him and we have yet to find fault with his judgment. The theater under his management is run entirely to our satisfaction and we propose to keep Mr. Kirk with us as long as he will remain. Under his management the Alvin theater has been the most successful theater in our circuit, and probably in the United States and we have every confidence in him."

There is considerable art in looking after the business of selling tickets and attending to the "front of the house," and in these two particulars Mr. Kirk is brought personally in contact with almost all the patrons of the Alvin, who appreciate the politeness, the uniform courtesy and urbanity with which he attends to the requests, the demands and the complaints of the public.

Mr. Kirk was married in June, 1897, to Miss Nannie R. Sands of Pittsburgh, and they have one daughter.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF HALF A CENTURY

The Appalling and Often Deadly Struggles Between Union and Confederate People in the Border States—The Sorrows and Sacrifices of John J. Crittenden and George D. Prentice Tell the Story of the Suffering Border Homes During the Civil War.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

HISTORY does full justice to the heroism and sacrifices of the people of north and south during our civil war. Great battles were fought and no war of ancient or modern times records more heroic achievements than were attained by both the blue and the gray; but the one class of people who suffered most have little part in the story of the struggle for the overthrow of the republic. It was easy to be a union man in the north and it was easy to be a confederate in the south, but the men who struggled in the south for the preservation of the union until finally overwhelmed and compelled to yield obedience to confederate mastery, or become strangers to their homes and people, suffered all the bereavements of war with sorrows and sacrifices which will never be justly portrayed in the annals of the country.

The Virginia convention first voted against secession by a decided majority, and a number of the ablest men, chiefly old Whig leaders, stood resolutely against secession until after the bombardment of Sumter, which was probably precipitated more to influence the secession of Virginia than to capture Maj. Anderson and his starving garrison. After the surrender of Sumter, and the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to suppress rebellion by the invasion and coercion of the south, the convention met in secret session and adopted the ordinance of secession. There were many men who had been prominent in public affairs in the state before the war who had resisted secession until they were compelled to choose between submission to the sovereignty of the state or come to open war with their neighbors and the new government that ruled them.

Rumblings of the Storm.

As a member of the Pennsylvania senate in 1861 and chairman of the Lincoln state committee that had just won Republican national triumph by Pennsylvania's support of Lincoln, I was much disturbed by the threats of civil war which confronted us when the legislature met on the first of January. I was author of the motion that the senate judiciary committee be instructed to inquire whether any of the laws of Pennsylvania violated, in any regard, the comity that was due from one state to another and to report by bill or otherwise. It commanded the unanimous support of the republicans, although some of them gave it with reluctance. This action attracted the attention of a number of border statesmen, especially in Virginia, resulting in considerable correspondence with A. H. H. Stuart, who had been in the Fillmore cabinet; Alexander R. Boteler, Jubal A. Early and others, all of whom were earnestly opposed to the secession movement and intensely anxious that Pennsylvania should take some action to strengthen the hands of the union men in the Old Dominion. One of the most earnest of the union men was Gen. Early, an old Whig leader, and a man of most pronounced convictions and actions. His letters were among the strongest I received against the secession movement, and yet he was one of the few of the confederate military commanders who fulfilled his boast that he would die an "unreconstructed rebel."

The Pennsylvania government, Republican in every department, was prepared to meet the issue on the most generous basis, and to yield anything that did not involve the surrender of the issues determined by the national contest. In the midst of these final efforts Sumter was fired upon, Virginia promptly seceded and all hope of reconciliation by legislative action had perished. North Carolina was also slow to plunge into the vortex of secession, but when the war actually began by the invasion of the south, none was big enough to brave the tidal wave of passion that swept over the state. I met ex-Gov. Graham of North Carolina at Raleigh a few years after the war. He was a member of the Fillmore cabinet, the Whig candidate for vice president with Scott in 1852, and earnestly opposed to secession. He was in the convention and manfully maintained his devotion to the union, but he told me that when the secession ordinance was finally passed, if he and the others who opposed it had refused to subscribe their names to it it would have been an invitation to violence and probably murder.

This class embraced a large proportion of able and cultivated people in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and even Arkansas first voted against secession and was one of the last states to adopt it. They not only had to suffer all the bereavements and sacrifices of war, but with them the war was carried into every social circle and even to the altar where all worshiped the same God. Thousands of lives, few of which are noted in history, were given up in the individual conflicts of neighbors in the border states, and the tread of opposing armies spread desolation on every side. It was not uncommon for father and son and for brothers to be fighting in opposing armies, and there was not a shadow that the angel of sorrow could fling over these ill-fated homes that was not felt by numberless families in the border states.

Kentucky's Honored Citizens.

I have many times thought of the sad history of two of the most honored and beloved men of Kentucky—John J. Crittenden and George D. Prentice. I had often met both of them before the war and during the early part of the struggle, and I was most profoundly impressed with the earnest but hopeless battle that Crittenden fought in the evening twilight of his great career to avert fraternal conflict and restore the union. I heard his plea in the house when he offered his celebrated resolution declaring that the south was responsible for the rebellion, and that the war should be waged solely "to preserve the union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired." Like many other sincere union men, he halted at the overthrow of slavery, and while he never gave his support to the secession movement, the emancipation proclamation of Lincoln estranged Crittenden, and the grand old man died broken hearted one year later.

Next to Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden occupied the most prominent position of any of the many great men who have graced the honors of the state. He was elected to the United States senate in 1817, but in 1819 he resigned his position to devote himself to his profession in Frankfort, the capital of the state. He was again elected to the senate in 1835, and re-elected at the expiration of the term, but soon thereafter resigned to become attorney general under the Harrison administration. After the death of Harrison he resigned his cabinet office, and a year later was appointed to fill the vacancy in the senate occasioned by the retirement of Clay, and at the expiration of the term was again elected, but resigned in 1848 after he had been elected governor of the state, which position he resigned to enter the Fillmore cabinet after the death of Taylor. In 1855 he was for the sixth time elected to the senate, and was the leader of the conservative Whig element of the south that opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

On the 4th of March, 1861, he gave place to Vice President Breckinridge, who succeeded him in the senate, but Crittenden had been elected to the house, and he was simply transferred from the senate to the popular branch of congress, where he made his final stand against secession, but was unwilling to follow the union cause when it became necessary to save the union at the expense of slavery. I saw him frequently during the first session of congress in war times, and a sadder man I have never met. He saw that his power was gone; that new occasions, new ideas, new leaders had come to the front to which he was a stranger. He had then passed the patriarchal age, as he was born in September, 1787, and his physical powers were greatly impaired, but his sorrow's crown of sorrow was in the fact that his two sons led brigades or divisions against each other in the bloody conflict of fraternal war.

The Family of Crittendens.

His son, George B. Crittenden, was a graduate of West Point, served in the Texas revolution and in the Mexican war, and he reached a lieutenant colonelcy in the union army, but on the 10th of June, 1861, when his father was battling for the preservation of the union, he resigned his commission and entered the confederate service. He was in command of the army part of which, under Zollicoffer, was defeated by General Thomas at Mill Spring, but was not present in the engagement. He was censured for the result of that action, but continued to serve with the confederate army until the close of the war. His brother, Thomas L. Crittenden, who was not an educated soldier, served in the Mexican war and was a volunteer aid to Taylor at Buena Vista. He earnestly opposed the secession movement, and on the 27th of October, 1861, he was commissioned as a brigadier general of volunteers in the union army, and was promoted to major general for heroic service in command of a division at the battle of Shiloh. He served with great credit during the entire war; was in the engagements of Stone River, Chickamaugua and in the Grant campaign against Lee in 1864. He served in the union army until he was retired on age in 1881.

Such was the painful position in which John J. Crittenden was placed when the civil conflict began, and, viewing it as he did, under the shadows of nearly 75 winters, with a long life of pre-eminent honor and usefulness to be ended in the wreck of union and of home and in embittered conflict among his own people, what was there left to give heart and hope to Crittenden? I saw him only a short time before he left Washington never to return again. His tall form was bowed and the luster of his eye dimmed by the weight of years, but while he could not harmonize with the administration, he felt that he could not give up the struggle, and he spoke of the disturbed condition of the union in the most impressive eloquence and pathos. He had announced himself as a candidate for re-election to congress, and was ready to make the battle, hoping that the starless midnight that overwhelmed him would yet break with a bright ray of hope for him to clutch in his efforts to save the republic to which he was so ardently devoted, but the grim messenger of death met him in his struggle for re-election to congress, and he found the peace in the grave that his convulsed country could not offer him.

Early Career of Geo. D. Prentice.

Another of the great men of that day who had won national if not worldwide fame as writer and poet, and whose life was darkly shadowed with sorrow before he was summoned to cross the dark river, was George D. Prentice. Of New England birth and education, he had won fame as a political and literary writer in the early period of his life. He was finally called to Lexington, Ky., in 1830 to write the biography of Henry Clay, then a prominent candidate for the presidency. Clay was the idol of the people and Prentice's work portraying the ability and achievements of the great Kentucky leader was enthusiastically welcomed. It at once gave him a high position as a political writer and he was prevailed upon in the fall of 1830 to establish the Louisville Journal, which for 30 years thereafter was one of the most widely-read and one of the most quoted public journals of the country. The keen witticisms, biting satire and withering invective of his short editorial paragraphs embellished the columns of all our public journals and were carried into nearly every household in the land.

Prentice was not only the most successful paragrapher of his time, but was one of the ablest of our political disputants. His leaders were polished essays and no man was more versatile in the discussion of public questions. Journalistic controversy was then an entirely different thing from what it is today. Personal criticism of opposing editors was regarded as essential to the life of a newspaper, and Prentice outstripped all his fellows in that particular accomplishment. While few knew him as an able, sober disputant, the whole country knew him as a humorist and poet, and some of his poems will ever be remembered and quoted. He was a man of the most genial and delightful companionship, the favorite of every social circle, chivalrous in the highest degree to those opposed to him; and his home was the altar upon which his wealth of affection was lavished. I had met him on several occasions before the war began and, like all who enjoyed his acquaintance, knew him only to love him. Like Crittenden, he was sincerely and earnestly devoted to the union and when the issue of the secession had to be met he opposed it with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his nature. He was yet in the enjoyment of full vigor, with all his faculties unabated and the earnest appeals of many of his friends to have him assume a neutral attitude only aroused his heroic qualities to their utmost intensity.

Eloquent Appeals for Peace.

Prentice's appeals to the people of Kentucky and the south to avoid secession and war and to end hostilities even after the struggle began were among the most able and eloquent productions of his pen, and he certainly did much to strengthen the union sentiment of Kentucky, which was many times on the verge of being overwhelmed by the more aggressive secession movement that was nearly or quite equal in numbers. His two sons had been born and grown up in the south and both of them turned from him when he was so tirelessly pleading for loyalty to the union, entered the southern army and fought heroically against the flag so nobly defended by their father. Terrible as was the blow he did not falter in his struggle to preserve Kentucky from confederate mastery, but with his affections following the soldiers who wore the gray, the strain upon him was more than he could sustain and he finally gave unmistakable signs of abated interest and power.

I last met him when he was invited to lecture in Chambersburg, where I resided, in the fall of 1862. He was most generously welcomed. He remained several days with us, and I was with him much of the time. He had just been on a visit to Washington, where he had finally determined to support the administration and all the measures necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. The influence and financial success of his great public journal had been seriously impaired by the confused conditions of Kentucky, and he realized that his lifework, the creation and success of a great newspaper for nearly a generation, was about to turn to ashes in his hands. When alone with him he did not conceal that he was sore at heart and almost engulfed in despair. With his sons battling for the confederacy and he breaking under the weight of years and sorrows, attempting an almost hopeless struggle to maintain his journal and the union cause, there was little, indeed, to brighten his life; but he had resolved to struggle to the end, come as it may. He saw the Louisville Journal steadily decline until finally it was absorbed by a successful rival, and the memory of Prentice and his great newspaper has since then been dimly preserved in the Courier-Journal of Louisville, that has long been under the successful direction of Col. Watterson, today the most brilliant and versatile of American journalists. Prentice ended his editorial career as a contributing assistant editor of the united newspapers at a nominal salary. Like the wounded eagle, he fretted his life away, and on the 21st of January, 1870, the days of George D. Prentice were ended with his last utterance: "I want to go; I want to go."

Crittenden and Prentice were only two among the untold numbers of men in the border states who suffered ten-fold more than all the horrors of war which were visited upon those who could espouse their cause in harmony with their people, and give their sons to die for their convictions. There were scores of men who filled conspicuous positions in national affairs whose fate was little less sorrowful than that of the two illustrious Kentuckians, but they had scores of thousands of followers of the humbler class who battled hand to hand with neighbors, and often unto the death, inspired by their devotion to the union cause. The country honors its soldiers north and south. Great monuments have been erected to them in every section of the union, which now, with a reunited people, are accepted by all, not as monuments of union or confederate triumphs, but as monuments of the heroism of the whole American people; but the large class in the border states that was in constant conflict and often in vastly greater peril than those in the flame of battle has no monument to commemorate the unfaltering courage of American manhood in the support of opposing convictions, often in conflict vastly more deadly than the thunders of shotted guns.

THE MIMIC WORLD A VERY BUSY PLACE

With a New Creation on Hand Every Six Days, the Stage Manager Hardly Knows a Day of Rest—A Final Rehearsal of "The Christian" at the Grand, as Seen by an Outsider.

THERE is nothing perhaps of which there is so little known as about the staging of a modern dramatic sentation. The day of a final preparation in a theater like the Grand opera house is a revelation to the uninitiated.

When we entered the stage door about 9 o'clock yesterday morning the sound of hammer and saw fell upon our ears, and the sight of a score of busy men met our eyes. Cold and uninviting was the aspect of the auditorium; the plush chairs and velvet-draped boxes were covered with an expanse of gray cloth and curtains to protect them from the dust. The glitter of the richly illuminated frescoes that show up resplendent among the myriads of electric lights at night was dull and dark, save where an occasional ray of sunlight stole upon it from a crevise in an ill-curtained window.

We were met by Mr. Huffman, the stage manager, who had just left his superintedent, or foreman, the "stage carpenter," as he is called in the vernacular of the stage.

"You will find us a busy lot on a day like this," said Mr. Huffman. "Pardon me a moment," he continued, as we cast an eye on a drawing he held, which resembled the plan of a room, and was, in fact, a specified drawing of the handsome "interior" that was to compose "the set" for the first act of "The Christian," for every scene upon the stage is planned and mapped out as accurately and minutely as though it were to be a permanent structure of brick, stone and iron.

"Jack," called Mr. Huffman, "that jog is obliqued a little just right of two." In reply to our inquiry he went on. "You will find that the language pertaining to the mechanical department of the stage is full of terms and words that are almost incomprehensible to the uninitiated, for it is a peculiar fact that in no one of the arts of modern institutions are these more legitimate conventions than in the drama and its home." A "jog," we learned, was a small section or piece of scenery used to form a break or corner, in an otherwise straight wall. By "two" was meant a particular position on the stage, which is divided into as many spaces almost as a checker-board. These divisions are not outlined, but are learned intuitively by both actors and the working staff.

Order Coming Out of Chaos.

"Come this way, please," and we followed the genial stage manager to the center of the stage before the footlights, where we stationed ourselves with our backs to the "house," as they call the auditorium. Saws and hammers had been laid aside. The chaos of scenery and lumber, cloth, furniture and tools was quickly disappearing beneath the dextrous hands of the trained, skilled men, in a few minutes an unincumbered, well-swept stage was spread before us.

"They will now 'set,' which means to arrange the stage for the first act," said Mr. Huffman. "The company has been called for 10 o'clock; it lacks just 10 minutes of that time now."

"Put down your ground cloth," came the order, and five men proceeded to unroll a large, heavy, brown cloth that spread over the entire stage. Upon this was laid the "medallion"—the carpet, or rug. Then came furniture, pictures, easels and bric-a-brac.

The work on the stage is divided primarily into three parts—i. e., set stuff, properties and lights. Scenery, the canvas-covered frames that constitute the walls of rooms, ceilings, houses, steps, walls and fences, landscapes, drops, etc., belong to the first. Furniture, bric-a-brac, pictures, draperies, etc., to the second, and fire logs, chandeliers, etc., to the third. The "charge des affaires" of the second division is the property master—Tom Caveney, or "props," as he is generally called. "Props" must be a man of diversified talents—a sort of skilled "Jack-of-all-trades," but contrary to the old adage, master of all. Upon him devolve many puzzling problems. It is he who must produce the trick chair, which gives way when one sits upon it; a diamond necklace is needed, and "Props" must secure an adequate substitute; he makes the turkey or chicken that keeps savory night after night; letters, parcels and door-bells, the discharge of firearms, the cannonading of a battle, thunder and lightning, the rumbling of a carriage, the glare of a burning building—all this and much more falls to his share of the work.

It is 10 o'clock now, and a wonderful change has taken place. Instead of a bare stage we found ourselves in a beautifully furnished drawing room.

Where Stage Trees Grow.

The paint bridge is the workshop of the scenic artist, A. W. Street, and what a wonderful place it is. After climbing what seemed an almost endless narrow stairway, we emerged upon a narrow platform, spanning the entire width about 50 feet above the stage. The rays from a hundred electric lights, with bright reflectors, threw their light upon a huge painting of a landscape fastened upon an enormous frame, not unlike a window in construction, moving up and down by means of an ingenius contrivance. This is the scenic artist's easel. His pallette, a large table it appeared to be, which rolled along by the touch of a finger almost, was arranged with a number of color-filled dishes and blotches of color upon its oiled white surface.

"A large painting such as that is called a "drop," said Mr. Huffman.

On the right and left sides of the stage, running from front to back, and on a level with the paint bridge, is the fly gallery. This was the scene of our next visit. It resembled the rail of an ancient sailing vessel; for, from a gigantic stoutly built railing were fastened an innumerable number of heavy ropes which ran high above our heads and were lost in a maze of pulleys, which were attached to what appeared a large gridiron; and so indeed is it called in the terms of the stage, although it is formed of wood. From it, 50 feet above the stage, are suspended the drops and scenes, the ceilings of rooms, roofs of houses, canvas-painted skies, the foliage of the forest trees, the chandeliers that light the drawing rooms and the rows of lights called border lights that lighten the scene from above.

Ready for the Fray.

Upon our return to the stage, we walked into the midst of groups of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled for their day's work. By the manner of their expression, one might believe that they had assembled for a merry-making, for a light-hearted lot are "the actor-folk," as indeed they must be, since they are willing to endure the strenuous discipline and exacting labor their chosen life's work forces upon them.

At the suggestion of Mr. Huffman, we seated ourselves in the auditorium. Hardly had we found our places when the cheery voice of the director rang out with "First act, everybody stand by." There was a sudden hush, two resounding handclaps and the first act of "The Christian" was under way. A few moments of uninterrupted dialogue ensued, when "No! no! no! Go back, please!" came from Mr. Huffman. "Lord Storm, you enter from left center, not from left third."

We were told that in directing a play the actors are called by the name of the character they are assuming, not by their own. For a short while they progressed unhindered.

"Horatio Drake, what are you going to do with that hat? Don't put it on that chair." This was replied to, "There is no tree here, sir."

"Props! Props! What is the rack that should be there?" came the authoritative demand from the director.

"Beg your pardon, sir; I skipped it on the plot," issued from the lips of the pleading Props.

"Have you one in the house?"

"No, sir."

"Then see that you do by tonight. Go on, please."

And Props dispatched two of his assistants to cajole some shopkeeper so that the desired piece of furniture might be on hand.

Pathos Turned into Mirth.

Amusing and laughable coincidences frequently occur at these daily rehearsals. The grief-stricken father of Glory Quayle had just uttered in a sonorous voice: "My daughter. Oh, my daughter! Where can I find her?"

"On the gridiron, you jay," echoed the voice of Stage Carpenter John Gallagher, who was replying to some question from a stage hand.

"Well, where's your music?" brought the next break in the progression of the act.

"I did not get the cue," responded Mr. Radin, the musical director, who, as all Pittsburghers know, graces the director's chair in the orchestra pit.

"What is your cue?" and quickly he gave the desired reply.

"It must be known that the musical director, even like the actor, has his part to learn. The cue had been spoken, but not heard. The part was gone over, and so with dreamy strains of Schumann's "Traeumerel," the curtain descended on the first act.

Immediately the curtain rose, and the scenery of the prologue, showing Peel Castle on the Isle of Man, began to disappear until the bare stage was again before us.

"Strike," exclaimed the stage director. "This use of the word 'strike,'" said Mr. Huffman, "probably dates from the time when a mere rag or sheet did duty as a scene, and perhaps suggested the taking down of a flag. The military and naval term for striking the colors was borrowed."

To our amazement sections of the stage began to raise, which, at various angles, gave the appearance of a number of differently shaped platforms. We learned the why and wherefore of this extraordinary proceeding when these raised portions were "masked in" by pieces of scenery painted as rocks. And so a mountain pass came into existence, with the addition of a few "papier-mache" stumps, and a dozen or two green-dyed fibre rugs, called "grass mats."

Moon of the Stage Astronomer.

Second act," and like the first, it took its varying course. During its progress we noticed a moon rising gradually, and finally showing full in the realistic sky on the mountain drop that backed this mimic picture. Our curiosity led us to be shown the manner of its unique manipulation. In charge of the chief electrician, Martin Fox, we observed a sort of stereopticon arrangement that moved up and down upon a slide, and was mounted with a number of automatic shutters, a most complicated arrangement that defied understanding, without an accurate examination.

"Half hour for lunch," resounded Mr. Huffman's voice.

We accepted his invitation, and were soon comfortably seated in Newell's restaurant across the street.

"At last, Mr. Huffman," I ventured to say, "you have a few moments you may call your own?"

"Well," was the answer, I would not have had I not given implicit instructions not to be disturbed under any circumstances during my meals. They are not always eaten at a cafe. More often a small table in my dressing room on the stage serves the purpose. Unless we all conform with a most regular course of living, and allot our time definitely, that is to say, so much for sleep, so much for study, and so much for recreation—the latter, of course, hardly receives its full share—we would soon be both mental and physical wrecks."

In a short while the third act was begun, and the events of the morning repeated themselves, only perhaps more prolific of stops and hindrances, of rearrangement, of repeated efforts for better effects. All in accordance with the composition of the sets, and the complicated business of a dramatic situation. And so toward 1 o'clock we bade "good-by" to this aggregation of busy people, leaving this beehive of industry, our brain buzzing with unfamiliar terms. Tormentors, teasers, wings and flys, borders, gridirons and stage braces, first entrance and left to center, etc., etc., were all an incoherent mass of information that promised food for future reflection.

A BALLADE OF PROTEST.

(To the Address of Master Rudyard Kipling, Poetaster.)

For long, unjoyed, we've heard you sing
Of politics and army bills,
Of money-lust and cricketing,
Of clothes and fear and other ills;
Meanwhile the palm-trees and the Hills
Have lacked a bard to voice their lay;
Poet, ere time your lyre-string stills,
Sing us again of Mandalay!

Unsung the East lies glimmering,
Unsung the palm-trees toss their frills,
Unsung the seas their splendors fling,
The while you prate of lays and tills.
Each man his destiny fulfils:
Can it be yours to loose and stray;
In sophist garb to waste your quills?—
Sing us again of Mandalay!

Sing us again in rhymes that ring,
In Master-Voice that lives and thrills;
Sing us again of wind and wing,
Of temple bells and jungle trills;
And if your Pegasus ever wills
To lead you down some other way,
Go bind him in his olden thills—
Sing us again of Mandalay!

Master, regard the plaint we bring,
And hearken to the prayer we pray;
Lay down your lyre and strumming—
Sing us a song of Mandalay!
—Henry Louis Mencken in Bookman.

LIFE IS VERY EASY EAST OF THE SUEZ

Servants Do Everything for You, Except Eat and Sleep—China and India Are the True Dolce Far Niente Lands of Earth.

By FREDERICK W. EDDY.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

AN American in business at Hongkong, just returned from Chicago, where he went to mend his commercial fences and to visit his family, and where he was unable to take the Chinese servant who had attended to his minor wants in journeyings over a good part of Asia, has amused his friends lately with tales of some of his home experiences. Having, under the ministrations of his servant, fallen back into the bachelor habit of dropping off his personal effects promiscuously on going to bed and finding them in the morning as if fresh from the tailor and laundry, clothing pressed and neatly folded, clean linen ready, a gloss on his shoes, a bath awaiting him, with tea and toast to follow it, and a good breakfast prepared by the time he could dress, he had grown to suppose that he was born for that sort of thing.

The first morning at home, he made his own bath and had no tea. When he gathered together his clothing from the various articles of furniture in his bedroom, in the same condition that it had been left the night before, he said it felt on him, when he got into it, as if he had been sleeping in it all night. Then he had to go out on the fire-escape to polish his own boots. The domestic of his household had that afternoon and evening out, which right she saw no reason to forego on his account. He permitted his wife to prepare dinner, although at some sacrifice of his ideas of comfort; but when she started to clean up, his heart failed him, and he took off his coat and helped her wash the dishes. He says he hopes he is as patriotic as ever, but that for ease of living a person of modest income, like himself, can fare so much better in heather China than in the United States that he is quite willing to remain an exile for the rest of his life.

Nothing to Do—Nothing to Do.

In China, as throughout the east, the service of natives leaves a white man with nothing to do for himself that others can do for him. It is a sort of elysium for unattached men, who need think only of their business and their pleasures, the petty cares which vex the single man at home being all assumed, without appearent effort and most cheerfully, by the boy (a personal attendant never outgrows that designation) or other servants whom a man inevitably attaches to himself.

The steamship lines along the China coast are not distinguished for cheap fares, but a boy goes along on the ticket of his master, with as little question as if he were a trunk. One feels the grind of civilization when he passes Singapore, going westward, and must pay for his boy. To the eastward a suggestion of a charge would be revolutionary. A man whose work takes him from port to port, learning in the morning that a ship will sail that afternoon for his next place and calculating that he can make all the calls he wishes by that time, so informs the boy. That is the last he need think of preparation. The boy settles the hotel bills, books the passage, and when the man goes aboard, he will find boy and effects there, with all he requires for use handily laid out or put away in his cabin; and when he reaches his next port, notice to the boy of the hotel at which he wishes to put up relieves him of all further bother.

Number One Looks Out for You.

While a good boy will answer all purposes of service if a man travels or boards, when he settles down that boy rises to the position known as No. 1, and proceeds to equip the household for adequate care. He engages a cook, who usually has in tow an apprentice, serving without pay for the privilege of learning the business; there must be one or two house boys to keep the rooms generally neat; and a scullion is indispensable. For one horse at least one boy is necessary, and usually two. Service is entirely male, even for a family, unless there may be children, in which event it is customary to employ an amah, or nurse.

Wages for such an outfit will average not more than $5 gold a month for each servant, and help always provides its own food. Help also does the marketing, and is an tenacious of that privilege as it is of the custom that never permits one servant to do the work of another. A little commission may be squeezed that way, but with a proper No. 1, who takes care that while he may squeeze the master no one else shall do it, losses are too trivial to be considered. A household like that, left to work by its own methods under only the most general direction, provides the softest pillows for domestic life.

In China every servant is called "boy" except the amah and the scullion, who are called "coolie." In Siam and southward, where Malay becomes the speech, there are Chinese cooks and boys, but the scullion becomes "Tukanayer," or water-carrier; the yardman is "Kaboon," and the stableman is "Syce."

Water One of the Luxuries.

Plenty of rain falls in the south, but it is not well saved, hence in place of the big flaring tubs, faucets and showers that abound in China's foreign settlements one finds the bathrooms furnished with immense jars of pottery, having a neck 15 inches or so in diameter and bulging below. There is a small pail at hand. A bather is supposed to soap with the aid of water thus dipped, and afterward to rinse by pouring as much water as the pail will hold repeatedly over his body.

Bathing in this manner is an acquired taste, and those who do not understand in advance what is expected of them think it at first inconvenient. A newcomer at Singapore, yielding to the natural impulse to get into the jar, and swelling under the genial influence of the bath, struggled so hard to get out that he upset the jar and broke it. Since jars cost $10 apiece, a charge for that amount in his hotel bill saved him from further mistakes of that nature.

An American woman from Manila went recently to Bangkok for a visit. After she had been there a few days the tukanayer of the establishment applied to her hostess, his mistress, for wages, saying that he intended to quit. Tukanayers are plentiful enough, but as this one had been at the house for a long time and had done his work well the mistress was curious to learn why he was leaving, and asked him. "My no can catch water allee time," he replied, in a tone of deep injury; "one piece new white woman too dirty." The dainty American, accustomed to tubs, had fitted herself every morning into the jar, one filling of which had usually sufficed for the household. When the tukanayer had to carry water topside by the pail from the well for another filling as the price of her perverted fancy she crossed his dead line.

A Multitude of Servants.

A boy in India, known as "Bearer," satisfies as personal attendant, until one decides to run a house. Then the bearer requires a chokre, or assistant; there must be a khitmutgar, or butler; a khansamah, or cook; a musalchi, or lamplighter and dishwasher; a molith, or gardener, who will find flowers from other gardens to adorn the table if the premises support no garden; a beeshi or panlwallah, water carriers; a mehetar, who does the sweeping; every establishment must have a tailor to keep the clothing in order, a dhobi, or laundryman; a syce, or driver, and whenever there is a syce, there must be a grass-cutter, whose functions resemble those of the gardener—to supply at no cost beyond his wages the thing he is hired to supply, regardless of the way he gets it.

Multiplicity of service has its drawbacks. Servants are not always honest, and the fashion now and then appears of leaving employ on sudden notice, or without any. But when those who hire can put aside new-fangled notions sufficiently to leave service to the servants, and can be blind to things that had better not be seen, domestic existence rises above drudgery, and Sundays out, and afternoons off, and settles into a comfortable languor.

CATARRH

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FIRE! FIRE!

Miraculous Escape From the Flames!

We've just got affairs in shape again after the terrible scare of last Friday. We escaped the flames, although water soaked through our establishment from top to bottom and the dense smoke affected the entire stock, while the place next door was consumed by fire. Tomorrow we begin a clearance sale of absolutely all the articles involved in the calamity. We are going to sell

FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN,

and specially request that customers come as early in the day as possible. We are prepared to wait on everybody, but trust all will kindly co-operate with us in this matter. The tremendous bargains we shall give you will well repay you for coming early Monday Morning. The Sale begins tomorrow morning and will continue all week.

FIRE SALE OF NEW AND MISFIT SMOKED

Carpets

Brussels, Velvets, Ingrains, to Fit Any Size Room.

42 rolls very fine heavy Wilton Velvet Carpet. Sold in other stores at $1.65. Our Fire Sale Price, made, laid, lined..... 67c Per Yd

70 extra heavy French Wilton Velvet, new, misfit Carpets. Sold in other stores at $1.65. Our Fire Sale Price..... 41c Per Yd

32 rolls very fine Body Brussels Carpet. Sold in other stores at $1.00. Our Fire Sale Price, made, laid, lined..... 58c Per Yd

90 very heavy Tapestry Brussels, new, misfit Carpets. Sold in other stores at $1.05. Our Fire Sale Price..... 36c Per Yd

56 extra heavy All-Wool Ingrain new misfit Carpets. Sold in other stores at 95c. Our Fire Sale Price..... 27c Per Yd

62 short ends heavy Oilcloth and Linoleum. Sold in other stores at 55c. Our Fire Sale Price..... 12c Per Yd

Matting, Rugs Portieres and Lace Curtains A Little Smoked.

49 rolls very heavy Straw Matting. Sold in other stores at 35c. Our Fire Sale Price..... 10c Per Yd

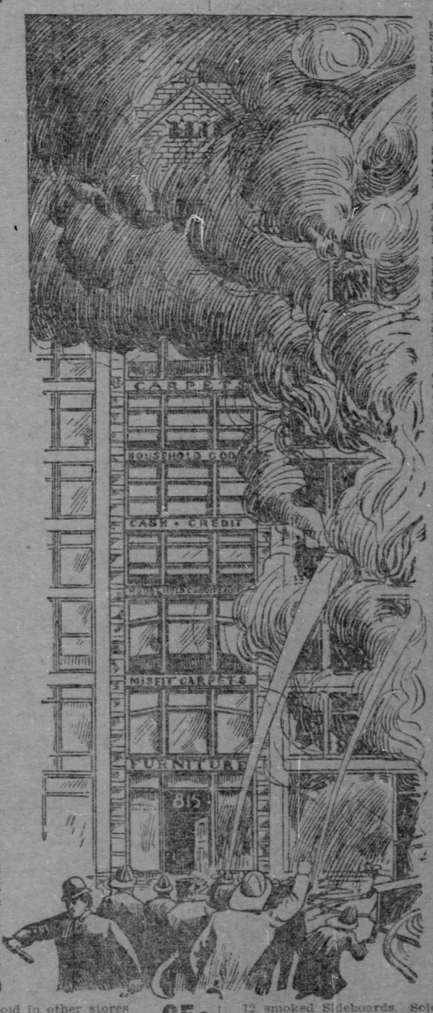
280 extra heavy Rugs, size 56x30. Sold in other stores at $2.50. Our Fire Sale Price..... 42c

30 new Oriental Druggets, in very beautiful designs, size 9x12. Sold in other stores at $40.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $14.65

31 very fine heavy Wool Druggets, in all sizes and colorings. Sold in other stores at $15.00. Our Fire Sale Price, up from..... $4.15

20 pairs smoked Portieres. Sold in other stores at $12.00. Our Fire Sale Price, per pair..... $2.55

217 pairs Lace Curtains. Sold in other stores at $5.00. Our Fire Sale Price, per pair..... 65c



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29 smoked Bedroom Suits, both oak and mahogany. Sold in other stores at $45.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $10.75

41 smoked Folding Beds. Sold in other stores at $47.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $10.35

20 smoked China Closets. Sold in other stores at $35.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $11.00

21 smoked Golden Oak Extension Tables. Sold in other stores at $15.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $3.25

101 smoked Golden Oak Dining Room Chairs. Sold in other stores at $2.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... 50c

30 smoked Golden Oak Hall Racks. Sold in other stores at $25.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $7.82

110 smoked Rockers, both oak and mahogany. Sold in other stores at $3.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... 75c

10 smoked Refrigerators. Sold in other stores at $18.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $6.25

25 smoked Parlor Suits. Sold in other stores at $63.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $14.65

114 smoked Pictures, usually sold at $5.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... 97c

4 smoked Go-Carts. Sold in other stores at $15.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $3.50

42 smoked Hardwood Beds, full size. Sold in other stores at $8.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $1.20

40 smoked Iron Beds, all sizes. Sold in other stores at $7.75. Our Fire Sale Price..... $1.15

30 smoked Couches. Sold in other stores at $15.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $3.95

17 smoked Wardrobes. Sold in other stores at $22.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $6.75

16 smoked Ranges. Sold in other stores at $26.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $9.80

15 smoked Cooking Stoves. Sold in other stores at $18.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $7.10

8 smoked Kitchen Safes. Sold in other stores at $25.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $3.25

12 smoked Sideboards. Sold in other stores at $45.00. Our Fire Sale Price..... $13.20

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WOMAN'S SECTION

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1902

FASHIONS SOCIETY

STYLES THAT CONFRONT THE SPRING SHOPPER

HOSIERY FOR THE HARVARD GIRL

HOUSE HOSIERY FOR THE YALE GIRL

A NEGLIGEE IN MOON COLORED FLANNEL WITH TAN COLORED EMBROIDERY AND RIBBONS

HENNING 02

THE SPRING SHOPPER RESTS A MOMENT IN A FASHIONABLE TEA ROOM

DESIGN FOR A COOL BOLERO FOR SUMMER TRAVELING

THE PRETTIEST ROBE-OF-NIGHT IN SIGHT AT A GIRL BACHELOR'S SATURDAY-MONDAY HOUSE PARTY

COUSIN LETTER

The Prettiest Petticoats Are Those That Match the Gown—Pale Pink for Robes-of-Night and Other Lingerie, Including the New York Fire Robe—Alice Roosevelt's Long Silk Cloak.

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dear Garcia: Lace is a very present help in time of indecision in matters of underwear as well as of outer wear. What would the world of clothes be without lace; and lace as we get it this season is so different from that of other years.

There was a time when a woman measured her lace by inches and counted herself rich or poor as had five yards of it or lacked it. Now, lace of every description comes in the imitations and there is the dealer in town who advertises, positively advertises, that he can reproduce any known lace in some inexpensive grand which will answer the purpose and look almost as good. That is truly coming to a fine pass in the matter of gowning, when a fabric which was once almost priceless is placed within reach of the humblest pretender.

It was once so with silk. All silks were dear and a few fine gowns belonged to those who could afford them. Now we line with silk, and use it as they used velvet in the old days, and much more lavishly than they used cotton goods in the war times.

The Time to Buy.

And what an unmitigated blessing this is not only for the dealers, for whom everybody has a tender spot in the heart, since they have supplied us with such pretty goods, but for the woman who is dressing herself. A woman can have petticoats and self-respect this year and a little money left in her purse. The price of her petticoat does not beggar her, and when she goes out to buy she has a feeling of security as of one not about to part with her last cent.

I went shopping the other day and returned with a fixed belief in foreordination, as though I were destined from all time to wear good garments.

The loveliest thing in the petticoat creation these days is the Spanish skirt. It is in silk, if you would have it so; or in the very fine, pale lawn, which is so much affected by women of fashion. One in pastel blue lawn was the loveliest thing that ever graced a woman's wardrobe. Its trimming was black lace and consisted of flounces of the lace put on around the foot. Then came the Spanish flounce, in which the lace was curved so that the ruffles came up very high in the back, in a graduated manner. A little double ruching of chiffon headed the topmost ruffle to make the skirt set out a little.

There was a corset cover with this, a thing in blue lawn and black lace, with many little tucks between the rows of lace.

The lace happened to be a black cotton lace, warranted to wash. But, if one prefers, one could use white lace, which would be more certain of a washing. Or the colored lace could be used. Or, best of all, the coffee-colored, tan and natural-colored thread and unbleached laces. In the shops they will tell you the kinds that are capable of undergoing the ordeal of the soapsuds and you can trust the saleswomen, for they will not lead you astray. It is an era of honest shopping and good money's worth.

A Glimpse of Lingerie.

The rose show, just held, threatened to be a lingerie show. Was there ever a time—was there really—when so much of one's underwear showed? We, who would have blushed crimson three years ago at a transparent yoke, are now wearing whole waists, as sheer of a web, to show marvelous creations in the corset cover beneath; and those of us who would have colored to the most vivid poppy at the suggestion of bright hosiery, are now wearing open mesh stockings, clocked in gold and embroidered with a crest, all intended for display.

As to petticoats, well, the woman who does not show a handsome petticoat to an expectant world is far behind the mode, and she who does not so lift her trailing inches that the petticoat is displayed at front, side and part of the back, is the one who is remiss in the polite art of handling the skirt after the season of 1902.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, whose prize of $100 for the finest American Beauty was so sharply competed, has now wrested the laurel wreath from the heads of other society women and stands alone, foremost and supreme, as the best dresser in Gotham. Listen to one of her gowns as described by an artist friend who took in the best points.

"The gown worn by Mrs. Mackay at the rose show was a delicate rose-colored liddies cloth. The cut was distinctly princess with the entire front, from the chin to the hem, laid in very tiny tucks, no larger than pintucks, all pointing downward and pressed very flat.

Mrs. Mackay's Gown.

"The gown was extremely plain with a sweeping train, with the morning glory effect around the foot, a sudden cascade of little ruffles underneath, and a curved and rippling foot flare.

"Over it all was worn a lace coat, cut exactly like an automobile, open in front, with large sleeves, falling away in flowing fashion, and a great turn-over sailor collar. The coat was full so that, while it hung down the back, it adopted itself to the folds of the princess gown and swept it gracefully, instead of binding it in that awkward manner so common to automobiles."

Lace Coats for All.

It has been complained that all women are not millionairesses, and lace coats that are possible to wives of copper, steel, gold and silver kings are not within reaching distance of the wives of men who do not wear such a brilliant metal crown.

But this is nonsense, if the word of the cleverest modeste in Gotham is worth anything. To quote her exact words:

"The woman who does not dress as well as she pleases this year is either too careless, or too timid. If the former, there is no help for her; if the latter, let her shake off her weakness.

"The key to this year's successful dressing, as done by an amateur—the home dressmaker—is boldness. Let her take courage and a pair of scissors and watch results.

"Let her make up her mind what she wants. Suppose she selects a handsome dressy summer toilet, as the object of her desires.

"If she be going away this summer to seashore or mountain, to any place where there is good dressing, she will want a long cloak. For this there are many materials offered. Black lace is charming, made up as an automobile with sleeves, high neck and straight front and back. So also is white lace.

Miss Roosevelt's Coat.

"For young people the pastel tones, pale pink, light blue, acacia green, light violet and lemon color in taffeta, in liberty or in panne, make the most delightful long coats. The only finish needed is an accordion pleating around the bottom of the coat and one around the wrists and a box ruching around the throat.

"Alice Roosevelt had such a cloak made and took with her to wear while being entertained in Havana.

"For a pattern take an old coat and rip it up. Everyone owns a well-fitting old, long cloak. Now is the time to put it to good use. And once ripped up your path is easy. Cut out and sew up. Or you can buy a good pattern. There is no need of trying the tailored finish. The coat is good without it. Make as you would make a silk dress. Finish in the same manner and the garment is done.

The new rose, the Alice Roosevelt, is the motif for many a handsome summer gown. It is in rose pink, a deep rose color by the way, and the gown is embroidered in roses, either around the flounce, which is quite an undertaking for the amateur, or in the lace of the yoke, or in the cuffs, or around the stock.

They make the Alice Roosevelt rose in red ribbon and wear it on the bust with ribbon roses in the hat to match. If well made the ribbon rose looks very much like its growing cousin, and possesses the advantage of not wilting or falling apart.

One of the latest fancies is the gown of flowered pink brocade, with a flower here and there wrought out in embroidery.

Right from the gown into the underthe-gown wear do the summer fashions go. When you see a rose-colored gown you may be sure that there is a rose-colored petticoat hovering in the shadow or a petticoat trimmed with rose, and that the stockings will be clocked with roseate, even if they are not all hue-de-rose.

The woman of the season keeps watch of her own and will not permit incongruously colored graments to creep in, much less to appear openly, when she is to be the sufferer.

Mrs. Armour-Valentine's Trousseau.

It would be difficult to tell who is responsible for this fashion of gowning one's self all of a color. Mrs. Valentine, the bride, formerly Mrs. Armour of Chicago, wore in Gotham some lovely gowns before she sailed on the Kronprintz, and all were reflected in the same colors beneath it.

The strictly bizarre petticoat, the brilliant red under a skirt of blue, the light green under a skirt of black, all these things have departed, if not forever, certainly for a season, and there are no more petticoats of divergent hues, unless the gown has a two-color scheme which brings the petticoat into tone with it.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. But a girl's fancy turns to thoughts of lingerie, and, oh, such pretty things as are seen.

What years ago it seems since a woman's underclothes came in 6 and 8, and even 10 and 12 pieces, all to be put on consecutively, one after another, with buttons and many straps.

Now you get into your underwear all at once and stand fully equipped and prepared for whatever may happen in the way of sheath-fitting gowns.

The little union undersuit has become so much the fashion that it is seen in every bureau drawer. It comes in silk at a high price or in cotton and lisle at a low one; and, really, there is so little difference in the looks and in the feeling that a woman will prefer the latter every time unless she be rich enough to wear all silk underwear.

There is a pretty little union suit out this year in pale pink and in pale blue, also in old gold and white, short sleeved, short legged and altogether desirable from a standpoint of hygiene and comfort and all the other feminine health essentials.

The Emma Calve Chemise.

But it is of the other things that one would talk. There is a little garment called the Emma Calve chemise. It is not for sale by that name, but it is a name by which New York society women know it. It consists of a corset cover and a petticoat all in one, and is alike an old-fashioned chemise, except that it has differences. Around the neck, which is bust high, there is a shirring of ribbon, just at the top of the corset. Below the bust there is another, while a third comes at the belt line, or a little above. This petticoat may be very long and very full with a very large flare around the foot to form a regulation petticoat.

The Emma Calve chemise has a foot ruffle as deep as the knees which can be taken off and put on by means of little buttons and buttonholes. Under this garment the corset is worn and under the corset the union suit. There really need be nothing else unless one feels like wearing more clothing. The corset is sometimes worn over the chemise and a little garment called a vest supporter, all ribbon and lace, is worn as a corset cover.

It is woman's destiny to swell out at the hips, but fashion has decreed that she shall not do so. To make her small below the belt every artifice is resorted to, not counting the reduction method which every woman practices.

One of the hip reducers shows a corset cut off very short on the hips so that there is no material whatever to add bulk to the figure. Another style of corset is just the reverse. It is very long and is strapped around the form so as to hold it in and down. This corset is loose at the belt, allowing the fat to be squeezed up. The tighter the corset strings are pulled the larger the waist grows, for the pull is all exerted far below the belt line and the abdomen is supported and raised.

Stocking supporters on this corset are set in the middle of the front to hold the abdomen down still more.

The Passion for Pale Lingerie.

There is a passion now for pink and pale lingerie. It seems odd to take off one's gown and go to bed in a pink robe de nuit. One feels more as if one were going to a ball rather than to bed and truly the newest robes of night are so elaborately trimmed that one might pass into a crowded ball room in one without criticism.

One of the new styles shows such a robe with a round, baby neck shirred with a ribbon. Another displays a beautiful little circlet of embroidered flowers around the neck, and a third has flowers of lace, set in the material, which is a fine lawn, cut out beneath the heavy lace flowers.

Oh, so many things are possible in the way of new lingerie.

The Dolly Varden prints are used in night robes and the louisines with the tiniest figure.

There is a New York fire robe which is in every woman's wardrobe. It is in louisine blue with a little figure in it. The robe is made with a round high neck, cut with equal fullness front and back, and the whole tied around the throat with a ribbon in such a way that the ribbon bow comes at one side. There is another ribbon belt at the waist with the ribbon threaded through insertion which is put on around the waist.

There is no opening in this night robe, and it is put on over the head like a man's night shirt. Once on and it falls in very graceful lines to the floor and longer with a neat ribbon loosely finishing the neck and the waist.

The New Robe of Night.

A very new feature of this night garment is the ribbon which runs through the hem. Ordinarily this is left untied, but, on occasion, it can be pulled up tightly and tied around the ankles, making a very seemly fire robe if one is compelled to make a sudden exit from the hotel by means of the fire ropes. The ribbon can also be shirred so as to make a bag to envelop the feet on chilly nights. This is the most approved, prettiest and best of garments in which to sleep.

The prettiest robe of night in sight, at a girl bachelors' Saturday-to-Monday house party, was in shrimp pink lawn, washable, and trimmed with white lace. The thing was sleeveless and quite invited pneumonia, but there were little sleeves of lace attached to a lace yoke which could be slipped on.

The upper part of the gown was cut pointed front and back, and was finished with a narrow lace edging. Around the front there was a square yoke-like effect in lawn, put on as a square ruffle, and bordered with narrow lace. A little bunch of narrow washable ribbons adorn the chest of this gown. In length, it was inches longer than the wearer, and presented a very cunning effect as it was held up to admit of walking. Pink knitted slippers peeped forth from this trailing creation.

They say that the bachelor girl is one who feels a moral conviction that she will never get left, whether she gets married or not; and the bachelor maid of spring buys for herself a trousseau of summer lingerie to wear, even though she has no idea of being transformed into a June bride.

In her scented lingerie chest there are negligees which do not properly come under that head, but which, in the summer tabulation, are packed away in the same perfumed trunk.

My Lady in Acacia Green.

A negligee that is one of the most decorative of all things is an acacia green flannel, silkily, soft, thin and easy to make. There is really nothing of it except flannel and insertion, the latter in tan color, three inches wide.

The negligee comes to the hips. It hangs straight, front and back, away from a pointed throat. Three sailor collars are made of the insertion bordered with flannel, each a little longer than the other.

The sleeves are in the form of little capes, one cape falling over the other. Under all is a gathering of white muslin with a cuff of insertion. At the bust there is a bow of narrow ribbon with long ends.

This negligee is so easy to make that you can make it yourself, unless you want to buy; and by the way, it is nearly as cheap to buy ready-made as to construct from the raw material.

The latest edition of negligee shows a limited edition of waist. It is shirred or belted or brought in above the average belt line; and below this it hangs straight. It will not do if a woman is stout, but on the slender one it is ideal and gives a long, classic floating grace which is beautiful to behold and still more beautiful to possess.

The day of tight lacing seems to have vanished forever. All the new gowns show the straight front, particularly from the bust to the abdomen, and many of them are straight to the very street. Every artifice is employed to do away with the natural in-curve at the belt line, and many of the shirtwaists are straight in the front.

In the little fancies, as well as in the great ones, there are many new things.

Old world French brocade in pink and gold is used for collars and stocks; and brocade is used for square sailor-like collars, for bands to head flounces, for Louis XIV. cuffs, for Medici collars, for Elizabethan ruchings which are seen on the long cloaks, and for small trimmings.

Old brocaded fans have returned with handles of carved wood, of ivory, of gold and silver.

Little Novelties in Dress.

Upon the very modern fan there is now an inscription written. It is merely one's first name, done in scroll. The name is lettered in gold, or in silver, right upon the outer stick of the fan. This is done in a few minutes by a jeweler, or by a dealer in gold wire; often it can be obtained in the department stores at the jewelry counter. As a novelty, it is very striking and interesting.

The diamond is to be fashionable, not the gem, but the shape. Diamond shaped openings in sleeves, arranged so as to show the bare arm, are the vogue, and diamond shaped necks. Squares of brocade, stiffened, that resemble diamonds are fastened on the outside of sleeves for cuffs.

Cobwebby lace which was out of sight for a while, is now in fashion again in strange ways. It is made into little boleros which are to be worn over silk waists and over fine summer lawns. These boleros hide a multitude of rents and are an economy in the long run, besides being very pretty to look at, in the short run.

A novelty in dress is the plaid silk waist in black and white plaids of pronounced type. A tiny square of lace is laced over each black plaid.

Something new is the plain white poplin skirt, with wide graduated flounce to wear with all summer shirtwaists.

A summer fancy in the wardrobe of one of the richest women of Gotham is an "ivy set." White ribbon for neck, belt, sash ends and cuffs, is appliqued with velvety ivy.

Another novelty is the cavalier love lock. This is a delightful little curl which is fastened to the top of the head so as to hang down just so it touches the left ear and dangles over its shell. The cavalier love lock is the one that is worn by children and small boys, especially, and is the finish for that curious sans age-like creation which graces the top of the future president's head, or the mature head of a society belle it is just as charming as upon the head of innocence and is worn as much.

Go thou out and buy a love lock and hang it from the side of your pompadour. Don't try to torture your own strands into such a one. To keep the love lock in twist you will have to curl your hair early and often. Buy one and be ever ready. That is the advice of

Your loving NEW YORK COUSIN.

The Reason for Fads.

High stock collars, which have done so much to destroy the beautiful outline and modeling of the feminine throat, were introduced by the princess of Wales, whose neck is badly disfigured and is invariably concealed either with a high collar or a velvet band.

Before the accession to the throne of the late Queen Victoria, ladies' gowns were worn short. One day, in alighting from her carriage, the queen bruised her heel, and the following day a grand reception was to be held at St. James' palace. The queen received with her foot extended on a cushion, covered by the long skirt of her gown. The English ladies of the court thought themselves obliged also to lengthen their skirts, and thus a new style entered.

Health and Beauty Straws.

A half hour's rest daily

Eight hours sleep.

Cure insomnia and restlessness by counting a hundred.

Never go to bed hungry.

Glass of warm milk or bread and milk before retiring will induce sleep.

Start the day with a good breakfast and you will have fewer wrinkles.

Watercress, dandelion, lettuce, spinach and carrots are complexion beautifiers.

Hope is the life-preserver on the sea of trouble.

SUPERB GOWNS

Some Ideas for the Woman Who Is Getting Up Her Seashore Wardrobe. Mrs. Mackay's Rose Show Gown. All the Little Novelties in Dress for the Coming Summer.

Anna Held's Glove Kid Dress.

A number of these have reached Pittsburgh.

IT CANNOT be said that Easter week amounted to much, socially considered, though great hopes had been entertained for it, and one naturally expected that with the sackcloth and ashes condition removed, general entertaining would at once be resumed. But, except among the very young set, Lenten dullness has obtained. It is perhaps because Easter came so early this year, that even yet not all the people are home and will not be until southern hotels are closed, but whatever the cause the condition remains. There are always a few people who stay in the south as late in the spring as possible, taking no risks on such weather as was vouchsafed Pittsburgh the first five days of Easter week. The weather, perhaps, had something to do with the social dullness. Whatever the cause it existed, and still exists, and left time to contemplate coming events, the most important in the near future being the Stewart-Dickson, Zug-Wherry and Bennett-Edson weddings. The Dickson-Stewart invitations came out on Wednesday last and are issued by Mrs. John Shields Dickson for the afternoon of Tuesday, April 22, at 5 o'clock, at 366 North avenue, East, Allegheny. From the standpoint of a church affair the wedding will not be large, and a good many people who had hoped for invitations will, necessarily be disappointed. The house where the wedding is to take place has been loaned Mrs. Dickson for the occasion, and is large and conveniently arranged for big entertainments such as the wedding is sure to be, judging by the number of invitations issued. Those who have received invitations are asked to send their replies to Ridge avenue, the usual address of Mrs. Dickson and her daughter.

The Zug-Wherry wedding will take place April 17, and is also to be a house affair, invitations issued by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Zug having gone out on Monday. Miss Zug had originally intended to have a large church wedding, but the recent death of her grandfather made a change in her plans necessary, and the quieter home affair substituted for a church wedding. Mr. Wherry, the bridegroom-elect, is a son of Gen. Wherry, U. S. A., and is engaged in business in New York city, where he and his wife are to have their winter residence. During the summer they will live in Plainfield, N. J. Miss Alice Wherry, his sister, who visited Mrs. Haines Allen Machesney last winter is to come on for the wedding, together with other members of the Wherry family. Miss Zug's brother, Mr. George Breed Zug, is coming home from Europe for the wedding.

Further along in the season comes the wedding of Alexander Chambers, of Allegheny, and Miss Alice K. Neill, of Philadelphia, whose engagement was announced last Monday. Miss Elizabeth Chambers performing the pleasant duty for her brother and his fiancee. Mr. Chambers is a son of James A. Chambers, of Ridge avenue, Allegheny, a grandson of the late Alexander Chambers and a nephew of William J. Patton, and Mrs. L. P. Warren, of Allegheny. Miss Neill is a Farmington girl and a member of a prominent Philadelphia family. She has visited here a number of times, and the engagement, now announced, began to be talked about as a possibility when Miss Neill visited Miss Alice Brown and Miss Chambers last summer. The wedding day is the second of June, as announced at the time the engagement was made public.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Bennett to John Joy Edson, Jr., of Washington city, will take place in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, on next Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, to be followed by a small reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs John Griffith Bennett, in South Highland avenue. A great many invitations were issued for the church and the event is being anticipated with much interest.

Mrs. John Dalzell gave a very handsome luncheon on Tuesday, at her Washington city home, for Mrs William Ralston Crabbe, of Pittsburgh, who has been visiting relations and friends in Washington for the last five or six weeks. Among the guests asked to meet Mrs. Crabbe were Mrs. Philander C. Knox, Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Mrs. John B. Wight, Mrs. Loren Johnson, Mrs. H. C. Perkins, Mrs. George F. Huff (Mrs. Dalzell's daughter), Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. T. C. Noyes, Mrs. James S. Henry, Mrs. B. S. Adams, and a number of others.

On account of the illness of her little daughter Mrs. Franklin Prince Booth was obliged to recall the invitations for a reception she was to give next week for Miss Heron, who is shortly to be married.

People who like studio teas combined with an exhibition of pretty pictures made by bright young art students, will be interested to hear that Miss Jane Bostwick, director of art at the Pennsylvania College for Women, has issued invitations for such a tea, to be given at her studio, at the college, on Thursday of next week, April 10, from 2 to 6 o'clock. In addition to her position at the college, Miss Bostwick is an active member of the Art Student's League. She paints a great deal, paying particular attention to portrait work. Among her recent and more important work is a portrait, in oil, of Mrs. John B. Herron, of South Linden avenue, East End.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Fownes, of Howe street, East End, and their two children, have returned from a ten days' visit at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. McCullough, have given up their residence in Fayette street, Allegheny, and are to live at the Elmhurst Inn, Sewickley, having gone to their new home on last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Clapp, of Amberson avenue, will leave on next Tuesday for Atlantic City, for a stay of some length at Haddon Hall. They are to spend the summer at Kennebunkport, Me., where they have a country place.

The women interested in the success of the chicken and waffle dinners to be given at the old Third Church building, next Tuesday and Wednesday, in aid of Mrs. Hammond's mission work, intend that the occasion shall not be without social attributes and are giving almost as much attention to that part of the undertaking as to the purely gastronomic features. Nearly all the Episcopal churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity are taking some part in the undertaking, those in charge to include Mrs. H. M. Doubleday, chairman; Mrs. Persifer F. Smith, vice chairman; Mrs. Asa Childs, treasurer and Mrs. Cortlandt Whitehead, Mrs. A. W. Arundel, Mrs. Harvey Childs, Jr., Mrs. George M. T. Taylor, Mrs. David Oliver, Mrs. McKelvey, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. James McKee, Mrs. Horace G. Dravo, Mrs. VanLear Shepard, Mrs. Thomas McKee, Mrs. Wilson Miller, Mrs. Frank McKinney, Mrs. C. McF. Reed, Mrs. Fleeson, Mrs. Louis Rott, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Edsall, with a number of young ladies from the various churches as aids.

The Tonquin Euchre Club will give the last dance in a series of three, arranged for the season, on Wednesday evening of next week, March 9, in the Assembly Hall, Wilkinsburg. The committee in charge of the affair comprises Clifford M. Hartford, Harry C. Taylor, Dr. E. A. Waughuman and Frank G. Conley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Routh and Miss Nellie G. Bates, of Adler street, East End, who have been traveling through California, are at present at Paschristian, Mexico, where they are to make a stay of some length before returning to Pittsburgh. They made the trip from New York to San Francisco via the Isthmus, by water and were five weeks en route. They met the Chalfant-Kirkpatrick party at Pasadena and accomplished a part of their sight seeing together.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank LeMoyne, of the East End, left for Port Hope, Canada, during the week to take possession of their new summer residence. Miss LeMoyne is still in the east, and will not go to Port Hope until May 1.

Mrs. Arthur B. Wigley has issued invitations for a musicale she will give on the afternoon of April 11. Mrs. Walter Green, better known in Pittsburgh as Miss Rachel Belden Frease, will be the guest of honor. Mrs. Kate Ockleston Lippa and Miss Williams, the new contralto of the First Presbyterian Church choir, will furnish the program of music for the occasion. The musicale will be followed by a dance in the evening, given for two visiting guests of Mrs. Wigley's, Miss Ballard of Schenectady, N. Y., and Miss Gladys Murphy, of Brampton, Canada.

Mrs. Frederick A. Campbell, of Wineburg avenue, East End, gave a luncheon on Tuesday for Miss Gertrude L. Bailey, and the members of the Bailey-Tener bridal party.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Schwartz and their family have gone to Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, where they have a summer residence. They have gone to Port Hope earlier than usual this year, and will probably remain until late in October or November.

Upward of 500 invitations have been issued by Mrs. Joseph Gazzam Walter and her sister, Mrs. William Wallace, for a reception they will give at the residence of Mrs. Walter, for Thursday afternoon, April 3. The invitations are for from 2 to 4 o'clock, and the reception will be followed by a dinner for about 50 people.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dawson Speer and their three children, of Craft avenue, East End, have been visiting relatives in Baltimore during the past week.

Mrs. Robert M. Sterrett, of North Negley avenue, gave a card party on Tuesday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Helen Elizabeth Sterrett, a card party following in the evening, for which Mrs. Sterrett's own particular friends were asked.

One of the handsomest receptions of the week was that one given by Mrs. James Alexander Steele, of Wood street, Wilkinsburg, on Thursday afternoon, for which several hundred invitations had been issued. The hours were from 3 to 6 o'clock, during which time constantly arriving guests found a very beautifully decorated house, orchestral music and all the pleasant details of an up-to-date reception. Mrs. Steele and Miss Steele received the guests and were assisted in entertaining by Mrs. William L. Cromlish, Mrs. Charles D. Armstrong, Mrs. S. E. Donaldson, Mrs. John B. Crombie, Mrs. Henry Carpenter, Mrs. William H. Wilis, Miss Jean Balph and Miss Edith Marter.

Miss Hanna, of Maryland avenue, gave a pretty and most enjoyable little card party on last Tuesday evening, for about fifty young people, in honor of her nephew, Kenneth Hanna Sessions. The guests were mostly Shadyside Academy boys, where the guest of honor is also a student. The house was artistically decorated for the occasion with Japanese lanterns and ceriales, the color scheme being red throughout. Dainty little imported souvenirs were given to each guest.

The supplementary Easter dance given by the Thursday Evening Assembly, of Wilkinsburg, occupied the attention of a good many people on Thursday evening who are fond of dancing parties conducted under agreeable auspices. Assembly Hall, Wilkinsburg, was the scene of the event, which was conducted after the manner of the regular series of dances during the winter, with the same patronesses and the same pleasant conditions.

An engagement recently announced is that of Miss Linnie Belle Hamilton, of McPherson street, East End, to Mr. William Bayard Hewitt, to be followed by the wedding during this month.

The Pittsburgh people staying at Lakewood, N. J., have had a great many things to enjoy lately, not the least of which was the polo game in Mr. George Gould's grounds several days ago. A number of Pittsburghers were noticed in the gay crowd that gathered to witness the game, among whom were Mrs. John Walton, Miss Alice Walton, Mr. and Mrs. William Ross Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett (Mrs. Burdett was formerly Miss Ann Zug, of Pittsburgh), Alexander Watson Black, H. Bidwell, James S. Childs, Mrs. L. P. Warren, Miss Warren, Miss Innes Warren, Mrs. Louise Sproul, Mrs. Stephen Bennett (formerly Miss Margaret Darlington, of Pittsburgh) and a number of others. The game was most exciting and as the day was fine, the hospitality of Mr. Gould's beautiful place was greatly enjoyed.

Miss Emily Black Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Moorhead's daughter, returns to school at Catonsville, Md., after spending the Easter vacation at home.

At the annual meeting of the Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital held on Wednesday the following officers and board of managers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Mrs. William Scott, president; Mrs. Harry C. Beggs, first vice president; Mrs. Frances Dilworth, second vice president; Mrs. Hugh P. Allen, secretary; Mrs. Charles B. McLean, treasurer, and Mrs. Durbin Horne, Mrs. George Reed, Mrs. John Brown Herron, Mrs. Henry Dalmeyer, Mrs. Charles O'Brien, Mrs. A. C. Robertson, Mrs. Charles Arbuthnot, Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. Wallace Rowe, Mrs. William Flinn, Mrs. Fannie Childs, Miss Killikelly, Mrs. Albert J. Barr, Mrs. Columbus J. Wilson, Mrs. Wishart and Mrs. John Chapman, managers. The hospital's staff comprises: Dr. J. H. Lippincott, Dr. Day, Dr. Robeson, Dr. Christy, Dr. Ward, Dr. Wishart, Dr. Mabon, Dr. Curry, and Dr. Jackson. The institution has accomplished wonders since its organization and is now raising money for a building fund, fifty thousand and more dollars having been raised up to the present time.

Mrs. J. C. Palmer, of Hays street, East End, will give a military euchre, on Wednesday, April 9.

A smartly conducted luncheon party was given on Friday afternoon by Mrs. F. A. Dean, of Fayette street, Allegheny, for her daughter, Miss Marie Dean, the guests of the occasion comprising Miss Elizabeth Baggaley, Miss Virginia Garner, Miss Gertrude Kiefer, Miss Martha Herron, Miss Jeannette Browne, Miss Norma Beaman, Miss Helen Horne, Miss Helen Earl, Miss Ethel Cassidy, Miss Helen Walker, and Miss Ethel Griffin.

The Sewickley Minstrels provided two evenings of honest, healthy laughter for the members of two large audiences that assembled in the Auditorium, Sewickley, on Thursday and Friday evenings, to hear the amateur minstrels do their "stunts" and incidentally, buy a piano for the Auditorium. A performance of the regulation minstrel type occupied both evenings and provided an entertainment that may have been a bit amateurish, but was altogether most delightful. It was given under the direction of J. S. Gray, A. C. Walker, I. Clair McLauhlin, with an executive board comprising Dr. I. B. Chantler, Mr. John N. White, George Summerville and Mr. R. W. Hutchinson. The ushers were: Frank Patton, Albert Moore, James Little, Charles Rose, Fletcher White, Jr., Walter Cooper and Howard Cooper. The program was long but so clearly presented that no one was tired, and a piano will soon be forthcoming.

Dr. and Mrs. Francis Henry Wade gave a box party at the Alvin Theater Press Club benefit on Wednesday afternoon, luncheon at Wadehurst preceding the afternoon at the play.

The younger set of boys and girls home from school have had a short but busy vacation with something doing every evening, the week opening with Mrs. E. Clarence Schmertz's small dance for her daughter, Miss Alice Schmertz, a second entertainment the same day being the luncheon given by Mrs. Scully at the Hotel Schenley for Miss Mary Elizabeth Scully, a student at Miss Baldwin's school. On Tuesday Mrs. Gilbert Black gave a card party for Miss Evelyn Black, on on Tuesday evening Mrs. George H. Bissell gave a card party for Miss Margaret Scully. On the same evening Mrs. James H. Reed, of Amebrson avenue, gave a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Catharine Reed and her daughter's school friend, Miss Agnes West, an informal affair, but a very pretty and enjoyable one. On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Henry H. King gave a small dance at the Auditorium in South Highland avenue, for her daughter Miss Winifred King, and on Thursday evening Mrs. Stewart McKee gave a very handsome cotillion at the Hotel Schenley for her son, James Dalzell McKee, about one hundred and twenty invitations having been issued, with almost as many acceptances. The entertainment was complete and informal as it is the accepted fashion for the very young set, the informality giving the entertainment a charm much envied by the older folks who came to see and admire the attractions of the occasion. Mrs. McKee was assisted in distributing the favors by Mrs. A. Clark Dravo, Mrs. Louis Dalzell, Mrs. Thomas Marshall, Miss Lois Bailey and Miss Virginia Dalzell. The week's festivities closed yesterday evening with an informal meeting of the Saturday Evening Dancing class—a floral cotillion with about the same girls and boys present as were seen at the various dances given during the week.

Mrs. Arthur Vining Davis of the Hotel Schenley has invitations out for a reception she will give on Wednesday afternoon April 9th, for which her friends are asked to meet Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Bennett (who is to be married the following Saturday), and Miss Bessie Edson, of Washington City, whose brother is Miss Bennett's fiance. The hours are from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Susan Decima Tener, a sister of Mrs. William Henry Johns, of Oakland, to Mr. Theodore Lawrence Hopkins of St. Louis was solemnized on Thursday evening at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Evaline street, the Rev. A. B. West and the Rev. Dr. Sharon being the officiants. During the ceremony the bride was attended by Miss Roberta Tener Johns, Miss Mary Frances Smith, Miss Ethel Tener, Miss Eleanor Tener and Miss Edith Ann Tener, as bridesmaids, little Catharine Tener acting as flower girl. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, William Henry Johns. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins are now away on a southern wedding tour, leaving on Thursday night, immediately after the wedding dinner.

Mrs. William Walker's luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Charles Frederick Holdship was a large and smartly conducted affair, with about fifty people present. Luncheon was served on eight small tables, each seating from 6 to 8 people, and each table had floral decorations of spring flowers arranged in the most attractive way. Those who sat at Mrs. Holdship's table were: Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Meichoir Chaplin, Mrs. Thomas Turnbull, Jr., Mrs. Robert D. Book and Miss Nellie G. Park.

Verona contributed a pretty wedding to the list of affairs social this week, the bride being Miss Georgie T. Kier, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Kier, and the bridegroom Harry Garrison Budd of Pittsburgh, but formerly of Wilmington, Del. St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Oakmont, was the scene of the event and the Rev. Laurens McClure was the officiant at the ceremony. During the ceremony the bride carried a shower boquet of white roses and was attended by Miss Emily T. Hughes and Miss Edna Lally as flower girls; Miss Mary Lee Paul, as maid of honor, and Miss Alice Knox Paul, Miss Cora Morris and Miss Mary Morris and Mrs. Harry H. Rowand. After the church ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Kier entertained the members of the bridal party at dinner after which the young couple left for a somewhat extended wedding trip. They will be at home after May first.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are occupying Solitude, their Pittsburgh residence for a brief visit that will extend over the opera season. They will spend the early summer in Europe, returning to this side during the latter part of June.

On account of a death in one of the families interested, the little play, "Lady Nancy," to have been given by the members of the Wellesley College alumnae, at Mrs. George B. Logan's in Western avenue, Allegheny, has been postponed until some time next week. Among those interested in the presentation of the play are Miss Mary B. Gilson, Miss Gertrude Martin, Miss Elizabeth McMillan, Miss Mary Speer, Miss Cornelia Shaw, Miss Eleanor Laird, Miss Edna Patterson and two or three others.

People who stopped to look at the long awning stretched from the sidewalk to the door of Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on Wednesday evening, knew instinctively that somebody was going to be married, but had no idea of the beauty of the church within, arranged as it was with the lilies and white altar cloths of the Easter season that are appropriate as well for wedding occasions. The decorations were an effective arrangement of lilacs, palms and tropical plants, great bunches of lilies marking the pews reserved for the guests—four hundred or more—invited to the reception after the church ceremony. The wedding was that of Miss Gertrude Lillian Bailey daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Bailey, of Center View, Shadyside, and Robert William Tener, the Rev. A. Alexander, rector of the church of the Good Shepherd, Hazelwood, who is an intimate friend of the bride's family. The bride was given away by her father with whom she entered the church, and was attended by her sister, Miss Edith Bailey, as maid of honor, while her bridesmaids were Miss Alice Gertrude Garland, Miss Mada Smith, Miss Ethel Tener, Miss Elsie Braun, Miss Lillian Goldthorpe Dermitt and little Winifred Campbell, as flower girl. Walter Hall provided the music for the church services, while an orchestra supplied a continuous program for the reception that followed. Center View, the Bailey residence, like the church, was in gala attire, fruistic floral decorations gracing every room, as well as the long, wide porches, which were enclosed for the occasion, and gave added space for the entertainment of guests. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey left during the evening for their wedding trip, and it is thought, will be absent for some time, although, as is the habit of brides and bridegrooms, they told no one where they were going or how long they might be away. When they do return they are to live in Clayborn street, East End.

A number of invitations have been received in this city for the marriage of Jennings Stockton Cox, Jr., formerly of this city, and Mrs. Ysabel Ramsden Schumann, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Wolleston Ramsden. The wedding will take place Wednesday, April 9, at 5 o'clock at Mrs. Schumann's residence in Santa Lucia street, Santiago de Cuba.

Mr. Cox was formerly one of the well-known men in the fashionable social circles centering in the Pittsburgh Club and the Tuesday Night Club. While in Pittsburgh he was prominent in society and was one of the most active members of the famous Tuesday Night Club, on several occasions distinguishing himself in plays presented by that organization in the Pittsburgh Club theater. Originally from Baltimore, during his residence here he became thoroughly identified with the younger set in this city, where he has a host of friends.

While in Pittsburgh Mr. Cox was connected with the Carnegie Steel Co., at Homestead, and was later with Hyde Bros. & Co., consulting engineers and metal brokers. About six years ago he went to Cuba, where he has been engaged as mining engineer with a mining firm. In Pittsburgh Mr. Cox belonged to the smart social circle which includes the Burgwins, the Speers, Sewells and Watsons.

Another large church wedding is being arranged for the month of June. The bride will be Miss Helen Anna Newmeyer, of Knoxville, and the bridegroom William K. Schwendeman, of the American Sheet Steel Co.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Nelle Torrance, the daughter of David R. Torrance, of Baum street, East End, and Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, U. S. A. The wedding will take place at Mr. Torrance's home in May. Miss Torrance has been an exceedingly popular girl ever since her debut. Lieut. Kenney went as a private to the Philippines with the famous Tenth Regiment. After the return of the Tenth and it was mustered out of service he enlisted in the regular army and is now lieutenant of artillery at Fort Perry, Long Island.

The recent wedding of Miss Ruth Hill, daughter of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, and Anson McCook Beard, of New York, was of interest to a number of Pittsburgh people. The bridegroom is a grandson of Anson McCook, of the famous fighting McCooks, for whom he was named. Consequently he is a second cousin of Willis F. McCook, of this city, and a connection of the Rev. Maitland Alexander, whose sister wedded Gen. John McCook, the well-known corporation lawyer of New York. Anson McCook Beard is also a New York attorney.

Mrs. Robert Lee Wilson was the guest of honor at a very handsomely appointed small evening reception given on Tuesday by Mrs. Kennard and the Misses Kennard of Howe street, the mother and sisters of Mrs. Wilson, with whom she has been visiting for nearly a month. Later in the week Mrs. Wilson returned to her home in New York.

Mrs. Henry S. Mould of No. 5624 Stanton avenue, East End, has returned from a six weeks' visit to Hot Springs, Ark., much improved in health.

Miss Leslie of Avalon entertained at progressive euchre Friday evening in honor of her house guest, Miss Louise Lee, of Titusville, Pa.

As is very much the vogue nowadays among brides-elect, Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Bennett invited her most intimate girl friends to spend Thursday afternoon with her to see the pretty linens and other appointments of her wedding trousseau. Everything was pronounced "perfectly beautiful," and each girl present made a secret promise to herself to duplicate the outfit for her own wedding when that auspicious occasion is at hand.

Five large country houses are in course of erection at Lenox this season and the most extensive work in progress among them is the construction of the country residence of Mr. Robert W. Patterson of Pittsburgh. The house is to cost, it is said, $300,000.

Among the many very pleasant social entertainments made for one of this spring's brides-elect, Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Bennett, was Miss Elizabeth Webster's box party at the Pittsburgh Press club benefit on Wednesday afternoon at the Alvin theater, an informal affair for which invitations had been sent by telephone. Mrs. Warwick chaperoned the party and the guests, besides Miss Bennett, were Miss Jane Bennett, Miss Claudia Hax, Mrs. Thomas Hartley, Miss Ethel Pew and Miss Mary Lane.

At a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Reinhold of Marietta, Pa., a few days ago the engagement was announced of their daughter, Miss Ethel Becker Reinhold, to Charles Sumner Visner of Osborn, a nephew of James R. Haines, Jr., of this city. No date has been fixed for the wedding.

At an informal dinner given by the daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Cowan of Maple Heights several days ago, two engagements were announced, that of Miss Adelaide Martin to Mr. Harrison Craver and of Miss Frances de F. Martin to Mr. Charles Henry Breed. Lawrenceville, N. J. The young l... are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Rob... Martin of Dallas avenue. Miss Fra... was one of the debutantes last wi... having spent the two years previous... study in Bryn Mawr college. Her fi... is a Pittsburgher and a son of Mr. ... Mrs. Henry A. Breed of Westmin... place, and has since his graduation fr... Princeton been an instructor in Latin ... the Lawrenceville school. No date h... been fixed for the wedding, but that ... Miss Adelaide Martin and Mr. Craver w... take place in June. Mr. Craver is ... Illinois man, but has been living in Pit... burgh for the past two years.

Major Charles L. McCawley,
Of the Marine Corps, who dances with Alice Roosevelt on all occasions at the White House and elsewhere.

Sewickley Valley Society Doings.

Mrs. G. A. Gormly's performance on next Thursday evening of Mme. Jarley's wax works is creating about as much stir in society in the valley as the announcement of the coming of the grand opera to the city. The costuming is to be something rare, and socialties best young people are to pose. Mrs. Gormly's costume is that worn by the first Mrs. Jarley, who, about 30 years ago, gave a performance in Liberty hall, Pittsburgh, for a charity, and who was assisted by the leading people of leawth and fashion, many of whom have now passed to the great beyond, many of whom have moved away and others who were belles at that time have long since changed their names. Among the men in the cast was Mr. J. B. Siebeneck. The programs for the forthcoming performance will be facsimilies of that used at Liberty hall.

The minstrels drew two immense houses during the week to about the cleverest amateur performances that could be imagined. There were excellent make-ups, good staging, delightful music and jokes that created much laughter over the local hits, which were all kind, save one, which left a small smart, hitting a recent law suit in which the borough was engaged over some dog licenses, and in which leading men of the valley contested.

Mrs. John T. Findley gave a dinner during the week marked by the usual daintiness of her socialities. It was in honor of a birthday of Mr. Findley and a few of the guests were from the city.

Mrs. Charles Woods has issued invitations to a reception to be given on next Thursday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

Much interest is felt in the announcement of the wedding party of Miss Rebecca M. Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. Davis, the pretty bride-elect of Mr. Homer T. Hirst, Jr., as told before the wedding, is to occur on the 19th of this month. The maid of honor is to be Miss Carol Cichran, one of the belles and heiresses of the valley, with Miss Mary T. Gilpin of Philadelphia, Miss Euphemia Kerr of Allegheny, the two bridesmaids. The best man is to be Mr. Milton Young of Pittsburgh, and the two ushers Mr. John Gallaher and Mr. Robert Humphries of Moundsville, W. Va., the present home of the groom. There will be a number of out-of-town guests at the wedding, relatives of the young people among them Mr. and Mrs. John Seaver of Cleveland.

Church circles were pleased with the announcement made during the last few days of the liquidation of debt on the St. Stephen's Episcopal church. The Easter collection amounted to something like $3,000, and from other sources the entire amount of several thousand was made up. The vestry elected for the year is Frank B. Smith, John B. Reno, M. B. Cochran, E. D. Gilmore, W. D. Henry, J. M. Ritchie, J. C. Chaplin and James E. Brown.

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.

An Absurd Practice to Try and Cure Rheumatism, Gout, or Lumbago With Liniments, Electricity Belts or Other External Appliances.

It is as unscientific to try and cure rheumatism by external remedies as it is to try to cure a burn by pouring medicine in the stomach. Rheumatism is an affliction of the blood and must be treated as such. There is only one sure and quick way to cure rheumatism, and that is, to alter the urate accumulation which is as every doctor will tell you, the only cause of rheumatism. Gloria Tonic has been found the best preparation ever compounded for this purpose. It relieves quickly and drives all the morbid products out of the blood into the kidneys, which in turn force it out of the system, and that is the only way that rheumatism can be cured.

Doctor Quintero, a medical doctor of the University of Venezuela, to whom Gloria Tonic had been recommended by Hon. Eugene Plumacher, United States Consul at Maracaibo, has become quite an enthusiast of Gloria Tonic, and writes: I have tested Gloria Tonic on rheumatic patients and

have found it an excellent remedy for rheumatism, also a great tonic for the blood and stomach.

Gloria Tonic has also been put to a remarkable severe test in Mendota, Ills. A resident of that city, Mr. Andrew Moore (care Black Bros.), had been a victim of inflammatory rheumatism for 15 years. He had tried the usual round of medicine, particularly liniments, also doctors, until he spent several hundred dollars, but in spite of all he remained an invalid. At this time his attention was directed to Gloria Tonic, the new rheumatism cure, and after taking four packages he felt about well. He continued with it until he had taken nine packages, and since that time, which was months ago, he has not felt a trace of rheumatism. Mr. Moore, who had been reduced to a skeleton, has since increased 25 lbs. in weight. He further stated that he can prove the above statement by his employers, Black Bros., also by the mayor of Mendota, Ills., who well remembers when he was a cripple.

Gloria Tonic works the same way in all other forms of rheumatism, such as Gouty, Sciatic, muscular, chronic, acute, or any other form. There never was a preparation that would so quickly and surely cure as this. It contains no poisonous or injurious drugs, and will in no way harm the stomach, heart or liver. The full size package of Gloria Tonic sells at druggists for $1.00. Be sure and get the right remedy, as it is the only true specific which will cure rheumatism in all its forms and complications.

The most elaborate book ever gotten up on the subject of rheumatism, called "Rheumatism, Its Causes and Cure," mailed absolutely free by JOHN A. SMITH, Department 3531, Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., maker of Gloria Tonic. It is illustrated with numerous stipple drawings from actual life, and treats every form of rheumatism known to science. It will tell you all about your case.

Meyer Jonasson & Co

Desire to Announce a

Sale of Ladies' Tailored Suits

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

April 7th, 8th and 9th.

The manufacture of ready-to-wear garments has been revolutionized in recent years, until now the Ready-to-Wear Suit far surpasses in style, elegance and workmanship the Suit made in a private establishment.

Artists who visit Paris and Berlin four and five times a year are reproducing in our New York workrooms creations of the foremost French and German Costumers.

Our designers are instilling into our Paris, Berlin and Vienna gowns the American taste, talent and ideas.

Our New York workrooms keep in constant touch with our Pittsburgh, New York and Boston Retail Establishments, thus feeling the pulse of the large and representative fashionable public.

Our Suits are cut and shaped according to perfect and ideal figures.

Man Tailors only are making our garments.

Every garment represents the combined skill of several tailors, each an expert in his particular line.

Our tailors have gained the skill and perfection which constant application to a certain kind of work will give.

No single individual, however talented he or she may be, can create a garment which will compare with one that has been produced in this systematic and scientific manner.

Fly front Suit of extra good quality black Cheviot, Skirt 9 gore flare stitched around the bottom, made over Percale drop. Retail value $20.00, reduced to $15.75

Tailored Suits of basket weave and Cheviot Material. Jacket Eton style with fancy velvet vest. ENTIRE SUIT SILK LINED (Skirt made over silk petticoat.) Retail value $27.50, at $17.75

An extensive assortment of tailored Suits representing all the latest Spring styles. Fancy Eton Jackets. Skirt, 9 and 7 gore flare, made of Basket Weaves and Wool Crash. Retail value $27.50; reduced to $22.50

Tailored Suits of black and blue Broadcloth, single and double-breasted tight fitting style—perfectly tailored suit—SILK LINED THROUGHOUT, (made over drop skirt.) Retail value $30.00, at $22.50

Eton Suits of very fine quality black Broadcloth, copy of French Model, with moire antique collar. ENTIRE SUIT SILK LINED (drop skirt); retail value $35.00, at $25.00

Tailored Suits of black and blue Basket Weave material Jacket Eton style with two cape collars and postillion back. Skirt, 9 gore flare. Entire Suit elaborately trimmed with Satin. Retail value $32.50, at $27.50

Tailored Suit of black Broadcloth. Jacket Eton style. Velvet collar. White moire antique vest. Coat and Skirt tailor stitched. ENTIRE SUIT SILK LINED, (over drop skirt.) Retail value $35, at $27.50

Suits of Scotch Cheviot and Wool Crash, Norfolk style, velvet trimmed. Skirt made over SILK PETTICOAT. Retail value $35.00, at $30.00

Tailored Suits for stout ladies, of very fine quality of black Broadcloth. Skirt made over silk petticoat. Retail value $40.00, at $35.00

Suits of gray and tan English Suiting, single breasted tight-fitting style. SKIRT MADE OVER SILK PETTICOAT TO MATCH. Custom tailors' price for this suit is $55.00, at $35.00

Tailored Suits for Young Women, 14, 16, 18 years, or 32, 34 and 36 sizes, in all the fashionable fabrics and latest styles, at prices ranging from ..... $15.75 to $50.00

Ladies' Suits, single or double breasted style, made of finest quality English Doe Skin (strictly tailored). Custom tailors' price $85.00, at $55.00

A great variety of Tailored Suits, embodying all the newest designs and fabrics, including Etamine, Moire Antique, Peau de Soie, Broadcloth, etc., at prices ranging from ..... $40.00 to $85.00

Large assortment of Walking Suits, of medium gray Scotch Cheviot; retail value $22.50, at $17.75

In view of the approaching season of Grand Opera, have made extensive preparations for supplying the demand for OPERA CAPES; THREE-QUARTER AND FULL LENGTH GARMENTS OF BROADCLOTH, SILK, PEAU DE SOIE AND MOIRE ANTIQUE, at prices ranging from $16.75 to $125

SIXTH AND LIBERTY STS.

Woman and Her Clubs

THE subject of dominant interest among club women these days is the forthcoming general federation, the quantity and character of the business to be transacted at Los Angeles, the possibilities of the color question as a topic for discussion on one or more of the programs, tion of officers, etc. It has been repeatedly stated that Gov. Gage would be present to welcome the women on behalf of the state and Mayor Meredith P. Snyder will have a welcome from Los Angeles for the visitors. Mrs. Kate Buckley (president of the Ebel club) will speak for the women's clubs of California and Mrs. J. B. Cowles for those of Los Angeles. Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, president of the national federation, will respond on behalf of the visiting delegates. With reference to the color question it is pointed out as significant that Booker T. Washington has arranged to visit Los Angeles at a time when the biennial is in session. He is going to Los Angeles, it is said, with 30 or more trained house servants whom he expects to place in the best families of Los Angeles, a performance he might repeat with success in Pittsburgh. It is suggested that when club women from all parts of the United States are in Los Angeles it will be a good time for the negro leader to expound the cause in which his wife is among the chief movers, and the white women will all be anxious to hear Mr. Washington speak, and the outcome might be something the people who do not favor admitting colored clubs into the organization might not relish.

Apropos of federation matters, delegates to Los Angeles should know that the credentials committee will be in session Wednesday afternoon, April 30, and for certain hours during the three following days at stated hours, with headquarters in Simpson auditorium. The visiting card of each delegate must be attached to her credential blank, and all club women are requested to wear, upon arrival, a knot of light blue ribbon on the shoulder for identification by the trains committee, members of which will wear yellow. Mrs. S. Sallsberry, chairman of the entertainment committee, writes that her committee is looking forward with pleasure to "distributing to the necessity of saints" and is glad of the opportunity to send greetings to all those who are planning to attend the sixth meeting of the general federation. The general headquarters will be at the Van Nuys, and the one large reception will be held at the Woman's club house. Mrs. Rufus H. Herron is chairman of the reception committee. The program of the entire meeting has been published in folder form.

One afternoon during the biennial week the Eschscholtzia chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will give a reception to the president general and visiting daughters, arrangements having been made for this reception by Mrs. Francis A. Eastman, the state regent.

* * *

Children's Summer Playgrounds And Vacation School Work.

The joint committee conducting the summer playground and vacation school work in Pittsburgh held one of its fortnightly meetings at the Twentieth Century club on Thursday with the usual good attendance and display of interest. Miss Kennard presided, with Mrs. Frank G. Wallace as secretary (in the absence of Mrs. W. C. Anderson), and reports were heard from several committees, notably from Miss Eliza D. Armstrong, chairman of the by-laws committee, and Mrs. S. A. Ammon, treasurer. The by-laws were framed as a working basis for the organization and provide that the joint committee shall consist of two delegates and two alternates from each of the clubs and organizations interested in the work. The committee is enlarging its work this year somewhat and hopes to have more schools, more money to carry out its philanthropic plans, more workers and an enlarged field. The meetings are always well attended and the greatest interest shown in all the plans proposed, the difficulties sometimes experienced in securing suitable school yards and the excursion problem. The committee just now seems to be in the pleasant position of having a number of schools offered and some districts asking for the work.

* * *

Friday Conversational Club Will Discuss Manners of the Dutch.

Mrs. D. L. Johnson will entertain the Friday Conversational club at its regular meeting on next Friday, the 11th, with the literature, manners and customs of Holland as the subjects to be discussed. The participants in the program will include Mrs. Hope, Miss Wood, Miss Eliza Wilson, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Foster and Mrs. Alexander. This will bring the club up to the last meeting of its season, April 25, when the president's reception will be held and a fine musical program will be presented. Mrs. C. C. McIlwaine will be the hostess on this occasion. The Friday Conversation club has accomplished a great deal of good work during the year, and has given its members new ideas and ambitions, and has provided them many enjoyable literary and social occasions. The members, most of whom are well-known in Pittsburgh, are Mrs. R. R. Abrams, Miss Julia Abrams, Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Miss Mary E. and Miss Harriet K. Alexander, Miss Edith M. and Miss Nellie C. Beach, Miss Belle Boggs, Mrs. M. H. Borland, Mrs. T. M. Byers, Miss Clara B. Foster, Mrs. John M. Grable, Mrs. J. D. Graff, Miss Lyde J. Gregg, Mrs. C. W. Hazzard, Miss Harriet Hazzard, Mrs. E. A. Herron, Mrs. Joseph A. Herron, Miss Ethel Herron, Mrs. A. L. Hope, Mrs. D. L. Johnson, Miss Virginia Lawrence, Mrs. George T. Linn, Mrs. James M. Maxwell (the president), Mrs. James MacGregor, Mrs. William MacGregor, Miss Nancy MacGregor, Mrs. C. C. McIlvaine, Mrs. C. R. Meredith, Miss M. Etta Miller, Miss Scott Patterson, Mrs. Benjamin Ross, Miss Luella M. Scott, Mrs. H. C. Sutman, Mrs. Hallie Linn Swaney, Miss Minnie C. Teeters, Miss Jane Williams, Miss Belle M. Williams, Miss Eliza Wilson and Miss Mary Wood. The club was organized in 1897 and was federated in 1899.

* * *

A Half Century of Literature Discussed by Oakmont Women.

A meeting of the Women's Club, of Oakmont, was held on Wednesday with "A Survey of the Second Fifty Years of Literature," as the subject for discussion. Mrs. Levi was the leader for the day, and short talks were made by Mrs. Harry Thomas, Mrs. William Dalzell Hill and Mrs. Charles Pratt Tiers, Mrs. Robert Murray Davis leading the discussion on current events. Papers were also read by Mrs. Charles B. Price and Mrs. Orlando Metcalf. Mrs. Metcalf's subject being "Has America an Eminent Place in Literature."

* * *

Higher Education of Women the Talk of the Sewickley Valley.

No club in the state does more good intelligent well-directed literary work than the Women's Club of Sewickley Valley. Its programs are always profitable from an educational standpoint and its social half hours are ideal of their kind. All of which was never better exemplified than on Wednesday afternoon of this week when the regular meeting was held, at the Edgewood Club, with the Department of Education Mrs. George H. Christy, in charge. Mrs. Christy opened the program with a paper on "The Higher Education of Women," musical numbers presented by Miss Lucy and Miss Ethel Christy, Mrs. John M. Tate, Jr., and Mrs. Helen Spencer, giving variety of a most pleasing character. Next week, on Wednesday, the program will be provided by the Department of Literature, Mrs. DeWitt Baldwin Nettleton, chairman. On this occasion, as arranged by Mrs. Nettleton, Miss Sarah H. Killikelly will speak to the club on "Don Quixote."

The club will hold its annual meeting for the election of officers on the 30th of April, the ticket posted at the club house, by the nominating committee being as follows: Mrs. Robert Wardrop, president; Mrs. Sarah M. B. Hooker, vice president; Miss Jean Hendrie, treasurer, Mrs. John D. Carson, recording secretary and Miss Mary Campbell, corresponding secretary. This ticket, it is said, will go through with a unanimous vote.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Sewickley Whist Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; Mrs. Agnes Graff, president; Mrs. Charles McVay, vice president; Mrs. James Adair, treasurer; Mrs. Darwin S. Walcott, secretary; with a board of directors comprising, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. William N. Kerr, Mrs. Halsey Williams, Mrs. William Kennedy, Mrs. Harry Irwin and Mrs. Samuel Scott. The club is a member of the Pittsburgh Whist League, and has the reputation of putting up games equal to anything put forward by any other club in the league.

* * *

Child Education in Switzerland the Interesting Theme of Tourists.

Miss Lillie Schalter, president of the Tourist's Club presided at a regular meeting of her club held on Monday at the Grace Reformed church, Webster avenue. An interesting program was carried out during which Mrs. Frank W. Bearl read a paper on "How Children Are Educated in Switzerland," and Mrs. Cowley gave a synopsis of a lecture on "Switzerland," recently delivered by Jerome A. Raymond, of the University of Chicago, the lecture being further discussed by Miss J. L. Stitt. Mrs. William H. McKenna, read a paper on "Women In Switzerland," and Miss Lecky one on "Alpine Climbing and Adventure." Music for the occassion was provided by Mrs. George B. Ewart and Miss Eva Day. Before the program there was a short business meeting, during which the club voted to help support the work of the Permanent Civic Committee, and delegates were appointed to join with other women's clubs on a committee to provide entertainment of delegates who will attend the convention of the American Association for the advance [illegible] to be held at Carnegie Institute from June 28 to July 3. The club will be represented by Mrs. John Cowley, chairman; Mrs. Franklin W. Bearl, and Miss Lillie Schleiter. Miss Evaline Day and Miss Lucy Baird are the alternates appointed for the club's delegates to the Joint Committee.

* * *

The Bellevue Current Events Club held an evening session on Monday that brought together a representative gathering of the membership of the club to enjoy a particularly nice social meeting. On this occasion the club members were asked to meet Mrs. Robert A. Burton, of Chicago.

* * *

A well-known club in Los Angeles writes as follows, concerning Mrs. Robert Burdette's candidacy for the biggest office in the gift of the club women of this country:

I learn that there is just a murmur in certain quarters against the proposed candidacy of Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, for the presidency of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. I hear it whispered, around among certain of the local clubs, that Mrs. Burdette was not in favor of bringing the Federation to Los Angeles this year, and therefore should not be honored with the presidency. To help those who are too timid to speak up for themselves, I will say that this is true. Now that looks bad, doesn't it? It is true, nevertheless, but like many another truth, is capable of carrying a false impression when standing alone and unqualified. This one might as well be a falsehood, as far as concerns its power to place Mrs. Burdette in the proper light, all alone by itself. Mrs. Burdette spoke against bringing the Federation meeting to Los Angeles at this time, because she believed there was no proper place here for holding the meetings. She thought by the time the biennial is to meet again, there might be a convention hall, or some similar place where the meetings might be held with due credit to the enterprise of the city. Every public-spirited citizen here wants a convention hall, and some day, surely Los Angeles will have one. Think of Simpson Auditorium as the chief place of meeting for such a company as that which will gather here next May! Was Mrs. Burdette's judgement bad in the matter? When it was decided to ask the biennial to come, I assure you there was no more loyal worker in the interest of bringing the convention to Los Angeles than Mrs. Burdette. She is willing to abide by the decision of the majority, and she has not been known, so far as I can learn, to mention the need of a convention hall, since the invitation of Los Angeles was accepted. Nine-tenths of the club women in Los Angeles, I believe, are in favor of Mrs. Burdette for president, and I have consulted with many of the leaders in local club life.

* * *

National Congress Delegation Make Satisfactory Report

On Friday afternoon, at the Twentieth Century Club, the Pittsburgh chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held one of its most important meetings, inasmuch as a monthly report of routine business was transacted, and the reports of the delegates to the National congress held in Washington City last February, were heard. Such reports are usually presented within a short time after the return of the delegates from the congress, but this year there were reasons why the regent and board of managers thought that they should be delayed, such delay keeping the congress and its doing in mind some time after such matters are usually dismissed. The reports at Friday's meeting were read by Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, regent of the Pittsburgh chapter, who spoke of the proceeding of the committee on Warren chapter, Monmouth, Ill.; Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, who reviewed the proceedings of two days; Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, who reviewed proceedings of a third day. In the absence of Mrs. Marsh, who has been visiting relatives in Coshocton, O., since before Easter, her report—an excellent one in both subject matter and diction—was read by Miss Kate C. McKnight. Mrs. Charles T. Neale read the report of Friday's session, and Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Jr., Monday's session, Mr. Frank B. Nimick reading a report of the closing session of the congress. The Monmouth chapter matter, on which Mrs. Ammon reported, has for three years rent and tore the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The merits of the case, it is said, finally got lost in the shuffle, and the question resolved itself into one of whether the national board should or should not be sustained. A committee, of which Mrs. Ammon was a member, met at the last congress to straighten the matter out, and Mrs. Ammon's report yesterday concerned her deliberations of that committee, she said, in part, as follows:

"In 1897 the chapter was formed and soon after the members disagreed upon some details of chapter regulations. The majority of the chapter, which only numbered about 30 in all, met, held a ten-minute session on June 2, 1898, and declared the chapter disbanded. This was done under the advice of a national officer from the state of Illinois. The minority, eight (seven making a quorum), hearing of the above action, sent a protest to Washington, declaring the chapter not disbanded, and on January 4 met and elected officers to fill vacancies made by the officers abdicating.

"The majority members formed a new chapter, the Puritan and Cavalier, and sent to the national board for a charter. The board had adjourned for the summer months, but the treasurer general and registrar general accepted their papers from the minority members. In late September the national board met and declared that no chapter could disband itself and ordered the charter of Warren chapter returned to the majority or disbanding faction. This, despite the fact that the Cuban Relief commission has received contributions from the Puritan and Cavalier chapter, and national officers had recognized both organizations as chapters. The minority members then became members at large, but paid their dues under protest. Since 1898 national and state officers, as individuals, the national board and several special committees have endeavored to settle this controversy, always favoring the majority faction. This year the Illinois delegation agreed to abide by the decision of a committee to be appointed from the congress. The committee was appointed and comprised Mrs. Francis K. Nash, North Carolina; Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., Ohio; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Vermont, and Mrs. Harrison G. Foster, of the state of Washington. The committee decided unanimously as follows, after having been in continuous session and after strenuous and unremitting investigation into all official documents and correspondence furnished by the national board bearing upon the matter, and a vast amount of written evidence furnished by both of the contending factions, and examining an equal number of authorized witnesses for both sides, is of the opinion that the action of the majority of the Warren chapter on June 2, 1898, in attempting to disband said chapter, its subsequent formation of a new chapter under the name of Puritan and Cavalier, with the election of the requisite number of officers, and the application for a charter therefor, forfeited their positions as officers in the said Warren chapter, and disqualified themselves as members therefor, it being impossible for any person to hold two offices or belong to two chapters at the same time—(see constitution). The committee also finds that the action of the minority in declaring the chapter still in existence and proceeding constitutionally to elect officers to fill vacancies was legal, Warren chapter never having been legally dissolved, and the remaining minority was a quorum to transact business. The committee realizing fully the discordant conditions existing in Monmouth, Ill., therefore recommended that the name of Warren chapter be forever discarded, its chapter returned to the national board, and application be made for permission for the formation of two new chapters in Monmouth, Ill." Mrs. Ammon's paper was received with the greatest interest, though it cannot be said that the disagreements of a family of Daughters so far away as Illinois should have much attention here, if it were not for the questions involved.

During the course of the meeting Mrs. Ammon announced the appointment of the following important committees:

Nominating committee, Pittsburgh Chapter, election to be held April 25, Miss Neale Stewart, chairman; Mrs. James H. Hillman, Mrs. Edwin F. Earl, Mrs. Edward B. Scull and Mrs. William T. Farley.

Committee to send books and periodicals to soldiers in the Philippines, Millie J. Chapman, chairman; Mrs. Otto Wuth, Mrs. J. J. Miller, Mrs. Alexander M. Jenkinson and Mrs. Joseph W. Oiten.

Committee representing chapter on ladies' reception and entertainment committee for meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Mrs. Moses Atwood, Mrs. William H. Baltzell and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon.

Special committee to receive guests at Block House, Miss M. W. Denny, chairman; Mrs. Willis F. McCook, Mrs. Alex. Demster, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. Moses Atwood, Mrs. William McConway, Mrs. William H. Baltzell, Mrs. Edward D. Gilmore, Mrs. James L. Buchanan, Mrs. Albert H. Childs, Mrs. James R. Mellon, Mrs. Frank Paulson, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman and Mrs. Joseph R. Woodwell.

The present board of management of the Pittsburgh Chapter comprises Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, regent; Mrs. Frank B. Nimick, vice regent; Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson, secretary; Mrs. William D. Hamilton, treasurer; Mrs. William T. Wallace, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, registrar; Mrs. William McC. Grafton, historian, and Miss M. W. Denny, Mrs. Park Painter, Miss Harding, Miss Kate C. McKnight and Mrs. William Walker, managers.

The board of directors of the Allegheny County Society (the custodians of the Block House) are Miss M. W. Denny, president; Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Jr., Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Miss Mary McCandless, Mrs. William D. Hamilton, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. Charles T. Neale and Mrs. Albert A. Horne.

* * *

Wilkinsburg Suffragists Talk About Bullets, Ballots and Thugs

The Women's Suffrage Club of Wilkinsburg held a meeting on Thursday at the residence of Miss Margaret Stuart in Wallace avenue, Wilkinsburg, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowersox, presiding. The following interesting papers were read, "Bullet and Ballot," by Mrs. Isabel Bowersox; "Century of Progress," Mrs. J. Ludwig Koethen, Jr.; "Teach Girls to be Homemakers," Miss Mollie Gibson, and "Women's Suffrage in England and Australia," Miss Anna Weltzel.

* * *

The Women's Club of Pittsburgh has set on foot plans for a luncheon it will give on the 6th of May.

* * *

Mrs. Mumford and Mrs. Schoff of Philadelphia, both actively interested in the juvenile court law, are to be in Pittsburgh on the 15th of April to make addresses at a meeting to be held at the Twentieth Century Club.

* * *

At the first business session of the biennial, Mrs. Donison of New York will move a suspension of business to offer a resolution making Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, of Los Angeles, honorary vice president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Madame" Severance, as she is always called, is an eastern woman who has lived in California for over twenty-five years, and is the mother of the club movement in that state.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Beatty of South Rebecca street, East End, gave a little theater party on Wednesday evening for Miss Bope of Mt. Vernon, O., who is visiting relatives here. The members of the party, besides the guests of honor, were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bope, Miss Bope, Mr. Harold Bope, Mr. Walter and Miss Edith Evans, Mr. H. S. Beatty and Miss Minnie and Miss Lorraine Beatty. After the play supper was served at the Duquesne club.

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Among the recent first of April residence removals was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dinker and their family of Rippey street, who are now living at 382 South Negley avenue.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene V. Messler, who has been so seriously ill for a month or more, was not so well last week, but is improving again and her physicians have pronounced her out of danger and on the road to recovery.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Bittinger has returned to her home in Sewickley after a stay at Atlantic City and Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

Her husband recently retired from Wall street, and they will go abroad for a year. She is one of the most popular of the wealthy ladies of New York.

Music

MUSICAL, artistic and managerial interest concentrates about next week, when the season's single week of Grand Opera will materialize at Duquesne Garden. The recent announcement made by Mr. Grau that Edouard De Reszke will take the part of the King in "Lohengrin" has done much to give impetus to the audience for this opera, which has one of the greatest casts of the Grau year. The operas themselves being known to most Pittsburghers, as far as is possible now, and the casts being memorized by those who place most stress on the rendition of opera, the management and social aspect occupy chief attention just now.

The following statement issued by Mr. Wilson, in reference to the sale of tickets, the seating of the public and the successful issue so far indicated, shall be noted by those whose interest extends beyond the opera and singers, to the business aspects of the engagement.

It might be suggested here, that all those who are artistically interested emphasize the paragraph relating to late comers. The disturbance resulting from seating of people after the music has begun is a source of serious regret to music lovers, and scarcely less to those who are proud of the culture of their city. It is not merely selfish, as Mr. Wilson mildly states, to come late to an opera, and cause disturbance to people who were sufficiently interested to come early. It is worse than selfish, it is ill bred, and detracts very largely from the impression of appreciation and culture which such a gathering may suggest.

Mr. Wilson's Statement:

The next three days will see the season ticket sale absolutely closed for the Grand Opera season at Duquesne Garden, for on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock at Mellor's begins the sale of single tickets for any of the five performances of April 14, 15, 16 and 17th.

The rule regarding single tickets is that no individual or representative can buy more than five tickets for the same performance. The indications are that the single ticket sale will, like the season sale, surpass the record of former years. The management positively states that there will be single seats for sale at each of the separate prices, ranging from $1.50 to $6 for each of the five operas—about 800 seats in all for each performance.

No reservation will be made for single seats except on orders from out of the city, accompanied by check, and these seats will be selected only after the line begins to buy on Thursday morning.

All season ticket purchasers who have ordered their seats and not taken them up are expected to do so at once, for such tickets will not be held beyond Wednesday, April 9, unless those who ordered them are known personally to the management.

It is pretty evident that the limited season we have had at Duquesne Garden is unlike that granted any other city outside of New York, and it is because of the appreciation Pittsburgh has shown in the past three years the effort to give fine performances here that the local management tries annually to do better than before. The entire company from the Metropolitan Opera House, without one artist being left behind, is to appear at the five performances.

The three conductors are Walter Damrosch, Mr. Seppilli and Mr. Flon. Mr. Damrosch is too well known in Pittsburgh and too greatly admired to need further reference than the mere statement of the fact, but Mr. Seppilli is a fiery young Italian conductor now having his first year with Mr. Grau, and he has made a strong place for himself with the critical New York public. Mr. Flon, the third conductor, was in Pittsburgh last season and is a man of all around capacity.

The management earnestly urge the public to be in their seats promptly at the beginning of every opera. The opening hour is positively 8 o'clock, the afternoon hour 2. It is an enormous inconvenience to persons already seated to have late comers push by after the beginning of the opera shown their seats, with the consequent disturbance. For the operas of "Lohengrin" and "The Marriage of Figaro" no one will be seated during the overture, but with "Aida," "Manru" and "Carmen" the management are unable to restrain late comers from taking their seats after the curtain rises on the first act, as there is no pause whatsoever during the act. It thus becomes a question of unselfishness whether the majority of opera patrons are to be disturbed by a careless minority.

The carriage rules will be issued later this week. The rehabilitated Duquesne Garden is already almost complete for its new furnishings this season. As to dimensions, it is the same as last year—the sounding board and the tiers of boxes with the extended proscenium walls shutting off the great length of former Duquesne Garden.

To summarize the season, the repertoire and casts are hereby given:

Monday, April 14, at 8 p. m.—"Aida," by Verdi; Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer and Miss Marilly, Mr. Scotti, Mr. Edouard De Reszke, Mr. Muhlmann, Mr. Vanni and Mr. De Marchi. Conductor, Mr. Seppilli.

Tuesday, April 15, at 8 o'clock—"Manru," by Paderewski; first time in Pittsburg; Mmes. Sembrich, Louise Homer and Miss Fritzi Scheff, MM. Von Bandrowski, Muhlmann, Blass and David Bispham. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Wednesday, April 16, at 2 p. m.—"Carmen," by Bizet; Mme. Calve, Miss Van Cauteren, Miss Bauermeistr and Miss Marilly, MM. Alvarez, Reiss, Gilibert, Dufriche, Duclery and Mr. Scotti.

Wednesday, April 16, at 8 p. m.—"Lohengrin," by Wagner; Miss Milka Ternina and Mme. Schumann-Heinke, MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, Muhlmann and Mr. Edouard De Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Damrosch.

Thursday, April 17, at 8 p. m.—"The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart; Mmes. Emma Eames, Sembrich, Miss Bauermeister and Miss Fritzi Scheff, Mr. Edouard De Reszke, Mr. Gilibert, Mr. Dufriche, Mr. Reiss, Mr. Maestri and Mr. Campanari. Mr. Seppilli, conductor.

The usual pupils' recital took place on Friday afternoon in the recital hall of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music, in the Hostetter building, Fourth avenue. The program was almost entirely made up of the works of German composers, ranging from Bach to Schumann and Menhelssohn. The performers were Misses Margaret Greenawalt, Estle Guffey, Mary Miller, Essie Gillespie, Edith Aikens, Florence Johns, Margaret Seif, Helen Crabbe, Jean Larimer, Gertrude Elliott, Ada Clark and Mabel Rigdon, and Emerson Collins.

Two changes have been made in the choir of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, for the coming season, and the new members elected to fill the vacancies are Miss Frances Hamilton, contralto, and A. J. Elliott, tenor. Both are well-known local singers and both are pupils of James Stephen Martin.

On next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock a piano recital will take place at the Carter Conservatory of Musical Art, on South Highland avenue. The following will participate: Misses Ernestine Craig, Eugenie O'Neil, Rosa Wolkowsky, Fannie Wolkowsky, Gertrude Voegtly, Essie Gorfinkel, Rose Rosenblatt, Rose Lambl, Ruth Williams, Ruth Thomas, Myrtle Richter and Julius Gorfinkel.

The Trailing Skirt Is a Thing of the Past on the Paris Boulevards.

"Have you," said one woman to another in the course of a walk through the shopping district, "noticed how crooked women are getting to be? Look at some of the women who pass us, and see if the right shoulder is not almost invariably lower than the other." The other woman looked, and lo! it was so. "It is the natural result of always having a train to hold up," said the first woman. "Why will women cling to such unreasonable fashions? A train is graceful only when allowed to sweep the ground, and we cannot let it do that in the dirty street, consequently we are everlastingly clutching it to keep it from the pavement, and the position this necessitates is so constantly assumed that the right shoulder is becoming lower than the other. If the thing continues the boasted carriage of the American girl will soon be an empty boast indeed. The only remedy for the present, the only hope for the future, is to leave on training skirts and go to a gymnasium. There, under the direction of a competent teacher, one who knows how to cure just such deficits, train, and never stop until you are straight again."

Interesting Military Matters.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by ROBERT WRAY.

THE selection of a site for the annual encampment of the division of the Pennsylvania National Guard is still under consideration, although it was given out four weeks ago that Mt. Gretna had been selected. The agitation for the encampment of the troops in Western Pennsylvania has assumed such magnitude that it is not likely that a selection will be made until the two sites offered in this end of the state are inspected by the division and brigade commanders. This will probably be done within the next 10 days.

It appears to be the policy of the Harrisburg military authorities to keep the division encampments east of the mountains. For the past 20 years the division, when not encamped as brigades, has been located in places not easy of access, and certainly unsuited for the troops. Railroad facilities were meager, and reports will show that much complaint was made by commanding officers. It can be truthfully said that only twice in the history of the division has it been encamped on grounds suitable for maneuvers, and these camps were on the Gettysburg battlefield. The acreage allowed for division maneuvers while the troops were encamped at Lewistown, with its long stretch of grain fields, was too narrow for working the simple problems given by the division commander. During the past week scores of letters have been sent to Harrisburg asking that a site in Western Pennsylvania be selected this year.

The offer of the large acreage at Somerset free of charge for the encampment is said to have upset the plans of those interested in locating the permanent camp in the Conewago valley. The war department has been fully informed as to the land value, as well as to its adaptability, for such a camp. The premature announcement of the selection of Mt. Gretna for the division encampment is now said to have been sent out as a feeler, but the storm it has raised, after its condemnation by nearly every officer in the brigade, has made the people interested in having the permanent camp located there hesitate to force the division to the valley.

The officers and men of the brigade have no interest in any location which may be selected in the western part of the state. If Somerset offers the best facilities for the encampment, they want the camp to be located there. The railroad facilities at Somerset are as good as at Mt. Gretna, and much better than at Gettysburg. On either side of Somerset two big trunk lines run within a short distance of the town, and a branch line which runs through Somerset joins them together. Both roads can handle the 9,000 troops without inconvenience, and put the division into camp as quickly as has been done at any division encampment in the past.

Not less than a dozen camp sites have been examined by Lieut. Col. William F. Richardson within the past four weeks, and it is reported none of them but Mt. Gretna has been found suitable.

* * *

Maj. Samuel W. Jefferis has completed the inspection of the Eighteenth infantry and will shortly take up the inspection of the Fourteenth. He will inspect Battery B early in May, but has not yet fixed the date. An attempt was made to get Maj. Jefferis to talk on the showing made by the companies of the Eighteenth. "My report," he said, "will show their standing, but it will not be ready to forward until I have finished my tour of inspection duty. I will say, however, that I found much improvement in the care and condition of the state property, and I think the people of Pittsburgh should furnish an armory for the command. As to the selection of the site for the division encampment, I think it should come to Western Pennsylvania if a suitable location is found."

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"I am now preparing a schedule for the summer instruction of the companies of my regiment," said Col. Frank L. Rutledge last night. "Our inspections have been most successfully closed, and I am proud of the showing made by the companies. Officers and men worked hard, many of the latter losing several days' pay to attend the inspection of their commands. The attendance was surprising under present business conditions. Of course there were errors made in drills, but perfection will never be found in citizen soldiers, particularly when quartered as are the companies of the Eighteenth infantry, which are scattered all over the city owing to their inability to secure a home under one same roof. I am preparing a series of orders for the summer instructions of the regiment. Battalion drills and officers' schools will be held and a program of route marches arranged. Officers and men will be kept busy, and when we pitch our canvas at the annual encampment the command will be seasoned for the tour of duty. I have called a meeting of the officers for tomorrow evening and expect then to arrange a program for the summer tour of instructions."

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Orders for the opening of the rifle season are expected in the city some time during the present week. The range at Sult Works station has been released, and as soon as weather permits the targets will be placed and the range put in order for practice. Last season was one of the most successful in the history of the local regiments, nearly the entire strength of both commands qualifying as marksmen. It is expected that numbers of the men will this season be able to make sharpshooters' scores before the date for the state shoot at Mt. Gretna.

* * *

The summary court being held in the Tenth infantry is having a good effect. Private David F. Supleer of Company H was guilty of disobedience of orders during the encampment at Somerset. Charges were recently preferred against him and he was tried before the court, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or go to jail for five days. He failed to pay the fine and Maj. Thomas S. Crago issued his warrant for Supleer. The private was arrested and was committed to jail. His sentence expired on Tuesday.

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The reception and dance given by Battery B at Kenwood lawn on Friday night for the benefit of the Hunt Armory association was very successful, netting a snug sum for the armory fund. The work of raising funds for the armory is progressing nicely and the officers of the battery hope that before the fall sets in they will have their own home.

* * *

A recent order from the war department announces the assignment of Capt. Harry J. Watson of Company B, Tenth infantry, to the Twenty-second company coast artillery. Capt. Watson recently passed an examination for a commission in the regular establishment and received an appointment as first lieutenant. He has been ordered to report to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York, and will later join his company at Havana.

Capt. Watson is one of the best known soldiers in the division. He had been a member of the Tenth infantry for many years, serving through all the grades to captain of Company B. His record in the Philippines is an honorable one, having been in every engagement with his regiment. It was during the Philippine campaign that he got the sobriquet of Captain "One Strap." Capt. Watson lives in New Brighton.

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A military ball will be given at Turners hall in Forbes street by the Spanish-American war veterans on Wednesday night, April 16. The proceeds will be used to extend the membership.

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Col. Willis J. Hulings, commander of the Sixteenth infantry, has announced the appointment of his staff. Among those appointed is Capt. W. H. Corrin, who receives the commission of regimental quartermaster. Lieut. Thomas Connelly is retained as inspector of rifle practice and Lieut. Chess Lamberton has been made regimental adjutant.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' "77" breaks up Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and soreness in the head and chest, Cought, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

COLDS

CENSUS TELLS A STARTLING STORY

Population of United States Is Foreign in Large Measure—Boston More So Than Chicago.

North Dakota Has Largest Foreign Population—Immigrants Under Sway of Political Boss.

CRIME MORE PREVALENT AMONG THE NATIVE-BORN

Written for The Sunday Gazette by FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, Assistant Director United States Census.

THE total population of the United States, including residents of Alaska and Hawaii and Americans stationed abroad in the military and naval service, but not including Porto Rico or the Philippines, is 76,303,387, of whom 10,460,085 or 13.7 per cent are foreign born. But these figures do not convey an adequate idea of the magnitude of the foreign element in this country, since they take no account of the children of foreigners born here, who may be said to be foreign in the second degree. These children are classed in the census with the native-born. Many misconceptions and misrepresentations which are current in the new[illegible] originate in failure to take note of [illegible] fact that while they are in one sense native they are foreign by descent and by environment, at least in their homes.

The number of persons returned as of foreign parentage, that is, with one or both parents foreign-born, is 26,198,939, or 34.3 per cent, more than one-third of the total population. The number of these who are foreign-born is, as I have said, 10,460,085, and of those born in the United States, 15,738,548, or half as many again as the foreign-born.

Foreigners Most in North.

This foreign population is found mainly in the northern states. The cheap labor of the south is supplied by negroes—ex-slaves and their posterity. In the census the states and territories are grouped, the northern states being classed as north Atlantic, north central and western; the southern as south Atlantic and south central. The following tables show this distribution:

(1) NATIVITY.

	Numbers.		Per Cent.	
	Native.	Foreign.	N.	F.
United States	65,843,302	10,460,085	86.3	13.7
Northern States	41,703,457	9,767,609	81.0	19.0
North Atlantic	16,286,809	4,762,796	77.4	22.6
North Central	22,584,539	4,156,674	84.2	15.8
Western	3,245,028	846,321	79.3	20.7
Southern States	23,960,582	513,085	97.1	2.9
South Atlantic	10,237,450	216,090	97.9	2.1
South Central	13,722,392	357,655	97.5	2.5
Elsewhere	180,663	178,889	50.3	38.5
Hawaii	60,901	12,661	80.1	19.9
Alaska	63,220	60,780	41.1	58.9
Military & naval	75,851	15,308	66.2	16.2

(2) PARENTAGE.

	Numbers.		Per Cent.	
	Native.	Foreign.	N.	F.
United States	50,104,448	26,198,939	65.7	34.3
Northern States	28,120,034	23,542,014	54.7	45.3
North Atlantic	10,256,178	10,753,317	48.9	51.1
North Central	15,693,576	10,639,428	59.6	40.4
Western	2,142,280	1,849,089	52.4	47.6
Southern States	22,836,602	1,636,825	93.3	6.7
South Atlantic	9,873,295	580,245	94.3	5.9
South Central	13,060,670	1,074,971	92.4	7.6
Elsewhere	134,812	170,090	45.6	55.0
Alaska	45,560	17,746	72.1	27.9
Hawaii	38,110	115,891	24.7	75.3
Military & naval	54,856	56,363	60.1	39.9

Where Immigrants Go To.

It will be observed that of the foreign born the percentage in the north (19.0) is more than eight times that in the south (2.3); and of persons with one or both parents foreign the percentage in the north (45.3) is precisely seven times that in the south (6.9). Of the population of the northern states nearly one-half (45.3) is foreign in the first or second degree and in the northeastern section, including the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware 51.1 per cent, more than half the entire population [illegible] least one foreign parent.

North [illegible]a has proportionately the largest foreign born population, with 42.7 per cent foreign born and 77.5 per cent with foreign parents. Minnesota and Wisconsin come next, then Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

An interesting question is how the rural and civic or urban foreign populations compare. It is the general belief that the foreigners gravitate toward the cities. There are 160 cities in the United States reported in 1900 as having more than 25,000 inhabitants. Their aggregate population was 19,718,312, about one-fourth of the total population. Of these 5,130,281, or 26 per cent, were foreign born, while the remainder of the country shows only 9.5 per cent foreign born. These 160 cities contain about one-fourth the total population, but about one-half the foreign born. If we include all of foreign parentage the percentage in these is 53.7, or more than one-half. In this sense our American cities are more foreign than American. They contain, according to the census, 9,123,404 persons of native and 10,594,908 of foreign parentage.

Boston More Foreign Than Chicago.

Chicago in 1900 had 1,111,463 native and 587,112 foreign inhabitants. It had 383,268 inhabitants of native and 1,315,307 of foreign parentage. More than one-third of its population is foreign born and more than three-fourths is of foreign stock, removed not more than one generation from its native soil.

Boston is a shade more foreign than Chicago. It has 35.1 per cent foreign-born, while Chicago has only 34.6 per cent. But New York is more foreign than either. The percentage of foreign-born there is 37.0. These three run

Charming Spring Conceits From the World's Leading Fashion Centers

For Light Mourning.

Black and white striped taffeta gown. Jacket of solid black silk made with scalloped coat tails. It is fastened in front with two stitched bands. Vest of white lace. The skirt has a circular ruffle headed with rosettes of black silk.

Summer Modes

New Negligees—Latest Millinery Creations—Proper Coats and Blouses. Dusters for the Seashore.

By NINA GOODWIN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, March 29.—These fine mornings one sees so many of the latest caprices of fashion on the Bois where miladi displays her newest sartorial successes, fresh from the ateliers of the Place Vendome or the Rue de la Paix.

The most novel of these, however, intended for summer wear, are not yet ready to be displayed by the fair owners of them and it is these creations, no longer representing tentative styles, in which American modistes will now be interested.

The vogue of taffeta will be almost universal. It is used either plain or striped or flowered and in all the varying tints combined, which change in the light like a chameleon. White taffeta will be popular and black even more so, a conspicuous feature of the gowns being ruching of the taffeta as trimming. Flounces are also de rigueur, which combination gives the gown a quaint, old-fashioned finish.

Cloth and silk applique and colored pipings are also used for trimmings, in which direction much latitude is allowed.

For separate coats taffeta divides the honors [illegible] about evenly.

One sees ruffle suits of moire, which, however, suggests mature age more than does the plain taffeta, but is none the less destined to be popular for old and young alike.

Black and White Taffeta.

A pretty combination is effected in the blues and white taffeta gown illustrated, which is intended for light mourning. The jacket is in solid black, fastened in front with two stitched silk bands over a vest of white lace, the skirt having a circular ruffle, headed with rosettes of black silk. Black and white continue to be a favorite combination, more especially the black upon a white ground. The latest models of skirts show a profusion of trimming not displayed on the earlier styles. Some are more or less covered with it from the waist to the feet, while on others it extends only to the knees. There are also the deep flounce, the straight flounce, tucked from the top down, and the two or three narrow circular flounces, while the presence of lace insertion in bands above the flounces is also much in evidence. In fact, lace without limit is one of the prominent motifs of decoration. Long lace scarfs also will be one of the conspicuous accessories of summer dress. There are also scarfs of mousseline and tulle, some of which are as wide as 16 inches and cut quite straight. Not only are these scarfs used for sashes and shoulder drapery, but for the trimming of hats as well. These scarfs, to be effective, must be worn coquettishly, an art which Frenchwomen seem to have by nature, but which by others must be acquired.

In gowns for general dress wear nothing excels black net lace or crepe de chine with lace made up over white. The black gown, par excellence, necessarily has a place in every woman's wardrobe. As an evening gown for hotel dinners the black over white effect is extremely the vogue at the present writing.

New Parisian Tailor Gown.

The new Parisian tailor gown is an evolution so far removed from the original garment which bowed that name that it is hardly recognizable. A model coming under this classification is made in gray etamine, the shaped flounces being finished with a stitched band of silk of the same color. The bands of the jacket are piped in the same manner, the revers and collar being of embroidered white silk. Piping, either in colors and with black and white silk, used with narrow braid to give a similar effect around the edges of the bands, is among the prominent forms of decoration and the innumerable bands of stitching still remain in vogue.

In coats the short blouse model bids fair to be most popular for all-around wear. This coat can be worn both morning and evening, practically with any kind of gown.

As I have said previously, dressy three-quarter and long coats are very modish. Pongee and mohair "dusters" are to be used for country and seaside wear.

I have also seen some dressy three-quarter coats of pongee, faced back with bright scarlet silk partially screened with black and white embroidery, with a cape collar extending to the point of the shoulders.

A chic little blouse coat is of tucked taffeta, with narrow bands of silk set on in diamond style with small black crochet buttons. The white silk revers are embroidered in black, white and red, the collar being finished with a shaped band of black silk and velvet with a piping of red. It is sometimes this collar that is seen on the new coats, which lies flat on the shoulder, and in others a wider collar made of three bands, the outer ones shorter than the first, or vice versa, but piped around with silk, usually in a contrasting color to heighten the effect.

Kimonas for Morning Wear.

I must describe two unique morning jackets that I sketched. One is a kimona in figured Japanese silk with fichu effect. The fichu is bordered with a wide band of butter colored embroidery. It is tied in a loose knot with ends hanging. The puff sleeves are caught in a cuff of the cream embroidery.

A new French petticoat illustrated is made with habit back fastening on the side. The double ruffle has no fullness in front at all, but it is tied back into great gathers, forming wide godets to hold out the dress skirt. The corset cover is of nainsook and lace, fastened by double ribbons, which tie over the arm. The corset cover is slipped over the head like a chemise, pulling in at the waist with ribbons.

Among the prettiest new things in lingerie are the sacque and skirt negligees made from the finest lawn, ornamented with tucks, embroidery and lace ad infinitum, which are worn over slips in colors. These sacques are slightly short, having a loose effect both at the front and back, but tightening at the sides. A dainty negligee sacque of blue satine foulard worn with a petticoat of the same color is finished at the edges with an open stitch-work hem.

These negligees are very pretty in dotted swiss muslin, trimmed with narrow valenciennes or in white satin foulard and china silk with ecru lace trimming. A circular flounce on the petticoat gives it the appearance of a dress skirt, while the sacques fit the figure trimly at the waist line so that the costume is entirely sufficient for morning dress in the house. The materials most favored for these garments are linen lawn, batiste lawn jaconet, Persian lawn and crepe de chine, the sheerness of the material combined with the elegance and firmness of the embroidery being a predominating characteristic.

New Wrinkles in Millinery.

The particular effect noted in the new hats is their softness, which is shown in the delicate grouping of straw, color, flower and leaves. The stiff violet leaf has been eschewed in deference to this effect, its place being taken by the delicate, feather-like fern or moss, mixed in with the flowers. A toque shown in the window of a Rue de la Paix milliner has the entire crown of soft green moss, tufts of tiny pink rosebuds dotting the irregular brim, the soft effect being further enhanced by the interlacing of a twist of pale pink chiffon.

A hat of cream batiste embroidery with small ruffle hanging from the brim is illustrated. It is trimmed with pink roses under the brim and a large bow of reseda green taffetas at the back. Another hat is in black lace, trimmed with capuchins. A lace scarf hangs from the left side of the brim over the shoulder.

Fancy Ribbons and Stunning Bows

By J. D. COWLES.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

THE girl who possesses the knack of tying a chic bow will find plenty of opportunity for the display of her talent the coming season, for it is to be distinctively a ribbon season, and bows will be prodigally used.

If a girl who possesses the ability to tie bows in a truly artistic fashion is casting about for an "occupation" she should have no trouble in employing her spare time at least in a profitable exercise of this particular gift. One young woman, at least, has become a professional bow-maker, and she keeps a large dry goods house supplied with a bewildering variety of bows for the hair, for the corsage and the belt, and one would never imagine until they had seen her display, that ribbons could be made up into so many fascinating shapes and bewitching fancies. She must certainly have been born with a talent for bow-making. She has only to look at a new bow to tell you just how many yards of ribbon it will require, and with that given amount of ribbon she will reproduce the style of the original exactly. But she does more than copy. She originates new shapes and fancies with every new supply of ribbons, and she keeps in touch with the newest ideas of the modistes abroad in order that her ribbon garnitures may be in accord with the latest styles. This young woman earns a comfortable income from a delightful occupation.

The ribbons of this season cover every imaginable variety of design and texture. Plain grounds show large dots of a contrasting color as large as a nickle, others have clusters of small dots scattered over the surface. There are Persian designs and colors with their rich effects and Oriental tones, and the Scotch plaids are back in favor again, in broad and narrow widths. Other plaids have a plain ground plaided with one contrasting color. Then there are the striped ribbons with straight lines, fancy stripes, and the striped edge with a dainty band of floral design through the middle. Cashmere designs are carried through the center of some of the wide ribbons and a narrow band of the same colors finishes the edge. Brocaded ribbons are again in vogue, and the colors on all run riot.

But with all this display of fancy effects it is the plain ribbons which are made up into bows, the shapes of which are legion. A long upright bow, new this season, is made from many lengths of very narrow ribbon. This forms a full cluster of short upright loops, and a falling cluster of long loops. The end of each of the long loops is then cut and a tiny single bow knot made in each end. This gives a fluffy effect to the bow, which is very pretty. The ribbon roses of this season are much larger than those used previously, and they are made open instead of close, so that the petals lie flat about the outer edge, and each one is formed by a folded loop of the ribbon. There is certainly art in making one of these roses, and they are beauties, especially when constructed of a creamy pink ribbon. These large roses are used for corsage bows, and frequently have a long braid or twist softly made to extend across from the right side of the corsage to the belt, where it terminates in a smaller rose or full rosette. Another large red rose of satin taffeta for the corsage, had three twists resembling stems carried down to the belt and finished with three beautiful red buds. Each corsage set has a bow to match for the hair, either a rosette or a rose or bud.

A novelty which was beautiful in effect was made in a large full bow of pink satin taffeta, with a rosebud of the same fashioned from the ribbon at each side and facing outward. Another long bow of narrow ribbon in two shades of violet had a small cluster of violets tied in with the band which secured the loops, and single violets were tied at the ends of the long loops. Nearly all the made ribbons of the season come in sets, and this corsage bow had a similar cluster for the hair.

A stunning bow to wear with either a black or white costume was made from wide ribbon in eight or ten different shades and colorings. There was a loop of pure white, another of the faintest gray shade, two shades each of blue and pink, green and yellow. The bow was an exquisite creation, for the tones of the different ribbons so blended that the harmony was perfect.

Ribbons are lavishly used as hat trimmings, and it is here that the more fanciful varieties find their use.

A white tulle bow in Alsatian design perches on the top of miladi's locks, with a loop of hair forming center finish. It proves very becoming to youthful faces—a hint to debutantes.

Children's hats have high rolling brims and tall crowns. They are trimmed with masses of field flowers in pretty wreaths.

Pittsburgh Fashions

How the Wise Woman Buys a Hat in This Month of Millinery Openings.

By "PRISCILLA."

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

The woman who goes forth to buy a hat these days must gird herself about with the armor of determination if she does not wish to be inveigled into a purchase that will be a cause of unending dissatisfaction all the later summer. In Pittsburgh every woman needs two hats, one for "everyday" and one for dress wear. The latest may be as fragile as the owner desires, but the former, for every woman, must be of sturdy build and sober colors—that is unless she can afford a renewal once a fortnight.

Pittsburgh soot and Pittsburgh dust, united with the winds, which are common here in springtime, and the humidity of the summer time, will destroy the freshness of the prettiest hat ever made, unless it be especially constructed to withstand them. Pittsburgh milliners do not always realize this—perhaps because of an eye of future renewals of headgear, but the woman who is wise will plan for herself and provide herself with more than the merely beautiful. One smartly gowned woman, whose hats are always a component part of her smartness, illustrated this necessity last week by the order given for her summer hats. A blue straw, fresh from the hands of a French designer last summer, and retaining all its chic of outline, was returned for refurbishment, and after being treated to a bath of blue dye, to remove the lighter spots brought about by fading, was given a loosely knotted bow of dark blue satin ribbon sprinkled with white spots, and a long curling quill. This quill, thrust through the brim in front, seems to hold it up against the crown, and although a made-over, the result was smart enough to satisfy the most captious. A back chip worn through a seashore season last summer, and very draggled in its chiffon trimmings, was denuded of these and given a long looped bow of black panne satin, set flat on the brim, and was further brightened by a cluster of red rosebuds against the hair. These two made-overs provided her with a regular knockabout hat for marketing and morning errands and a finish to her ordinary street gown of blue serge. A prettily bent hat of butter colored straw was also ordered, trimmed with black satin ribbon and forget-me-nots, for wear with white dresses and light organdies, and the real "dress hat," to go with several foulards and the lace gown, which will do duty for church, is of black chiffon drawn in soft folds around a perkily tilted brim, which is lined with the same chiffon, only in white. A tip or two of the finest quality and a handsome cut steel buckle finish the outlay and at a cost of less than $15 her season's outfit of hats is provided, with an effect which will not be rivaled by $50 worth less skillfully selected.

* * *

Boas are not lessening their hold on the less thread adornment on them the better they comply with present ideals, and those which have nothing save a flock of white dots and the braid-sewed edge are in highest favor. To wear them properly one must have a toque or a narrow trimmed hat, as they do not affiliate readily with the huge upturned picture hat.

* * *

On all black and white gowns a touch of pale blue or leaf green is indispensable this year. But it must be only a touch. A black and white gown with an entire vest or garniture of blue would look tawdry and tasteless. But take a simply made white mull, dotted with black and trimmed with black lace, and add a collar and belt of turquoise blue panne velvet and you have an effect which is beyond criticism. Mrs. Fiske, who is noted among stage people for the exquisite Frenchiness of her stage gowns, tried this last week with eminent success. Her gown was of black and white mull, trimmed with long, straight bands of black chantilly, and a vest of white chiffon. A belt of pale blue accentuated every charming detail and added the last touch of charm to a toilette which might otherwise have been pretty without distinctive style.

The black and white foulards will afford excellent opportunity for this idea, and one now nearing completion in a smart modiste's studio has on the left side of the collar a pretty chou of pale blue panne satin and a narrow line of the same showing at the edge of the foulard sleeves just over the white chiffon puffs which finish the wrist outline. The Frenchiness is given by refraining from the use of the lighter color as trimming. Make your black and white frock how you will, with black lace or white lace or black velvet, just as conventional taste dictates and then after it is entirely finished make the last accessory of the blue or green and you will have your charm without flaw or drawback.

* * *

The rosebud bouquets which have been so prominent in Dresden silks and satins of recent years, have by no means faded out of sight, but they are blooming this season under a new title. In Dresden silks and in pompadour silks they have become familiar, so their appearance in the flower silks is fraught with all the pleasure of a meeting with auld acquaintance. These flower silks in ivory white strewn with deep pink roses, in pale green overrun with yellow buds, or in blue with white roses and green leaves, are lovely for lining evening wraps or for making panels in formal gowns. An opera cloak of light tan broadcloth, very light in weight, was lined with the green here in Pittsburgh last week, also a handsome evening gown which will figure at Newport during the summer was made of the ivory silk entire, with pink rose emphasized by loops and floating strands of pink velvet in the same hue.

* * *

It is quite the fashion now to have photographs of the various apartments in one's home made for distribution among intimate friends and the shops are showing tiny albums made simply of dark paper tied together with a silken cord and backed by chamois leaves. One of these sent abroad recently for an Easter gift had the first bars of "Home, Sweet Home," etched on the brown chamois cover.

* * *

The quaintest and prettiest fancies imaginable, just brought out suggestively for summer evenings are hand-painted scarfs and fichus of crepe or soft silk. The scarfs are long enough to go twice around the neck, only instead of tying in front like a stock or tie, they are allowed to hang loosely below the waist line. They are painted at the ends, sometimes half way up, with any designs suiting the hue and wearer, and with most charming effect. The fichus are of the rounded shape, folded once over and usually adorned with a fine narrow ruffle of the same material. The painting is arranged in a sort of design whose principal figure is behind, on the fold-over portions, and allowed to trail over the shoulders, dwindling as it approaches the end. A lovely one I saw lately was of pale orange crepe, painted with a cloud of tiny black and yellow butterflies. This was rather a daring motif, but quite wearable for the brilliant brunette who had designed it. An elderly lady whose white hair is one of her chief beauties had one of silver gray, with doll pink roses scattered over it and a girl who will be numbered among the sweet girl graduates of the year has prepared a scarf of pale pink, painted with maiden hair fern, in delicate green tints.

These are very simple to design, and the girl who is able to handle a brush ever so little ought to be able to make several for her summer needs. The crepe should be stretched on embroidery hoops or pinned quite smooth to a drawing board, and the flowers painted quickly and without very little water, unless the blurred shadow flowers are desired, in which case plenty of water is to be used and the blurring allowed to arrange itself. They are charming to wear with white frocks, either as part of the frock or to slip on, when occasion arises for something which simulates a wrap on a summer evening.

* * *

The more natural the waves and curls which adorn my lady's head now, the more truly is she in conformation with the fashionable decree. No frizzes are allowable, no artificial puffings nor strained twisted effects. The hair is to be left as near the state in which nature made it as possible, and if curls be worn they must as far as possible simulate natural curls. To bring these about small hairpins of curved shell are sold in packages, and the lock, after being wound around the long side of the pin, is pinned in place on the head and then slightly dampened. An hour is sufficient to give a wave or fluff to the straightest hair, especially if hot water be used for the moistening.

TIPS ON COLORS.

What Shades to Wear to Bring Out All Your Good Points.

White makes a woman look big, innocent, winsome and classic. Clear white is for the blonde; cream white for the brunette. It is not the woman in white who has all the attention, and the wide-eyed young thing in white, with a blue ribbon, who captures all the beaux. "It added to thy charms, Andromeda, when, clothed in white, thou didst traverse the isle of Seriphos."

"Black suits the fair," Ovid tells us. It became Briseis; she was dressed in black when she was carried off. It is the thinnest color a stout woman can wear; indeed, the woman who wears black to best advantage is she who is stout and has black eyes and hair. It is an echo from Paris that in gowns of certain colors flesh seems to shrink, in others to expand. A subdued shade of blue, heliotrope and olive green, with black, of course, are the colors under which flesh seems least ostentatious, while wedgewood blue, pale gray and almost any shade of red are to be avoided. Mauve and the nigher shades of green are the two colors that in decoration about the throat and shoulders are especially helpful in diminishing the effect of the flesh.

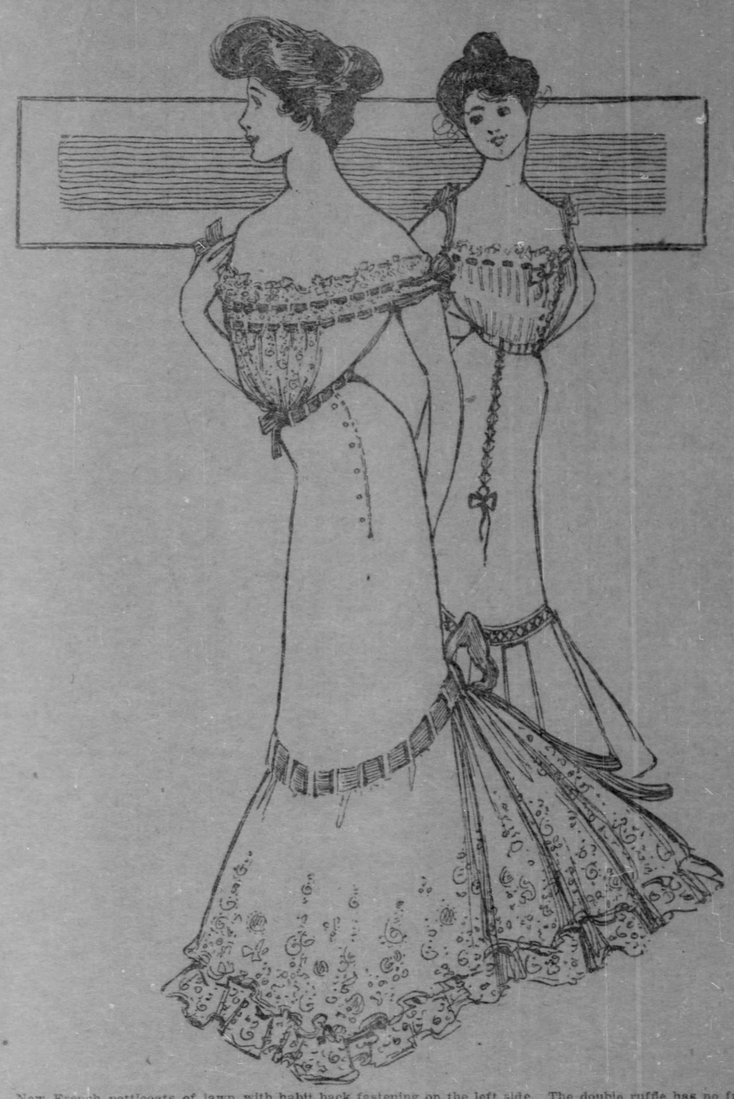
A Silk Season.

We are to wear more silks than ever, it appears. The manufacturers and fashion periodicals threaten us with a silk year. Dress linings, shirt waists, carriage and theater cloaks, traveling cloaks of taffeta, petticoats—you may add nearly any garment you like to the list and be pretty sure of being right.

And in spite of the fact that we are told at frequent intervals that dresses are to rustle no longer, silk linings are used more than ever. The thin wool dress materials like canvas, etamine, nuns veiling, etc., cannot be made up without them, and other fabrics hang infinitely better over a silk drop-skirt, and oh! they are so much prettier. Taffeta dust cloaks cut in the loose shapes of the past season will be worn a great deal this spring and summer. They are light and easily cleaned, and recommend themselves for general wear by these qualities.

Many long wraps for spring have lace garniture about the shoulders.

New French Petticoats.



New French petticoats of lawn with habit back fastening on the left side. The double ruffle has no fullness in front at all but it is tied back in great gathers forming wide godets to hold out the dress skirt. Corset cover of nainsook and lace fastened by double ribbons which tie over the arms. This corset cover is slipped on over the head like a chemise and pulleed in at the waist with ribbons.

Hat Made of Embroidery

Hat of cream batiste embroidery with small ruffle hanging from brim. Pink roses are set under the brim and a large bow of green taffeta is at the back of the hat.

Two Dainty Mourning Jackets.

Kimona of figured Japanese silk with quaint fichu is bordered with wide bands of butter colored embroidery. It is tied in a loose knot with ends hanging. Puffed sleeves caught in cuff of the cream embroidery. The second jacket is made of pink satin ribbon and cream lace. The jacket has an Eton effect made on ribbon with inserts of the lace. A pointed collar is outlined with ribbon. The sleeves are deep ruffles from the shoulder falling to the elbow. A pointed ruffle of lace edges the jacket.

With New Lace Scarf Drapery.

Hat of black lace trimmed with capucins. A lace scarfs hangs from the left side of the brim over the shoulder.

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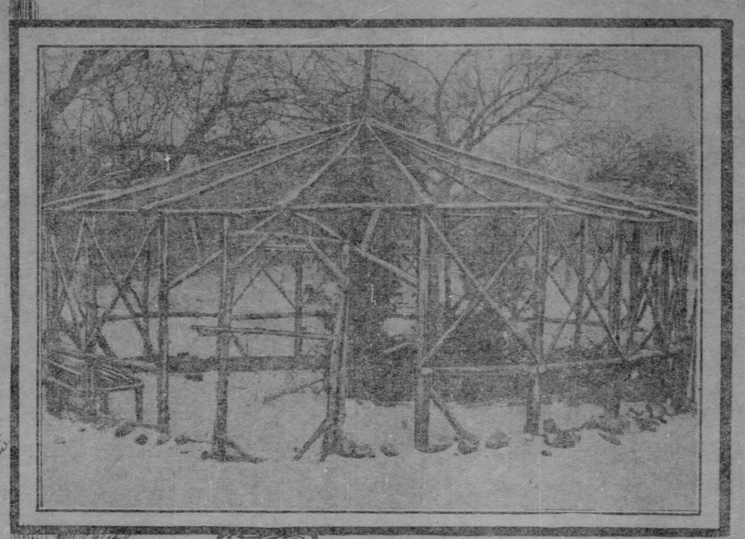
PET STOCK FARMING FOR WOMEN

GUINEA FOWLS



PHEASANT HOUSE.

A BROODER

A FARM GUARDIAN

By KATE V. ST. MAUR.

Guinea Fowls.

I DO hope you will keep some, they are such good watch dogs. If any stranger, human animal or reptile, appears on the place guinea is sure to know it and publish the fact so loudly that the most heedless person is compelled to notice that something is wrong. You see, he is the most valuable bird allys; once eat a guinea broiled and there is little doubt you gladly admit their claims deed to a place on the farm! Each year they are becoming more popular in the general markets during February and March, when game is out and fowls getting scarce.

The outlay is very small. Two hens and a rooster will start you excellently and cost only some $2. House? They need none, for, like the turkeys, they like to roost high. The beams in the cowshed was the bedroom selected by my first two. Though very wild naturally, they become very attached if you talk to them and treat them honorably. Like ducks, they never quite recover if you betray their trust.

When they first arrive put them in some outhouse that you can keep shut up for a few days, feeding them night and morning cracked corn, wheat or oats, and, of course, water to drink. They don't seem to care for mash food of any sort, or to need it.

They will find for themselves some brush or old stump under which to make a nest, if you have only the two hens they will surely use the one place. As the nest is only a hollow in the ground and the eggs almost the color of the dry earth, even when you think you have located the spot where the nest is you will have quite a difficulty in finding it.

Time of Laying.

My experience is that guineas lay between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. If you watch them without appearing to do so for a few days about that time and see the male bird alone, or only with one of his wives, you may be sure the other hen is laying, and not far off, either, for he always stays near to sound the alarm in case of danger approaching. When you see him run toward a particular brush and presently the hen joins him, you can be sure that is where the hen has been laying. Never approach the nest whilst they are around, but when they have gone to roost make a close investigation, but don't touch the nest itself. When finally you do find it, if there are more than five eggs in it, remove all over five with a long-handled cooking spoon. Be careful that there are always five eggs left in the nest. Three or four times I have experimented taking all but two out; each time the nest has been deserted.

Length of Time They Lay.

Guineas lay an egg every day, as far as I can find out, from when they begin in April until the middle or end of September. Steal all the first and set them under a hen; a good-sized Plymouth Rock can cover 15 comfortably. Guineas naturally set so late that you can always be sure of having enough for the real parents to handle by leaving the nest alone from, say, the middle of August.

For your "steals" use the same size nest as for the ordinary setting hen, but instead of putting it on the ground place it inside another box which has sides on not less than a foot high without top; the motive for this is baby guineas are so very little, so wild and so easily frightened that they are apt to quit the nest as soon as hatched, and, getting lost, become chilled and die.

Guinea chicks are from 25 to 26 days before breaking their prison walls. So are pheasants, and, by the way, all the advice for hatching out and caring for little guineas can be applied to pheasants, treating both alike up to four weeks old when rearing them under common hens.

The first nine eggs I stole out of old Coquelin's nest (that was the name we gave one of the first guineas we had) I sat under a little banty hen, and she brought off every one, but when she tried to leave them after six weeks, she and I both discovered that to hatch guinea chicks was a much greater responsibility than any ordinary biddy-hen ever contemplates. Their mother is their mother, and nothing else until the following spring. Then they mate! That whole summer those nine guineas would sit solemnly around banty while she laid and always trotted into the chicken house and roosted, some on each side of her. This is one of the reasons which makes it good to raise these birds under hens; all trouble in getting them to behave like domestic house-living birds is avoided. To make domesticity doubly sure, put one baby chicken with each bird, and then if mamma hen wants to sit again they will keep with the chicken that has been brought up with them.

Did you ever see a baby guinea? They are so pretty! About the size of walnuts, beautifully shaped and with tiny legs and feet that look as if they were made of coral.

Putting Out the Guinea Hatch.

When all is ready, put mamma and babies out into a broad coop, select one with a floor to it, and the same hard run you used for young ducks, only add a lid made of half-inch mesh wire netting, keeping both coop and run under cover for the first week. Especially must you exercise the greatest caution to avoid anything like cracks or crevices in and around the run, and see there is no space left where it joins the coop, for they are such mites and have such capacities for getting through the "eyes of the needles" that you must be especially careful.

Finding a Lost Baby.

Let me give you a hint. If either a baby guinea or pheasant is missing, go about two yards away and remain perfectly still. Don't be impatient. It may be ten minutes before you hear anything then, unless all hope is over, you will hear a pitiful little cry. Don't move until it has been repeated three or four times and you are quite sure where it comes from; then make a sudden dive and secure the truant, who is usually hidden under a tuft of grass or in some little hole. If you move about while hunting for him there won't be a sound and you may search all day without success.

Bantics are better for brooding pheasants and guineas than hens, because they are not so clumsy, and there is less danger of the babies being trampled on.

Scatter sand on the run and don't allow any damp near them. As with other feathered babies, no food is needed for at least twelve hours (some people say thirty-six, but that, in my opinion, is too long.)

Guinea Feed.

First feed, 7 a. m.—Crushed hemp-seed, half a cup; stale bread crumbs, half a cup; moisten with raw eggs.

Second feed, 9 a. m.—Millet seed.

Third feed, 11:30 a. m.—Chopped onion tops, half a cup of cornmeal that has been steamed, as for chicks; half a teaspoonful of crushed mustard seed mixed, and feed crumblingly.

Fourth feed, 2 p. m.—Pinhead oat crushed a little finer than it is when bought.

Fifth feed, 5 p. m.—Liver that has been about half boiled; cracked wheat and corn, equal parts.

These bills of fare can be varied with pot cheese, custard, chopped lettuce, or apple, bread crumbs moistened with milk, hard-boiled eggs, but every day they must have meat (more than hen chicks), and pepper or mustard seed crushed, and feed in soft food. Keep a small pan of powdered charcoal and sand in the run, and, of course, water in a drinking fountain that will allow only the beak to get wet.

When three weeks old let them have a small grass run; but free range only when they have passed their sixth week birthday. For young pheasants just enlarge the run as they grow older, always using half-inch mesh till they are two months old.

The summer house looking enclosure is where the old ones live, always two hens and a cock bird; two males can never remain in the same enclosure after mating time.

I think I told you we have been moving to more convenient quarters, and, unfortunately, got caught in one of the worst storms of the season. Beds, books, clothes, everything had to be carried into the main room of the pet stock house and "dumped." Luckily, none of the animals came until later. We have had to camp out for the last week in one room, for workmen had possession of every other part of the premises.

New Pet Stock House.

I am very proud of my new pet stock house. It is my ideal realized. Every one says: "Oh, what a shame to use such a pretty place for cats and things." But "cats and things" are the most important considerations in the establishment. There are six rooms in the house, all with large windows and exits to outdoor exercising ground, and—what comes next in my satisfaction with the farm is a spring house of stone for the milk and butter!

But I really must not begin to tell you about it, for I have overstepped my allotted space and have still some questions to answer.

M. H.—Says I did not tell you to buy any rooster for the common hens, yet talk of the eggs they may lay.

Hens lay quite well without any rooster in the pen only—the eggs are not fertile.

F. B.—Will I explain the best method of dressing and marketing fowls?

Space will be devoted to the subject later.

A JEW-KILLING IN RUSSIA

By MAXIM GORKI.

First the Mob Slaughtered the Jews, Then Cossacks Rode Down and Knouted Mob—Many Were Killed and Much Property Destroyed.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

This is probably the finest "running" story of a popular uprising ever penned. The greatest of realistic reporters, Maxim Gorki, says the report of the Jew killing at Mylimaki was written on his soul as he witnessed the awful scenes. Going home he merely transcribed them. By the merest accident Gorki's story, which, of course, cannot be published in Russia, arrived at the moment when the table tells us of rioting in St. Petersburg, Moscow and many other Russian cities.

AS I approached the town yesterday afternoon, a dull threatening din struck my ear; it sounded like the bellowing of hungry cattle, and, like the smoke of a fire newly started, it grew and grew in volumes. My heart filled with unconscious misgivings; I quickened the horses' pace—soon I was able to distinguish angry voices—apparently men, women and children were shouting and crying and moaning, all together.

Gates and house doors were opened and left ajar, people rushing madly towards the inner city where the Jews live as in an ancient ghetto. Behind their elders and masters and, like them, stumbling over fleeing chickens and bewildered cats, ran ragged children and frantic dogs, while above coursed flocks of red-billed pigeons, anxious to escape the turmoil. Somehow I got entangled in the general uproar myself, and throwing the reins to a moujik, set after the mob.

"They are cudgeling them in Elizabeth street," cried somebody.

"Forward, don't miss the fun."

A cart came thundering down the unpaved road; the driver's face was purple with rage and excitement, and lashing his nag with the ends of the line he cried: "Help, brothers! Ours are being beaten over there." We kept on—the goading was quite superfluous—and didn't stop until unable to move a step further.

Pandemonium Broke Loose.

At that moment I found myself in a small side street as full of human beings as a sack might be of grains of corn, and above the roar and clatter I heard, a little ahead, the peculiar alarum and boom that goes with street fights. Clamorous, hooting, harsh, pleading and commanding voices, cries of agony, crashing of glass, doors battered in; a small explosion, blows rained on human heads and shoulders.

A well-dressed little man at my elbow said in a satisfied voice: "They are getting it, the Jews!" And rubbing his small, wrinkled hands with glee, he added: "Serves them right, serves them right!"

A little later I stood in the first battle line. I saw excited faces, expressive of ignorance and hatred, greedy eyes, spying the loot; everybody pushing forward regardless of everybody else, each ready to trample on the next one, all bent on destruction. Half frightened I escaped into the yard of one of the threatened houses, climbed a fence and tried to make my way into the next street, but in doing so I encountered a solid wall of rioters, three or four hundred of them. Their heads were in the air, they shouted things I couldn't make out. Their faces were red, between wide-open lips, their long canine teeth glistened menacingly.

The Defender of His Home.

High above the rabble, held together by bonds of common hatred and lust of loot, stood a tall, lank Jew, on the roof of his house, next to the chimney, tearing with either brick from its fastenings with his nails and fingers. And as he fired down on the heads of the mob, he sent each missile a curse in a voice that rivaled the sea gull's. His long, gray beard moved tremblingly with his arms, his light colored kaftan was red with the long drawn out tones of a wolf:

"Look—a—out!"

Next moment an armful of highly decorated, gilded dinner plates dropped on the pavement, some dozens of cups and saucers, fancy dishes, crystal bowls and wineglasses followed, the people making room, their hands over their heads to protect themselves and laughing boisterously.

Murder and Destruction Rampant.

Then a yell and a cry from above; everybody looked up as the leaden roof resounded with the dull bumping of human bodies. My swimming eyes couldn't make out what was going on, but I had the feeling that murder most awful was in the air. The mob began to push again, I was raised off my feet and on to the top of a wodka cask. I could see now—against my will, I assure you.

Two inhuman monsters had dragged the old Jew to the edge of the roof and as he hung on, crying for mercy, they were kicking his bleeding hands, his grand face, his shoulders, until at last with a cry that cut me to the heart, he let go and fell, all in a heap. I heard an abominable, dull, yet splashing noise and espying a sudden opening in the wall of rioters ran out, away, followed by wild yells of triumph.

"At last we got thee, moneybags!"

"We will make thee disgorge thy illgotten wealth, see if we don't!"

"To the stake with him!"

"First make him tell the hiding place of his riches."

From the frying pan I had jumped into the fire. The street was a seething mass of madmen, bound on smashing things, dead or alive. While some were hacking and breaking chairs, tables and bedsteads into kindling wood, others dressed up in pillaged raiment, men strutting about in rich Jewesses' evening gowns, women trailing the long kaftans of rabbis and elders in the mud only to kick them off after a while and tear them into tatters.

Blind Malice and Envy.

And every window spat forth big or small pieces of furniture, glassware and china, clocks, pictures and goods of all kinds. The mob tried to catch the things thrown down, and if it missed some, aided their annihilation on the pavement by kicks, with hammer or hatchet. Only man's destructive, not his thieving instinct, was rampant, however. He was eager to tear as many clothes as he could lay hands on, but would don none save for mockery, though his own might be in rags.

Two women, red with excitement, hair disheveled, garments in disorder, were pulling at a basket filled with snowy linen that might constitute a bride's trousseau. Each clawed for herself the pleasure of trampling the shameful things she couldn't help admiring into the mud. How they let fly at each other with curses and degrading epithets? But soon even their sharp voices were drowned in the crash of wood, the clatter of falling glass, the tolderolloll and hurrahs of the frenzied mob and the mournful cries and lamentations of horror-stricken Jews brought to a last stand in their own houses.

A man of giant stature passed by. He was hatless, his coat and vest were in shreds, his head looked as if it had been pulled this way now, now that, and a small stream of thick, almost black blood ran across his dirty face. Moving his arms about in strange fashion, he chuckled to himself. I saw him approach a lantern post, brace his broad chest against it and bend it to one side.

"There is a strong man for you," cried several on-lookers, "he will crush the Jews in the hollow of his hand."

"Crush them as I shatter this glass," said the giant proudly, knocking lantern and post into the gutter.

Fate of Beautiful Rebecca.

Suddenly emerging from one of the besieged houses, a girl, her loose hair reaching to her knees, burst through the excited crowd as a white dove flies through the morning haze—the type of a beautiful Jewess budding into womanhood. For a description see King David's sublime verses. She wore but a short frock and remnants of a skirt that may have been snow white 10 minutes ago, but the rags with which she tried to cover her young bosom were bedraggled and blood-stained. Rebecca's head with the pale classic profile was thrown back, her wide open eyes stared into space.

"Kill the Jewess." "Tear her limb for limb," demanded a group of women. I heard no more said, I saw her no more—she vanished in the surging masses like a sugar crumb under a cloud of hungry flies. Waves of human bodies engulfed the helpless creature and closed over her as the lid of a coffin, and where she had walked I saw but a threatening forest of arms and fists.

Presently the sound of cudgels hammering on human flesh and blood, then—exclamations of satisfaction, of joy over a black deed well done mixed with ribald words that ought to have burned the throats that gave utterance to them. Hissing and hooting and wild laughter followed.

Solomon's Troika.

"Room there, boys, Solomon's troika is coming," shouted a crowd higher up the street.

Solomon was the richest Jew in town and many envied him his splendid horses and stylish wagons. Now they were playing horse and cart with his body!

There was his poor, lean carcass, bleeding out of a hundred wounds, torn and hacked, covered with blood and dirt and a few beggarly tatters. To one of his legs a rope had been fastened, whereby they dragged him through the mire, punctuating the cobbles with red as they tore madly down the street. Solomon's long arms, stretched out at full length, touched the gutter on either side, while a formless mass between his shoulders, indicated where that fine head of his had sat, a patriarch's, a financier's head, a wise and calculating, but just head.

As the body swept by a half-grown ruffian asked to have a ride in Solomon's troika and jumped on the bleeding corpse. Of course he lost his balance and fell into the mud, whereupon the mob crowed with delight and voted him a great wit. I may add here that I used to know Solomon in life but that, what I saw of him in Elizabeth street, didn't resemble my old friend, nor any human being that ever lived. Ah, if the memory of the sight would but wear off.

Why I let those madmen put humanity to shame without protest, without holding out a helping hand to the hunted? I have asked myself this question a hundred times and—asked in vain. All I can say is that while this happened I was completely dazed. The smell of blood, the odor of vast masses of people about me had benumbed all my senses save that of sight and ear and memory. Memory—had I only left that outside of the walls of Mylimaki!

At last a policeman. He approached at a run, swinging his stretched saber over his head.

"Catch him!" Close the ranks!" "Don't let him through!"

Somebody fired a broken box between the officer's feet and he falls, striking on his head. Great laughter all around.

The Cossacks at Last.

"The Cossacks."

"Run for your lives."

"They are coming—the Cossacks."

Away at the mouth of the street shaggy heads bob up—horses' heads and men's under blue caps. No doubt; Cossacks, armed, too, with Cossack knouts. Now a hard, metallic voice:

"Three abreast—trot—watch the signals—forward march."

A heap of bricks comes tumbling down into the yard. The wall has given way at last and an immense wardrobe is pushed to the brink of the opening, there to halt a moment as if hesitating to leave its old-time abode.

"There she goes"—the great case tumbles out, making the earth tremble by its weight. And thus the curtain falls upon the last act of the tragedy of destruction I witnessed.

Meanwhile the colonel's trusty bugler has sounded "Gallop" and "Attack," and the mob, thoroughly frightened, is flying in all directions—flying like a herd of frightened sheep, stupid, blind.

Like myself many might have taken refuge in the houses. A fence or wall would have placed a saving barrier between them, but all chose to take the street, to engage in an unequal race with horses fresh from the stable, exposing their heads, backs and shoulders to the murderous knouts and their legs and feet to kicks from horses' hoofs. Here again I observed nothing but cowardice and brutality—no, one manly act I saw: A curly-haired laborer, hard pressed by a trooper, suddenly wheeled about and dealt his tormentor a terrible blow that made him sway in the saddle. Next moment he was gone, probably trampled to death.

Closing Scene of Carnival.

The Cossacks ride on, their whips inflicting wounds right and left, horses knocking down men, women and children—everybody within reach. Three abreast, stirrup by stirrup, taking up the whole breadth of the road, not a mouse can escape them.

"Stone the Cossacks," cries a single voice.

At a turning in the road a woman, half naked, bleeding, threw herself in front of the colonel's horse, holding up both hands imploringly. It looked as if she had sprung from the earth, and she disappeared like a shot. Perhaps she was mad, poor soul.

"Flee, Flee!"

"Let's face them!"

"Death to the Cossacks!"

Thus they howl while running like water down the mountain side. The air is thick with dust. Words of command, wild shouts, cries of agony, the clatter of hoofs and the thud of falling bodies unite in a horrible concert. Now the troopers arrive at an impromptu barricade of broken furniture, demolished doors, goods, boxes and clothes. The horses rear and paw the air. The mob, seeing the Cossacks have no rifles, halt.

"The first 50 men of Company A dismount!"

The people know they will be cut to pieces, but are too dazed to move. They turn to run only when infantry and police appear in the rear. Then a general stampede ensues—but the rioters are caught like rats in a trap, caught red-handed, too.

Hereafter, if you please, don't talk to me about the dignity of popular uprisings. This mob, a thorough beast of prey but five short minutes ago, merciless as a she-wolf bereft of her whelps, unreasoning as the blinded falcon tearing at the gratings of his cage—these people who thought themselves privileged to murder inoffensive fellow citizens and bathe in the blood of women and children—also allowed themselves to be whipped like the many curs they are and by ruffians as merciless, as brutal and dull as themselves.

When in the evening I passed a Cossack guard in the market place I heard one of the men say: "They tore fourteen Jews to pieces."

"Possible—and we killed eight Christians and broke the bones of a hundred more, not counting those who escaped to their holes," replied another.

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE

By Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY, D.D.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Be so obliging as to give what you consider to be the true philosophy of marriage—whether it is for the indulgence of sentimental beings or for the upbuilding of a noble race."

The request is a trifle confusing. Is there in the correspondent's mind the idea that the sentiment and nobility of character are antagonistic? If such is the case he is laboring under a delusion. Let him at once put the fallacy away.

Sentiment, if it is healthy and of the right sort, is to humanity what the sunshine is to the plant—its very life. Noble character is the legitimate fruitage of noble sentiment, and without the sentiment you can no more have the character than you can have a harvest without sunshine.

From the viewpoint of the better philosophy—as it is permitted us to understand philosophy—marriage is, primarily, the union of one man and one woman in love, in friendship, in faithfulness, in unselfish devotion and in the joy which is the natural and inevitable result of such union.

Joy! Harmony! If these are absent it is not a marriage but a mockery. The first principle of the true marriage is love, and it is well to observe that love and passion are as opposite as the poles of earth.

Passion is, indeed, the basis of the animal marriage, but we are talking now of the human marriage—the union not of bodies but of souls.

Cupid is a bright little cherub and will doubtless always be popular, but the marriage that is not able to command the benediction of Psyche had better not be consummated. The purely Cupid union may have a rosy morning, but its day will probably go down in chill and gloom.

Is this statement doubted? Then use your eyes, look around, and you will have your skepticism removed. Go into any one of a hundred "splendid homes" on the boulevards, on the majestic avenues, and you will find that marrying for money, for style, for social prestige, does not pay. The fronts of these homes are magnificent, but in the rear are closets—and the closets are full of skeletons!

And so we come to the second phase of our correspondent's question: "Is marriage designed for the upbuilding of a noble race?"

By all means, yes! And the design will be fulfilled to the letter if the chosen of the race will take enough interest in their duty to teach the young how to marry.

Get the young folk rightly mated and the marriage will be happy, and where will you find a blighted child born of a happy marriage? I challenge you to produce such child.

Blighted little ones there are by the thousands and by the tens of thousands; but they came from wrong marriages, not right ones; from unhappy unions, not from happy ones.

The great Master of Truth psychologically declared one day: "A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit, neither can a good tree bring forth corrupt fruit." He knew what He was talking about, and His principle is of universal application. Most appropriately does it fit the present subject.

True marriage brings forth true children, and it is only out of the true children that we can rear a true civilization. See to it that the young men and women are properly married and the "noble race" will follow as light follows the sunrise.

Wise Willie.

Teacher—Why, Willie, I wonder what your papa would say if he knew that I had caught you in a lie?

Willie—He wouldn't care; laa often catches him!

THE REST CURE FOR INVALIDS

How Convalescence Can Be Made Reasonably Enjoyable.

By JOSEPHINE COOPER.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

TO the majority of people it is a pleasure to extend the hospitality of their homes, but there is one unwelcome guest who makes his advent at the most impossible, unheard of times, to whom we would all gladly close our doors. His visits, unlike those of the angels, are not rare, more especially if one's household comprises a brood of growing youngsters, and he makes no distinction between the rich or poor in his choice of habitations. He comes in many guises, bringing sadness and sorrow in his train, and he is known as the imp of sickness. It takes but little to cause one of his unwished for visits, sometimes only a few small green apples, and again he comes without any perceptible excuse. But woe unto any who try to snub or ignore his highness. He expects, in fact demands the best of treatment and occasionally if one is very conscious and careful of his feelings he may depart without causing much discomfort. So it behooves us to be in readiness at all times to receive and propitiate this all powerful visitor and for this purpose it is wise to set aside a room, in which he may abide while under our roofs.

A Real Haven of Rest.

One little woman of ingenious turn of mind and fingers, whose home is filled with the melody of little voices has dedicated to this use her largest, brightest chamber and has made of it such an enticing spot that it almost exorcises the bugaboo of disease. On an oblong piece of grey picture mounting tacked on the door is printed in white letters the magic words, "Haven of Rest," and no more applicable words could be found. The room contains three windows with a splendid view, from each and through which the warm sunshine streams, bringing hope and strength with its kindly caresses to the sufferer who may be occupying the post of honor. The walls are hung with a paper of deep cream ground, scattered over with large yellow roses; the ceiling is of the plain cream and midway between floor and ceiling is a four-foot strip of burlap of olive green shade, with a tiny gold molding on either side. This is covered with pictures in glowing colors, cut from magazines, etc., which are fastened with large brass tacks, and which sick eyes can readily see without straining. The combination of color is very cheering, and the little ones lie very patiently on the bed of pain, while they count pictures and roses, as sick brains are prone to do, until after a while, the monotony woos successfully the goddess of sleep and the tried little bodies rest.

An Inviting Ensemble.

The floor is covered with a cool green matting, brightened by the addition of three gay rugs, which in winter are replaced by a drugget. The curtains of white, dotted muslin are looped back with wash cords and tassels of yellow. The bed, a good-sized single one, is of iron enameled white, and its snowy covers and pillows look very tempting to aching heads and bones. The dresser and washstand, of old-fashioned make, had originally been walnut, but time and several coats of white enamel and a bottle of gilt had transformed them. The toilet set is also white with a delicate tracing of green and gold and the small convalescent is so busy examining minutely its beauty that the tiresome bath is over ere they have hardly time to complain. For the "small fry" have an antipathy usually to this performance. As Jacky says "its a lark to run and jump into a tub of water, but this thing of bein' sick and havin' to be washed in a basin makes a fellow feel like a baby." Between the windows stands a huge willow rocker, which Ned has dubbed the "Ark," owing to its capacity for holding so many small forms, and when mother sits down and holds out her arms, she is soon hidden from view, and still the "Ark" creaks not. Near by is a Morris chair, with cushions covered in white and green linen, tempting the "getting well" ones to numerous inquiries as to "sitting up" time. One of the artistic beauties of the room is a medium-sized straight chair, which had once done duty as a prosaic kitchen furnishment, but which has undergone such a transformation at mother's hands that it has long since forgotten its plebian origin. She first gilded it with several coats, then padding well the seat and back, she upholstered them with a bright green and gold striped denim, finishing with narrow green braid and brass tacks. This is called the doctor's chair, in which he sits as he counts Nellie's pulse or coaxes Phil to "put out his tongue." With the remainder of the denim, she has made a beautiful and also comfortable hassock, by hiding from view with it six large tomato cans which had been first wound separately and then all together. And tiny slippered feet rest with pleasure on its striped back. A soft easy couch, over which a green and gold portiere is thrown, is placed at the foot of the bed, and somehow when one's weary and must lie down, one does not feel so ill when among its soft cushions, as one does when regularly in bed.

Resting Mind and Body.

And sometimes mother, who finds the daily tread mill over doing her strength, comes to the "sick room" and consents to take the "rest cure" for one day, but not in bed, oh, No! on the broad comfortable couch, where with blinds drawn to subdue the light she rests both mind and body. At the side of the bed is the invalid's table, which was made by a carpenter for a very small price. It is two feet square with a leaf one foot wide, which is raised when the tempting piece of toast and jelly is brought to the bed to serve as a tray. It contains two drawers wherein are kept the pictures to be cut out, the paper and pencils, the patches to sew, etc., which the day of convalescence always brings a demand for. Below is a broad shelf where the books and magazines repose. The top is covered with a cloth of pristine freshness and a small glass vase for the bunch of blossoms stands on it beside the dish which holds the juicy oranges, so refreshing to sight as well as stomach. Below one window a seat is made, covered with green cretonne and piled high with fancy pillows; on the other window sill is fastened a foot wide board, on which are four flower pots, containing geraniums and begonias in bloom which are a source of joy to the small sufferer as he watches the almost magic growth of leaves and buds. The wall, unmuted undraped, is ornamented with a few artistic pieces of bric-a-brac. The dresser and washstand are covered with plain white linen cloths and only the necessary articles for daily use are placed on them. So all in all, it is such an inviting, entertaining haven that one's bodily ills soon succumb, and the days of enforced seclusion pass quickly. And mother feels well repaid for her trouble when the "troublous times" of childish ills come and she reads the "Haven of Rest," seeing on her wee ones' faces the delight that even the pain cannot entirely chase away.

WOMAN IN ROMANCE

SOMEWHERE in the heart of the great dream country—that country visited by every man and woman of intelligence and imagination—there exists a stately palace in which are many strange and gorgeous chambers. Thither princes and paupers alike find their way, for the Highway of Romance is free, the wide doors of the palace open to all. Within this palace abide a multitude of men and women, heroes and heroines of romance, who have lived and died, some as mortals, some simply creations of the brain of great poets and writers. They roam in bands through the long corridors, they hold audience in the presence chamber, they appear silently—a right glorious vision—they fade away and are lost to sight.

Woman in romance! What would romance be without her? She is the incarnate romance of the world and man.

A Great Galaxy.

A great artist might paint a matchless series of pictures, taking for his subject famous women, "far-away brides of ancient song," women whose names and histories are "familiar in our mouths as household words," women crowned by every age with fresh chaplets of prose and song, women who can never be forgotten, for the thread of their story has been woven anew by each generation.

How poor and dull the history of the past would be save for these women of romance! Their splendid faces shine on us through the ages, their low voices thrill, they step out for a moment from the mellow background of the past, bringing with them the odor of rare and strange perfumes, they stand before us—women who were women, not cheap, indifferent copies of men.

Figures in the Great Procession.

What a procession comes to the mind as one writes! Helen of Troy, gold-haired, seductive, white-armed Helen, leads the van, she whose love story was written in the life blood of heroes. Stern, imperious Vashti sweeps along, royal in her fall, majestic in her banishment. Dreamy, fair-haired Rosamond, pensive, pretty plaything, she who spurned her wanton hour at Woodstock and died of the poisoned cup, adds her tragic face to the procession of women. Guenever, fair, deceitful Queen Guenever, follows weeping bitterly, but, alack! her eyes are still full of hopeless love, and under the nun's robe of serge her heart throbs for Sir Lancelot. Who comes next? Why, she, the fairest lily of Mary's garden, the Lady Beatrice, that pure and beautiful girl, the holy love of the great Dante's life. Zenobia follows her, casting swift glances of hate and fear at her either side, dark-browned Zenobia, walking proudly for all her golden fetters, queen of the east, now conquered slave of Rome. Bee, shrinking from sight, infinitely pathetic, in her ruined purity, comes; Goethe's Gretchen, poor apple-blossom Gretchen, bit of God's spring world trodden under foot by man; she is not the first, true words, alas! and she is not the last for her sisters follow her—Effie Deans weeping piteously, poor, trembling Hettie Sorel, and delicate, sensitive "Little Emly." Let the poor souls pass, and their sins go with them.

Ladies of the Court of Love.

How glowing and glorious the procession becomes! A band of noble dames of mediaeval time troop daintily along, rich in their velvets and lace, their broideries and furs; they talk in polished voice; they are ladies of the court of love, Boccaccio's ladies head the procession, but Margaret of Navarre is not far behind. Walking gravely, with sweet head slightly bent, is Vittoria Colonna, the lady of Michael Angelo's life, the lady whose face he kissed only after death had consecrated it. Juliet of Verona trips along lightly; she has not yet met her Romeo, she is a free-hearted Capulet. Who is this woman with the thin, white face and dark, horror-filled eyes, who wrings her hands as she passes, and calls out wildly for the perfumes of Araby? Ophelia follows, singing her death-song sweetly.

Hark! The gallop of horses! And riding a splendid steed, clad in golden armor, her long hair streaming behind her, spear in hand, Brunhild leads a troop of Valkyrian maidens. Stepping meekly along walks Heloise, her pale-red mouth giving the lie to her down-cast eyes; and now comes Una—gaze at her sweet, fearless face and radiant smile! Behold, Mary Stuart, and she of Bohemia—Elizabeth, queen of hearts—patient Penelope, wild-eyed, desperate Clytemnestra, dainty, laughing Dorothy Temple—what a procession, a procession never ending!

How the hearts beat and the pulses thrill as these women sweep by! With sad eyes we follow wan Lucrezia, then turn to gaze upon the radiant beauty of Emma Hamilton; we duck as royal Cleopatra passes, and shiver as Beatrice de Cenci hurries by, sad, piteous Beatrice, followed by the doomed, but triumphant Francesca di Rimini.

Not Dead but Living.

Each of these women of romance possesses her own special charm and subtle fascination. She has been glorified to her high estate by the devotion of many generations, our sons love her as their fathers did, and as our grandsons will hereafter, for she has helped to make the history of the world, she has written her name in letters of gold on its pages.

Woman in romance! Does she only live in a dream palace? Is she only a fair, dead woman, dead and buried long ago, living only in the memory of her race? Ah, no; she is alive and walking among us today. Every woman is a romance to the man who loves her, a dearer, sweeter woman than any dream queen, a greater mystery than any vision of the past, a more mystical poem.—Household Words.

"Standing Daintily Poised, Erect on Its Slender Stalk."

How do you stand, anyway? Do you know anything about "poise?"

If so, you don't belong to the great majority, then. It makes one fairly sick to go to an afternoon tea, or some such place where women most do congregate, and observe the way they stand. They can be preached at by all the beauty sermonizers, ridiculed by all the funny papers, cried over by their young golf-girl and gymnasium-girl relatives, and still they will continue to go about with drooping shoulders, up-raised abdomen, caved-in chest, and down-hanging chin.

I would the law would take it into its hands, and every day put them into the care of a physical-culture teacher that believed in, and used, guard house punishment. Slaves to lazy attitudes, they are, and only military drill and discipline will get them into right habits.

There are only about three things they have to learn, but these three ideas they must be permeated with. Toes out! Chest high! Weight well over the balls of the feet!

Floral Notes.

Almost the entire care of the garden in summer is summed up in these two undertakings, "cultivating" and "watering." If it has received the proper care during the preceding months, the flowers will now be yielding their fullest returns of beauty and fragrance, and the cultivator will feel amply repaid for all the trouble she may have at first experienced in getting the plants started.

Sometimes it has been noticed that the springtime enthusiasm in gardening begins to wane when the very warm weather sets in.

All work cannot be neglected, however, or the pleasure of the summer garden will be destroyed.

A little time in the early morning, or at evening, devoted to destroying weeds, cutting faded flowers and leaves, and slightly stirring the soil about the roots of plants, will be all that is required of the gardener at this season of the year, in addition to the labor of watering all plants well when necessary.

Didn't Even Notice It.

Mrs. Feedem—Did you cut that wood, as you promised?

Winding Ways—Yes, ma'am, I did. I cut it dead.

THE BEAUTY QUEST

By Catherine Morton.

HOW AN UGLY GIRL MAY BECOME PRETTY

FACIAL DISHABILLE

THIS EXPRESSION IN TIME WILL TURN THE PRETTIEST GIRL INTO AN UNATTRACTIVE ONE. C. Altenburger '02

THE IDEALIZED SMILE FOR OCCASIONAL USE.

TAKING THE INTERNAL LAUGHTER CURE.

BEFORE LEAVING HER ROOM SHE COAXED A SMILING REFLECTION IN HER MIRROR.

THE UPWARD CURVE OF THE LIPS

Countenances as Well as Coiffures Should Be a Part of the Morning Toilet—The Internal Laughter Cure—A Challenge-Contest to Pessimists in General.

By KATHERINE MORTON.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

ISABELLA MONCRIEFF has discovered that to be beautiful she must be always serene. That she must commence the day with a smile.

"I would as soon think of leaving my room in the morning before putting on my dress," she says, "as before putting on my face."

She considers it positively rude to her family, as well as unkind, to appear at the breakfast table in what may be called facial dishabille. Most every one considers her morning toilet complete when has done with tub and dumbbells, dressed her hair and put on her clothes, yet no woman should ever venture beyond the threshold of her bedroom until she has evoked a smooth and smiling reflection in her mirror.

Melancholy and beauty cannot exist together, is Isabella's theory. "I never once permit myself to fall into a fit of the blues."

"For example," she cries, springing erect from the low, luxurious divan on which she is lounging, "let me show you a little what it is to be sad. Observe now my expression," and she lets the lines of her face relax, droops her lids and mouth and bends her head until she presents a picture of gentle dejection.

"Do you see I have but to let my muscles fall, drop the jaw a little, and, wearing a face like this, in a week lines will begin to appear, the cheeks to sag a bit, then my shoulders go forward, and in a month I am changed. A fortnight of megrims would ruin my looks forever."

"My supreme desire—to quote some one, perhaps it's Homer—well say it's Homer—is not to be learned, rich, famous, or powerful, but to be radiant and beautiful, to radiate health and life, to be a pleasing picture for any friends to behold. If the mind is healthy, the body will be healthy, and things will work smoother, plans carry out, and everything one touches succeeds.

"How do I manage it, you ask, to keep the corners of my mouth turned up?"

"Regardless of the mood that many possess me when I get up in the morning, I first 'devitalize' my face, that is, cast out the unlovely expression in possession, by encouraging a sensation of droop throughout my features, so that cheek, lips, chin and lids may sag heavily, while the mind is as far as possible, a blank. After 'seizing' in this state of relaxation for a few moments, I summon up a pleasing mental picture and then allow a little smile, rippling over the face from opening eyes and parting lips, to gradually bring the features into place and expression. If one is afflicted with obstinate facial dejection or melancholy, this operation should be repeated several times. I have known it to work wonders in most unpromising cases."

Just try turning up the corners of the mouth, regardless of your mood, and see how it make you feel. Then draw the corners of your mouth down, and you will declare that there is something in it, and is it not worth an effort to change frowns and sullenness and despondency for smiles and contentment and a happy heart?

It is a sad fact that attractive coloring and a satiny texture of skin mean infinitely more to the ordinary run of women than do the stories their faces are weaving from "moods and tenses," and thought habits.

And how short-sighted this preference is. It seems to be forgotten that as the years go by the facial architecture alone will remain intact—that the tints must somewhat fade. Let us bear in mind the fact that the face is a fair temple of which we are the builders.

The American feminine countenance happily is one that leans toward smiles, and is there not cause for a smiling complacency in the demonstrated facts that American women are the best-dressed, as well as the most independent and problem-free of all women? To have the right things on one's body and the wrong things on one's mind is certainly to be as happy as it is possible for womankind to be.

The Internal Laughter Cure.

The internal laughter cure is another way of making a pretty girl out of a plain one.

"Oh, my! Is that actually you?" said a pale, red-haired girl to a plump dark-haired one who sat beside her in the street car.

"Yes, it's me," with a cheerful disregard of grammar.

"But you've changed so! Why, you're—you're actually getting pretty. You used to be so thin, and you didn't have such an awfully good complexion as you've got now, and you used to have such a melancholy expression. What has happened?"

"Why, I've been taking the internal-laughter cure."

"What in the world is that?"

"It's the best tonic I ever tried, and the best complexion beautifier in the world. This is the way of it. You stand up very erect, with toes turned out, and hips and shoulders thrown back, and your hands on your hips. When you get the right position you part the lips slightly and then laugh internally, and laugh and laugh, as though you were hearing the most amusing thing in the world, or that you had fallen heir to millions, which would be the most amusing thing in the world, would it not? Well, you take this cure when you first get up in the morning, the last thing at night, and as often as you can during the day. It will give you a fine appetite and a complexion that is the envy of all the girls—in fact," she added, with a sly look, "it might make a pretty girl of you in two months or less.

"Your complexion would begin to clear right away, and the color to come; your hair would stop coming out, and new hair would begin to come in, and even your rival would have to acknowledge that you showed symptoms of growing good looking—if not a positive beauty."

"I will try it, and perhaps turn out a raving beauty in no time."

The reason the internal laughter cure improves one's looks is that it improves the circulation by stimulating it, sending the blood bounding through the veins. This is the benefit of all laughter if hearty enough; it causes deeper inspirations, calling into active use every part of the lungs, favoring an increase of lung power, and thereby developing a healthy chest.

When the chest and breast are lifted and expanded the sagging, weeping-willow lines of the face disappear. Therefore laugh a little every day. Laugh, and live long and keep young.

The greatest benefactor of the century is that periodical which, not long ago, opened a smiling-contest through its columns, and offered prizes for smiles.

Every one who could make the first semblance of a smile hastened to the photographer's, to smile for the contest.

Men and women who had forgotten how to smile, stood before their mirrors and practiced. Men who met each other on the street, paused long enough to say, "Let us smile," and disappeared behind glass doors. Each contestant smiled for the pure joy of smiling. Giggles and laughs counted as smiles, and a large number of smirks and grins, masquerading as smiles, were sent in. Every mail brought bunches of smiles.

The contest was a gay challenge to pessimists in general, and on a par with the prescription of the doctor, who makes a specialty of nervous disorders. To his half a hundred or more melancholy patients this is the prescription:

"Keep the corners of your mouth turned up and you can't feel blue." The directions for taking are: "Smile—keep on smiling—don't stop smiling." The doctor treats his patients to medicine when necessary, but when the case is one of pure melancholy, without bodily ill, he simply recommends the smile cure. He has the patient remain in his office and smile; if it is not the genuine article it must at least be an upward curvature of the corners of the mouth, and the better feelings follow inevitably. It takes considerable patience to induce some of the patients to apply the cure, and, of course, the greater number of patients are women, for when a man is blue he is bound to be blue, in spite of everything, but a woman is more easily persuaded to try to find a cure.

We must not forget, however, that there is something to be said for crying—it has its uses.

"Cry and improve your circulation," is someone's advice, who adds, "Tears are positively beneficial." For one thing, by the muscular exercise involved, the blood pressure to the brain is much reduced; this would seem to make in favor of what is known as "a good cry." But let this good cry be only occasional, once a year, say, or once in two years.

Feminine tears have rather gone out of fashion or fallen into disfavor. A century ago it was different.

Heroines then wept for hours, and for whole days; or even, on and off, for a week, and all about trifles. They all cried so beautifully, too—slow crying tears from reddened eyelids. It was charming—in a novel. To have emotions may be the fashion, and amusing enough, but they ruin one's good looks. "No emotions, no wrinkles," is an old beauty recipe.

Smiles would seem to be preferable for everyday life, for when the spirits are serene and buoyant the body is not only healthiest, but most beautiful.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. S. L.—For tiny white specks on the finger nails apply ½ ounce tincture of myrrh, 1 ounce vinegar and ½ ounce flour of sulphur. Rub on the nails once a day, and the spots will soon disappear.

Lelia—Recipe for an aromatic toilet water is requested: Acetic acid, 4 ounces; lavender oil, 1 dram; rosemary oil, ½ dram; oil of cloves, ½ dram; camphor, ½ ounce. Dissolve camphor in the acid, and add perfumes. After standing for a few days, with frequent shaking, it is strained and bottled. A little of this added to the bath is most refreshing.

Anna Lee—To cure a bunion bathe it with hot water, containing a teaspoon of salt, the proportion for a pint of water, a teaspoon of starch and 10 drops of arnica. After bathing the foot with this, bind a cloth saturated with the lotion on the bunion, draw on a stocking and leave for the night. In the morning, after bathing the foot in clear water, paint the bunion with iodine.

Constance—For an oily skin put 3 ounces of carbonate of soda and 2 ounces of powdered borax in 1 pint of warm water; pour a little of this on a linen cloth and wipe the face. It is an excellent lotion for a shiny face.

Miserable Man.—For the eruption on your face, I think only a physician who has an opportunity to study your case, can successfully prescribe. I should advise a daily warm bath and a weekly Turkish bath. At night, after washing the face in hot water, apply a lotion made of sweet oil, 1 ounce; tincture capsicum, ½ ounce, and tincture of cantharides, 1 dram; in the morning bathe the face with warm water and a good hygienic soap. Eliminate from the diet all sweets, highly seasoned food, salt in any quantity and hot coffee; strawberries will soon be in market; they should form part of the daily diet, also oranges, cranberries and green vegetables.

M. A.—"Do you thing a course of Turkish baths good to drive away pimples?" Yes, I think the baths will do you a world of good in every way, taken in moderation—one every two weeks for the next two months.

V. R.—Freckles, of course, are an omnipresent subject from now on, and I am happy to impart all the information I possess on the subject. Touch the freckles every night with a camelshair brush dipped in the following: Orange flower water 1 ounce, carbonate potassium 2 drams, common salt 1 dram, rosewater to make 2 ounces.

Here is another recipe, which calls for muriate ammonia 1 dram, diluted muriatic acid ½ dram, tincture benzoin 2 drams, glycerine 2 ounces, rosewater 1 ounce.

Hopeful, W. B., Estelle, L. P. M. and Lena A.—How to preserve woman's crowning glory is the tenor of the letters from these correspondents. There seems to be hardly any subject of such perennial interest as the hair, and very well it may be. The statement that "Beauty draws us with a single hair" is scarcely a poetical exaggeration. How can we be beautiful unless we have long, soft and abundant hair? I hope readers of this column will not hesitate to ask questions about this all-important subject—that we may have it fully discussed. One writes: "I have had scarlet fever, and my hair is coming out so badly I am in despair. Do you think I ought to have it cut?" No; do not cut it. It will probably all come out sooner or later, but you will have a fresh growth if you give your hair the proper treatment. Shampoo it three times a week with warm water containing the well-beaten yolk of an egg. Of course, you must not use hot water which would cook the egg. Rinse with clear, cold water, and then put on a tonic of bay rum, 2 ounces; sweet oil, 1 ounce, glycerine, 1 ounce; quinine, 20 grains. Rub this into the scalp with a nail brush. Every night rub every inch of the scalp with cold water, using a nail brush, and once a week use the following tonic, which you should never be without: Alcohol, 1 pint; sweet oil, 1 ounce; tincture cantharides, 1 dram. With this care and plenty of brushing with a clean brush, your hair will soon be in normal condition. Sulphur water does not bleach the hair; it is good to use now and then, say once a month. For dry hair use olive oil, 2 ounces; glycerine, 1 ounce; rosewater, ½ ounce, and brush the hair for 20 minutes daily. Once a week use vaseline instead of the above remedy.

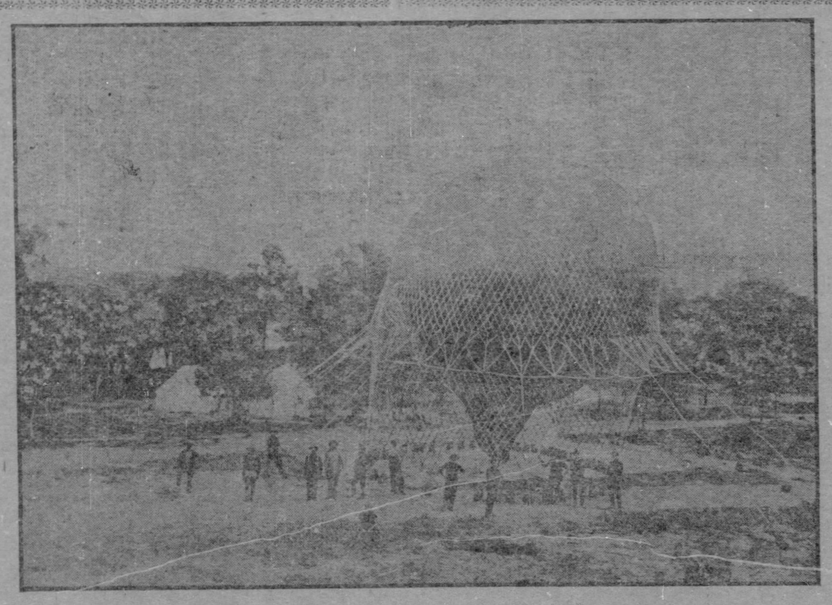
For thin and falling hair, apply twice a week, rosewater 5 ounces, bay rum 1 ounce; cologne 1 ounce, glycerine ½ ounce, sulphate of quinine 5 grains, fluid extract jarborandi 2 drams.

To Hopeful, who supplements her queries relative to her tresses with questions rather foreign to this department, I can only answer as the spirit moves me—that is, on the impulse of the moment. Tomorrow I may be of a different way of thinking, but today, when you ask "Is it right and proper for a bride to invite her old lover to her wedding," by all means, I say, and let him accept or decline the invitation as the spirit moves him. If he have a proper spirit, however, I think he will stop away. Again, "If a lover gives his love a birthday present containing opals, and they are not her birthstones, and they may break up a few days, with frequent shaking, it is going together, are the opals the cause of it?" Opals have had many lovers' quarrels laid to their charge; they are therefore stones which lovers should reject. But if every opal in the world were thrown into the sea, lovers would probably continue to quarrel and disagree till the end of the chapter.

Telephoning Through the Earth.

Among the most interesting experiments in telephoning without wires are those of Monsieur Ducretet, a French scientist. He places an ordinary telephonic transmitter in direct communication with the ground, and at a considerable distance away, on the other side of some buildings with thick walls and cellars, he has a receiver, connected by one wire to the earth, and by another wire to a small metallic sphere led down through an opening to the floor of the catamoos beneath Paris. When words are spoken into the transmitter they are heard in the receiver with much greater clearness than in an ordinary telephone. Monsieur Ducretet is continuing his experiments at increasing distances.

UNCLE SAM'S SANTIAGO BALLOON A WAR RELIC



Balloon Used in the Battle of San Juan Hill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The most interesting relic of the Spanish war perhaps is the balloon that was used for reconnoissance at Santiago. It is a historic souvenir of the highest value and the war department has decided to preserve it for always.

A painting has been made of the scene at San Juan when the balloon went up, and photographs of the good old gas-bag have been taken, to be filed away.

The balloon is at Fort Meyer, on the other side of the Potomac, somewhat the worse for several shotholes inflicted by the Spanish with shrapnel.

The war department has prepared a brief history of the episode. It starts out by saying that at the outbreak of the war the signal corps possessed only one balloon—this very one, in fact—which had actually been manufactured by members of the corps.

Congress up to that time had shown no sympathy with the desire of Gen. Greely to buy balloons and experiment with them. Such ideas were regarded by the national legislature as visionary, and it was not disposed to appropriate good money for such nonsense. Hence the unfortunate state of affairs above described—a condition of things not to be remedied off-hand, inasmuch as everything connected with a balloon has to be made to order.

It was only with the greatest difficulty that the balloon and its accessories, including a gas generator and a lot of steel tubes holding compressed hydrogen, were successfully loaded upon the transport Rio Grande. Then, when the army reached Cuba, Gen. Shafter would not allow the balloon detachment to land. On June 28, however, it was ordered ashore and to proceed to the front.

But Col. Maxfield, who had charge of the balloon, was not allowed by Gen. Shafter to land the gas generator, and so was obliged to depend altogether upon the hydrogen contained in the steel tubes, which were taken along. Thus it was impossible to inflate the gasbag more than once. The balloon reached Siboney on the night of June 28.

Extreme heat and lack of a proper place for storage on the voyage from Tampa had so far damaged the balloon that its use for ascensions in time of peace would have been considered unsafe. Nevertheless many repairs were made and three ascensions were accomplished on the afternoon of June 30. Much valuable knowledge was obtained, and the fleet of Admiral Cervera was descried with certainty in the harbor of Santiago for the first time.

On the morning of July 2 the balloon was carried rapidly to the front until it was immediately in the rear of the troops, who were then deploying for an attack upon the blockhouse and trenches on San Juan hill. There it was sent up and the occupants of the basket were enabled to discover that the intrenchments on San Juan hill were strongly held. A message to this effect was sent to Gen. Shafter, with the suggestion that the artillery upon the hill at El Poso should open upon the foe.

The artillery at once opened upon the intrenchments on San Juan hill, but meanwhile the Spaniards had got the range of the balloon and were peppering it pretty sharply. In consequence, it was too badly injured to be of any further use for that campaign and was carried to the rear.

Although this aeronautic episode of the war with Spain was very brief, it was decidedly picturesque, and afforded a most useful practical lesson in military ballooning. Since then the war department has gone into balloon building more extensively, and it is likely that when the next conflict arrives Uncle Sam will find himself better provided in this respect.

THE LOVABLE WOMAN

Written for The Sunday Gazette by KATE THYSON MARR.

THE lovable woman is the unselfish woman. The woman who has less thought of self and her own comfort than that of others.

She is always gentle, always considerate, and the many trifles that she manages to arrange, the numerous rays of sunshine that she is every ready to infuse into the lives of those about her, act as so many stepping stones to the heart of those who love her. She may not be beautiful, her lips may not define a Cupid's bow, her hair may be sparse on the temples and unruly at the neck, and her complexion as mottled as a Guinea keet's egg, but the lips let fall no word that causes the tears to start in the eyes of others, or the heart to ache, and while her own eyes may lack a velvety brown softness, or the hue of cerulean blue, yet they gleam with a tenderness that awakens all that is best in the hearts of others.

Her gowns may be plain with a home-made air, they may lack the touch, the cut, and the finish that bespeaks Dame Fashion in most generous mood, but the wearer is so unconscious of self that one forgets the little handicaps, and welcomes her gladly for her own lovable self.

To be obliging is the first step.

We all realize how soothing it is to find a maid, a waiter, or a saleswoman who seems willing and anxious to please. We will even go out of our way to visit a shop in which such assistants are employed, and when there we are satisfied to wait until he or she whom we prefer may be at leisure to attend to our wants. If we notice and admire such qualities in those holding subordinate positions, it is well to take the lesson to heart and profit thereby.

The Time to Oblige.

Young people often have their heads full of freak notions, which as they express it, are to the effect that they are being made a convenience of, and which they accordingly resent. This is frequent not only all nonsense, but is made excuse for being extremely disagreeable. But even granting that a slight service may add to the convenience or comfort of others, there is a more pleasing way of regarding it, which is, that through being obliging one adds to the pleasure of others.

Very young girls are often insufferably afflicted with an idea of their own importance, and are morbid on the subject of being a second choice. Even so, the host or hostess must bear them kindly in mind, or they would be forgotten altogether. Besides this, where the number of guests is limited, the preference may have originally leaned toward one, but reasons existed when a first invitation was not practical, and even being a second choice, where a man or a woman has a large circle of acquaintances implies a compliment. The girl who is so foolishly and so sensitively punctillious as to resent such an invitation displays a full quota of conceit, and often deprives herself of a most enjoyable outing, besides missing the opportunity of making such acquaintances as may in the future extend first invitations and prove desirable in other ways.

A Little Bit Politic.

Women, whether in the first flush of girlish attractiveness, or in the full riper charm of maturity, are very dependent on men freinds for attention that are dear to every woman's heart, as well as for certain pleasures that cannot well be indulged without male escort, consequently, for her own sake a woman should aim to implant the impression that will insure her a welcome everywhere.

If a woman possesses any talent which may contribute to the pleasure of others, she should be glad that benificent nature has so gifted her. To suppose that she is sought simply because of those talents is to depreciate her own personality, from the fact that if she is disagreeable no matter what her subjective attributes may be, people would not want her. Her talents are admired because they give zest to her personality; but it is the personality, irrespective of talent, that must win for her the love of those about her.

A musician, a vocalist, an elocutionist, or any who has simply the gift of entertaining will always be sought after, provided, of course, she is agreeable, and to render an accomplishment or talent of any character thoroughly enjoyable to friends, it must be done in a way devoid of self-consciousness.

The girl who is perfectly natural, ready and willing to oblige is always charming, but the self-opinioned, self-conscious one neutralizes all enjoyment that might otherwise be derived from any part she might contribute to an entertainment.

Woman's Greatest Charm.

Amiability in women is the most lovable charm. An ill-tempered, uncertain, shrewdish woman is a nightmare that friends and acquaintances alike studiously avoid. In making up a list for any contemplated amusement, the woman who is adaptable and possesses a charm of manner will be given the proference over a wealthier sister imbued with a sense of her own importance.

Next to the charm of being obliging and of being agreeable, the tactful woman is always lovable. She has a sweet womanly way of smoothing out domestic snarls and social tangles. She has an excuse and ready smile for the want of tact in others. She assimilates people by studying the tastes of each and every one, associating together those who by environment or some such consideration she fancies are liable to be congenial, and by the study of dispositions she brings out all that is best in those with whom she comes in contact. She indulges in no rude expressions of candor calculated to wound the feelings of others. If people are disagreeable, she seems obvious to the fact, passing it over as if unnoticed, and by adroitly turning conversations into safer chanels avoids disputed shoals. She realizes that the world has its rugged, jagged, seamy side, but she closes her eyes and ears to the faults and failings that she is perfectly conscious of, and in her heart finds only excuses for them.

A Lovable Woman's Points.

She is never sarcastic, nor does she indulge in inuendoes or the pithy observations of the world's passing show. If she cannot say anything kind, she can and does refrain from comments.

She is never offensively critical, and few people can be critical without being offensively so. The critic is opinionated, and impregnated with the idea that she knows so much better than those whom she criticises, and that her criticisms are the result of study and a cultivated taste, consequently are paramount. The critical friend is dreaded, but rarely loved. She keeps one at a tension of fear, and we learn to guard a conversation when she is near lest some chance remark or some trifle noticed may prove the clue leading to some unwarranted denunciation.

She is always jarring, and criticisms of any kind are often nothing more or less than the subterfuge of palpable insult.

The lovable woman is wholesome and refreshing. She is unselfish, lenient to her judgments of foibles and failings, and merciful in her estimate of others. She may condemn, but the reproach is in manner and example rather than in words. Her face is a reflex of her soul. In her heart she harbors none of the petty meannesses that sow the seeds of discontent. She sees only the bright side of life, and radiates from the charm of her own personality.

Her Personal Atmosphere.

She is restful. No matter how cloyed the brain may be with anxiety, no matter how the heart may ache under the weight of some sorrow that must be borne, her very presence seems a tonic to invigorate, or an anodyne to soothe. She makes one forget for the nonce, that life has so much of bitterness, and holds out the cup and invites us to drink of the sparkling fizz, forgetful of, and leaving the dregs untouched at the depths of the draught.

She is companionable. The very young love her, because she has not forgotten her own youth and can enter into the spirit of their aims, pursuits, pleasures and aspirations.

The very old love her, because of her individuality, she is unconsciously storing up a fund of love that will not find it loveless and alone when age shall handicap her resources, leaving her dependent upon the love she has garnered as she passed the milestones along life's pathway from the cradle to the grave. And did women pause to consider the horror of a loveless old age, it seems there would be more guards thrown about the careless word, the thoughtless act, the unkind deed, by which so many pave for themselves that woeful haven of desolation—a loveless old age.

Divided Interest.

A prominent San Francisco business man, knowing that his French barber had a pretty taste in music which he occasionally indulged, asked him one morning while being shaved if he had attended the opera of "Romeo and Juliet" the night before. The barber replied that he had, says the San Francisco Wave.

"How did you enjoy it?" asked the business man.

"Not at all, sir," was the barber's unexpected reply. "From my place in the gallery I could see the back of your head below me, and it mortified me to notice that I had not parted your hair straight."

The young man with nothing but good looks isn't it with an old man with a pocket full of rocks.

THE SAGE

By MABEL CRONISE JONES.

Written for the Sunday Gazette.

Behold that ray from yonder distant star;
Long years ago began its journey far;
Perchance today that sun is blotted out—
Still gleams its light upon the path of doubt.

Behold the words of one who walked the earth
Long years before our century's grand birth;
He hears no more Life's clamorous strife and shout,
Yet still He lights our gloomy path of doubt.

Miss Maude Howe, 210 W. 46th-st., New York City, says: "Six months ago I was a complete mental, nervous wreck. Have gained fifteen pounds the past six weeks and feel better than I have for years, and owe my present perfect physical health alone to the Alfalfa Nutrient." And she voices the sentiment of all who have used it.

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"YOU CAN NOT GET YOUR WATERING SPRAY TOO FINE"

To Prepare the Soil for Plants to Grow

YOU want a window garden! Every other woman is wanting a window garden nowadays. Gardening as a fad usurps the place that blue china used to have 20 years ago and which sociological clubs and slum studies were taking yesterday. It does seem as if gardening were rather a more sensible subject and by some vital connection, yet unseen, it will work round the solution of that problem which sociology and the college settlements are not directly reaching.

Gardening is no theory and what you do with your hands, that is practically, is very apt to teach you more than you can possibly get out of books or talk.

It is just a little funny to hear bright women inquire about the steps necessary to make a window garden. I remember the time completely when what I did not know about about the same subject would fill many large baskets and what I did know would go in a cup of tea without spoiling the flavor. All I knew was that I wanted a window garden and was bound to have one. And that is all a woman needs to begin with today.

You want to know how to prepare the soil for your glass garden—your garden on the window ledge.

"I wouldn't know," says a bright woman, "whether to get a pail of ashes the first thing or not."

If you live in a city, the best you can do is to get your man who carts away the refuse to send you some other man who sells soil ready prepared.

You get a new respect for earth, that is, the dust without the ashes, when you learn that it is worth something like 25 cents a bushel, which amount you will probably want to begin with.

If you have a small town lot with some mellow corners of soil next the fence where the litter grows, scrape it up with a fire shovel, which is usually the only gardening implement handy to the beginner.

Scrape up your old tin can full, and bake it in the oven over night. If you live in the country and can get a few frozen sods then absolutely roast them in the oven. Bake them brown and almost charred. Then you have something valuable in the way of soil.

Baking and roasting kills all the eggs of insects which otherwise would take to your gardening experiments kindly, and think you had started an incubator for their benefit. Likewise they would take all your seed and bulbs as kindly provided for their living and proceed to make way with them promptly.

Ready for Plants.

Aside from this the roasting and browning changes the fibre, makes it mellow, friable, ready to fall apart and let the little seed-shoots through, instead of baking into a crust over their tiny heads.

When baked you want to get a big box and a very coarse meal sieve, or a very fine sieve for sifting coal ashes; a sieve with a quarter-inch mesh is just right for this sort of business.

You will probably have to have one made and it would last you a lifetime. Sift your soil, say a half bushel, on this sieve and a quart of coal ashes from your kitchen range.

I forget, you have nothing but gas and electric ranges in better class houses nowadays and you will probably have to make terms with the janitor's wife to oblige you with a quart of sifted ashes. To this soil and ashes, add a quart of sand, and stir the whole well with a trowel, sifting it over two or three times.

Now, no matter how handsome your window box is, whether it is of majolica or Spanish tiles, or the newest thing in art crockery, your best results will be gained by growing your plants in common red earthen pots, and putting these inside the window box, filling the space around them with cocoanut fiber or spent tan bark or clean sand, pine needles, or dried moss. You see you have your choice of materials.

The first thing to go into your garden pot is a piece of oyster shell or of broken crockery, large enough to cover the hole for drainage. Over this put a small handful of dried moss or excelsior to keep the drainage from being stopped by the soil.

On this put an inch of wood charcoal in pieces about an inch square, which keeps the soil sweet.

To Make Them Grow.

Soil which gets packed and hard and sour is death to the plants, and is the reason of many failures in every-day window gardening.

Don't get your soil too fine. The sieve with a quarter-inch mesh will let through a great many coarse looking fibres and dead grass roots, which keep the soil light and allow the air to circulate through it.

The roots of your plants must breathe, hence your beautiful porcelain flowerpots can only be used as outside cases for the cheap, porous, red clay pot which lets the air through its unglazed sides.

Don't plant seed or anything in a glazed or painted pot if you want it to live. If you like your flower pots to look fancy, tie some Japanese crepe paper around them. But don't stop the pores. The light gray stoneware pots are very pretty and artistic, but they are not quite so good for growing plants as the old red ware.

Now for the size of your pots. Your single plant does not want the earth, the whole earth, indeed it takes much less of it than you suppose. You can leave your soil in the sunshine, watering it gently before you put in the plants.

You haven't any watering pot? You ought to have a clothes sprinkler which dredges the clean clothes with a fine spray to dampen them. Such a sprinkler is the best for soil, remembering always that for plant or soil, you cannot get your watering spray too fine.

Now leave the soil in the sun to warm for the little roots, or for the seed, which you are in a hurry to put in.

Have you asked yourself what you are going to have in this garden? When you have gained a little experience, you will find that the most interesting part of gardening is done with pencil and paper, choosing the plants for your three or four feet garden.

Making a Choice.

By all means get five or six plant catalogues in brilliant covers printed with roses and pansies which I hope never grew. As one who has been through it all, I advise you to make three lists.

First, go through your books and write down every seed, plant and flower, which takes your fancy, everything you would like to have, regardless of expense. You will have a sense of owning them at least so far, and probably have as much satisfaction as if you could order the whole stock.

But oh, the pleasure there is in having a few things, and those choice ones. Next write down the sum you intend to spend for plants and compare with the total cost of your desired gardening. Go over your list again and check off everything you think you can do without. Make a second list, dropping what you least want. Out of this you can choose a third list of what you can best have. As you cannot possibly grow all the desirable plants known to the trade on one window sill, it simplifies matters to ordain that only plants with all the good qualities can have a show.

My own hard and fast rule is that no plant is worth growing in a window unless it has beautiful foliage, blossoms and perfume.

The Lovely Carnation.

A good many people go wild over begonias. Can anyone tell the reason?

The begonia has a brilliant blossom, but it is a fleshy pulpy plant which breaks easily, has no scent, and its leaf certainly is not one you would wish to see in a bouquet.

The same is true of balsams, which certain people are misguided enough to try to grow in windows. Petunias are pretty and have a delicate scent of their own, but they break with a sticky juice and the foliage is insignificant.

If you can't get anything else, by all means grow your balsams and begonias and petunias and make much of them. But I should prefer to have one very dark, spicy carnation, one large white one and one pink and white bizarre which, well cared for, will give as long a season of blossom and as much beauty and fragrance as any plant known.

If I were to name one of the easiest plants to grow and most satisfactory for flower and perfume, it would be the one with an absurdly long name, the rhynchospermum jasmiaoides, otherwise woody jasmine, which thrives and grows, and, watered with weak coffee and mulched with coffee grounds, shoots out blossoming sprays each month in the year, besides its two seasons' blossom, when for weeks the whole plant is laden with clusters of small starry white flowers, exhaling delicious fragrance. It will grow to the top of your bay window, being half shrub and half climber; and its firm, glossy dark green leaves set off the white star-clusters and have a look of vigor which makes the plant an endless delight. It is hard to kill and will stand being either frozen or scorched.

Petrified Forest in Tripoli Hinterland.

From The London Mail.

The great desert in the forbidden hinterland of Tripoli, Northern Africa, which has not been visited by Europeans for 50 years, has now been explored by Mr. Edward Dodson, a young Englishman, who went out last March.

The members of the expedition experienced much difficulty with the authorities; at one place they were put under arrest, and on two occasions threatened by Arabs, who prepared to ambush them.

One of the most notable things on the journey to Murzuk was the great petrified forest. For ten days they traveled across an area of petrified trees varying in circumference from seven feet to a few inches. Every branch of this forest was, of course, lying prone, and this together with the presence of marine shells, showed that this part of the great Sahara had at one time been submerged.

One night they were surrounded by thunder storms. No less than five distinct storms were in progress all around, and the guns and spears of the party became surrounded by a halo of phosphorescent light, which greatly alarmed the superstitious attendants, who regarded this as a further judgment upon them for traveling with "unbelievers."

There has always been a nebulous—and a most pernicious—tradition that good books are inevitably somewhat formidable.—The World Beautiful in Books.

Nature works not for one man's enjoyment, but for her own satisfaction and her own glory.—Our National Parks.

CHECKERS

Jordan and Freedman Agree to Play for the World's Championship.

The announcement in The Sunday Gazette that Harry Freedman would challenge Richard Jordan to play a match at checkers for the world's championship is confirmed by the current Fetkric Mail, in which Mr. George Crookston says Jordan has accepted the challenge, the stakes will be $250 a side. Jordan stipulates the match must be played in Edinburgh and suggests the games be according to the Jordan-Ferric restriction or the Jordan-Stewart restriction. The latter was employed at Boston between Barker and Jordan. Articles will be drawn immediately, and the match will start within 90 days after signing.

Mr. Jordan is turning 32, and first came into prominence by wrestling first place from A. Forie in the Edinburgh Draughts Club ten years ago. It was at this period that James Wyllie, the famous "Herd Laddie," finished his extended visit in Australia and New Zealand. On his return to Great Britain the veteran had quite a triumphal progress through England, and subsequently went to Edinburgh to inaugurate the Scottish tour. Jordan was just 20 years of age, and when Mr. Wyllie went to the metropolis Jordan's friends watched with keen interest the result of his encounter with the hero of hundreds of victories, and when two games were played and both drawn it was forthwith agreed to subscribe a purse of £10 ($50) and arrange a "subscription match," purse to be divided between the contestants in the proportion of two-thirds to the winner and one-third to the loser. Articles were signed January 2, 1902, it being understood the match would take place as soon as Mr. Wyllie had completed his winter tour. Twenty games were stipulated, consisting of black and white sides of ten standard openings, five to be named by each player; the openings selected were not to be announced until the time for playing, and each player in turn choose the game. The remainder of the match developed quite an improvement. Of course, Mr. Wyllie did not anticipate serious difficulty, or we fancy he would not have agreed to the innovation. Jordan won the second game with the white side of the "Denny" and the fourth game with the first side of "Maid of the Mill." Wyllie won the eleventh game with second side of "Bristol." All the 20 games were high class and have been published in book form. Since that date Jordan has had everything his own way in the

Harry Freedman,
Ex-Champion of Scotland.

Richard Jordan,
Champion of the World.

checker field; won the world's championship from James Ferrie toured Australia and New Zealand, won the Scottish championship; and Mr. Wyllie, the Sunday Mail champion, came to America from Australia via England, and played Charles F. Barker, champion of America, 40 games for the world's championship title and $2,000. Jordan was a match winning two games, but Jordan demonstrated his power as a checkerist, and unless misfortune befalls him he will lose the title for many years, no matter who his opponent may be.

Mr. Freedman is 28 years of age, a native of Dundee, Scotland, but lived in Glasgow when he left Scotland. He has been in America but little he remained there long enough to win some honors. About him many stories are told. During his visit he had a set match with George Gerger, of Boston. The second visit finished last December, faded and desolate. The young man during his second trip to America failed to evidence the qualifications so absolutely necessary to hold friends, and many of the cities visited have serious complaints about the boy. With all his faults, there is no dissent on his checker playing ability, but we do not think he can win from Richard Jordan, even though he has twice won the championship of Scotland and defeated some of the world's strongest players.

SOLUTION NO. 37.

Black, 17, 20, 26; white, 15, 24, 23, 27.

White plays; black draws.

(3)25.21	2...7	21.17	(2)5..1	(2)10.7	24.19
17.22	30..26	26.22	26.31	16.12	26.31
15..1	7..10	17.13	19.23	23.19	27.23
26.31	25.22	*22.18	10.15	31.26	31.27
5...6	10.15	13..9	1...6	26.31	27.31
22.26	31.27	9..5	6...2	31.27	27.24
6...2	15.19	25...5	6..10	19.15	19.15
25.30	22.18	*14.16	11.16	31.26	24.19
(a)*6..1	2..9	6..1	9..5	16.11	3.6	6..1
15.10, 31.26.	6..9	1..5.	10..14.	26.31, drawn.		

VARIATION (1).

10..15	31.26	10...6	12..16	18..14	12..16
15..12	15..10	31..26	15..18	26..31	Drawn
23..19	26..31	19..15	16..12	14..10	

VARIATION (2).

19..16	1...6	9...14	14..18	19..16	16..11
*10..15	31..26	15..19	18..15	26..31	26..31
5...1	b6...9	16..19	18..23	c23..19	Drawn
*26..31	26..31	15..11	1...8	31..26	
(b) 6..2	*26..31	2..7	*31..26	d*7..2	*15..18.
15..18.	18..14.	14..9.	7..16	26..31	Drawn

same as Note a.

(c) 16..19. 15..18. 7..10. *18..15. 10..1. 16..11.

Same as move 3rd, 15th move.

(d) 14..17. 26..31. 17..22. 15..10. Drawn.

(e) 16..11. 12..16. 11..7. Same as trunk at 34th move.

VARIATION (2).

(1)24..19	26..31	22..18	24..27	10..7	30..26
17..21	27..23	27..24	15..10	25..30	Drawn
25..22	31..26	18..15	23..19	30..26	
(1) 15..9. 11..21. 25..22. 26..31. 9..6. 31..26. 22..17.					
21..25. 6..2. 25..30. 2..7. 30..25. 17..13. 12..9. 26..23.					
Drawn.					

The Fraternity in Paragraphs.

The McKeesport team's latest victory is over the East End club in the first series of the second set. Score, 5 to 2, and 5 drawn. Mr. Shipley scored three games.

The death is announced of Mr. F. W. Drinkwater, a noted problemist, at his home in Cardiff, Wales. Mr. Drinkwater gave the fraternity some of the best examples of checkers in sad game play that were ever published.

The Braddock team went to Duquesne Thursday night and played the locals, with the following results:

Braddock.	Draws.	Duquesne.	Won
2 Kingsbury	2	Findorff	1
0 Bowers	2	Morgan	2
0 Mader	2	Coulter	2
2 Faugh	2	Hocking	0
2 Lancaster	1	Stallsberger	1
2 Gill	2	White	0
10	9		6

The Braddock club continues to improve; their recent victory over the McKeesport team placed their stock very high. McKeesport is anxious for another try, and will likely be accommodated very soon.

Willie Gardner, the blindfold champion, continues to add fresh leaves to his wreath of victory, his latest being several successive 12-board trials, with scores all in his favor.

And now it is announced that Mr. M. C. Priest's competitor in the 20 games match recently played in Philadelphia was Mr. H. Cairns, late of Greenock, Scotland, and not George H. Kearns, of Philadelphia, and instead of the American ex-champion winning, he lost by 5 to 0 and 25 drawn.

The English championship tourney is in full swing, the entries including Allan Hynd, champion; Willie Gardner and Alfred Jordan, ex-champions; J. A. Kear, J. Hynd, Jr., George Jewett, Frank Teschellet and about a dozen other lesser lights. The program was to have Mr. W. S. Cameron, editor of the Leeds Weekly Mercury Supplement, open the first day; Mr. C. Hammond, editor of the Yorkshire Post, take charge of the second day. Messrs. A. Bryson, publisher of the Draughts World; James Hillhouse, president of the Scottish Draughts Association, and James Deans, Scranton, editor of the Glasgow Mail, are attending the tourney. Mr. Allan Hynd is the favorite. The games are being played in Leeds.

The seventh annual international chess match for the Newnes tourney was won by the played over 1,500 games in his tour of the American team, 6½ to 5½ for Great Britain. Pillsbury and Marshall played across the board in London, the former having a difficult time to draw, and Marshall was easily disposed of by Atkins. Hodges, Howell and Helms won their games. W. E. Napier, who was also en route home to Pittsburgh, acted as umpire in London for the American team.

The London championship tourney developed several genuine surprises on the first round. Jacobson beat Birkinshaw; Reigler beat Wm. Scott, late of Aberdeen, and a strong player; Jacob beat Atwell; Teschellet won from Couen and Colliver, and in the semi-final opposes Dixon, who disposed of Pinsent. The former will be finished when the English tourney closes.

The prospective match between Jordan and Freedman will enliven the game throughout the world. It was not expected Freedman would challenge the champion in a bona fide way. Robert Stewart, who each year easily wins the championship, was first invited to first make the trial. Perhaps that will come later.

Barker's American Checker Player is one of the best thorough standard books issued in the United States; it has run through several editions and is practically free from error; all openings are treated, the variations are sound and a chapter is given on instruction, rules, etc. $1.25.

The Nebraska state tourney will be played this week. 1901 winner, T. A. Jackson will take part; also Kelly and Embree of Omaha, and Chambers of Table Rock, who insists he will win first place. The games will be played in Lincoln.

Mark Twain's "Engine."

Capt. Thomas Bixby, under whom Samuel L. Clemens—Mark Twain—served as pilot and engineer on the old Mississippi river boat Swallow, has given in a New Orleans paper the following description of the engine of the Swallow:

"The craft was a little, shaky affair, which plied between St. Louis and Cairo. It had a stern wheel, a place for freight and passengers, a pilot house and a place on what may be called the pilot deck, for the engine.

"That 'engine' went aboard when it was needed, and only then. It burned wood or coal, but ate a powerful sight of grass. It was a large gray mule named Jerry, which worked a treadmill that propelled the boat. Samuel Clemens was chief engineer and pilot.

"It had a system of signals which was effective and ingenious. By pulling a cord he could raise a head of cabbage just out of reach of the mule. The engine would start and begin to walk after it, and the boat floated majestically down or up the river, as the case might be.

"Without desiring to be personal, I will say that Jerry was one of the most intelligent animals I ever met. His voice was more on the order of a fog-horn than a whistle, being too much of a barytone for the latter. When Samuel wanted to whistle for a landing he just hit Jerry with a stick."

Extinction of the Wild Pigeon.

American Museum Journal reports that the 12 specimens of wild pigeons recently added to the collections of the museum was secured only with much difficulty, because of the surprising fact that this species of our native birds, which within the past 50 years has been one of the most abundant, is now so rare, not only in a state of nature, but also in collections, that it is practically unobtainable.

From the amount of crime in this country it appears that if one wishes to die with old age he will have to go to some heathen country.

One is not necessarily a glutton who longs for the flesh-pots of Egypt.

BEWARE THE 17-YEAR LOCUST

Its Chirp Will Soon Be Heard Over the State and the Farmers Will Soon Be Wringing Their Hands

Great Swarm Is Due in the Month of May. | By RENE BACHE. (Written for Sunday Gazette.) | **The Beautiful Insect and Its Strange Life.**

WARNINGS are being sent out by the state commissioners of agriculture all over the northern and eastern parts of the United States against the great swarm of 17-year locusts which will make its appearance next month. After sleeping underground for nearly two decades the insects will come out in May in enormous numbers and fruit growers especially will have reason to fear for the safety of their trees.

This is the weirdest and in some respects the most interesting of all insects. No other known insect lives for anything like so long a time, and surely nothing can be more strange than a habit which requires an animal to spend an extended period in solitude in a subterranean cell, the whole of the open-air career of the 17-year cicada, as it is properly called, comprising only a few days.

It is not surprising that the Indians anciently should have attributed to the creature baleful influences, though they used to eat the cicadas, gathering them in great quantities and preparing them for the table by roasting in a hot oven. Even civilized people are apt to be dismayed by its sudden appearance in armies seemingly innumerable. Fear of its dangerous "sting" has been widespread at such times, and in some cases fruits have been avoided in the notion that they were stung and poisoned. Drinking water has actually been under suspicion for the same cause, absurd as it may seem.

Make a Sieve of the Soil.

Filling the ground from which they issue with countless exit roles, swarming over trees and shrubs and making the air vibrate with their shrill, discordant notes, the locusts leave obvious marks of their presence in the small woods made for the purpose of depositing eggs, which cover all the smaller twigs and branches. Though no serious harm is done to forest trees, fruit trees and young nursery stock are liable to suffer considerably.

The young, ant-like larvae hatched from the eggs escape from the wounded limbs, drop lightly to the ground and quickly burrow out of sight, each forming for itself a little subterranean chamber over some rootlet, where it remains through winter and summer, buried and solitary, in this manner passing the 17 years of its underground existence, while preparing for a few weeks only of the society of its fellows and the enjoyment of the sunshine and fragrant air of early summer.

With perfect regularity, at the end of the allotted period, millions on millions of the insects attain maturity at almost the same moment. For four or five weeks the winged male sings his song of love and courtship, and the female busies herself with the placing of the eggs which are to produce a fresh generation 17 years later.

For nearly two centuries there is record of the recurrence of the cicada at 17-year intervals, the first written note on the subject having been made in 1715. The last appearance of the swarm was in 1885, so that the next one is due in 1902. There are other swarms of locusts which turn up every year at different places, but the one expected next month is by far the largest.

Its Band-Wagon Annex.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the cicada to the popular mind is the musical apparatus by means of which it produces its peculiar note or song. Only the male has the gift of song, and the mechanism that makes the sound consists of two small drums of membrane situated on the sides of the abdomen. These drums are caused to vibrate by the action of powerful muscles, and the noise is varied in tone and pitch by adjacent structures resembling sounding-boards. The manner in which the sound is produced may be compared to the pressing up and down of the bottom of a somewhat bulged tin pan.

The "periodical cicada" belongs to the great order of sucking insects, familiar to the public mind under the name of "bugs," and which includes, in addition to some graceful and attractive species like the 17-year locust, such foul-smelling species as the squash bugs, plant bugs and certain animal parasites. The cicadas, however, are not only beautiful but unobjectionable in their habits, unless the damage they do to fruit trees and occasionally to other plants is to be seriously considered. Some kinds of them measure over six inches in expanse of wings. That the fear of their stinging is groundless and imaginary need hardly be said; they cannot even defend themselves against an ant or fly.

When the spring of the appointed year arrives, the locusts emerge from the ground with a rush, as it were, and climb upon every available tree or other elevation. They are in such vast numbers that sometimes that one cannot step on the ground anywhere without crushing several as they come out of their holes. The unanimity with which all those that rise within a certain radius of a given tree crawl in a bee-line to the trunk of that tree, is most interesting. Scrambling over the ground, they all converge to one central point, and then in a steady stream scramble up the trunk, diverging again on the branches.

A Tree With Insect Blossoms.

They begin to come out of the ground at sunset and continue until about 9 o'clock, the great majority of them having emerged. After ascending the tree trunk they crawl along the branches and fasten themselves in a secure position, where they proceed to transform. Presently the skin splits down the middle of the thorax and the winged cicada begins to appear. There are few more beautiful sights than that of a large number of these locusts, clinging and clustering upon the boughs of a tree, which, as the locusts come out of the pupa cases, looks for all the world as though it were full of exquisite white blossoms in various stages of expansion. The swarms are numerous beyond possibility of count. Under one small tree as many as 2,500 of holes have been found, while sometimes the pupa shells left behind by the winged insects hide the ground. At dusk the sound of the pupae climbing up the tree trunks is quite audible.

In escaping from the soil the insect burrows directly upward, and under ordinary conditions emerges directly, leaving a small round hole about the size of a man's little finger. Under certain circumstances, however, the pupae construct little cones, or chimneys, of earth above the surface of the soil, capping them over and occupying them for several weeks before issuing.

These structures, which have been variously called "huts," "towers," "chimneys" and "adobe dwellings," are most curious, and sometimes millions of them will be found in a small space of ground. They are built of soft pellets of clay or mud brought up from below and pressed firmly into place, the "towers" being well rounded and firmly compacted on the inside. The marks of the claws of the little occupant are sometimes visible, and leaves and sticks are often incorporated with the material of the walls. It is believed that the cicadas build such huts on occasions when the warmth of spring has come unusually early, inducing them to climb up near to the surface of the ground. The proper date having not yet arrived, they construct for their protection the little houses described.

Death Rate Is Appalling.

Being entirely helpless, the locusts are a prey to many enemies. Birds devour immense numbers and English sparrows are very fond of them. Nearly all of those which come out of the ground in and about cities are gobbled by the sparrows. But the greatest check on the multiplication of the species has been the clearing of the woodlands and the growing settlement of the country—a cause that actually threatens the eventual extermination of these interesting creatures.

The female cicada in her fledged state loses no time in laying her eggs, of which she deposits from 400 to 600 in the cuts made with her ovipositor in the bark of twigs. Several of these nests she makes in a row ordinarily, putting a few eggs in each. By the time the process is completed she is so weak that she falls to the ground and soon perishes or falls a victim to one of her natural enemies. The eggs remain in the twig for six or seven weeks, when the young larvae are hatched out and dropped to the ground, into which they immediately burrow for a sleep of 17 long years.

Experiments were made by Chief Entomologist Howard in 1885 for the purpose of ascertaining what the edible qualities of cicadas might be. They were prepared in a plain stew, a milk stew, and a broil, being collected in the evening just as they emerged from the pupa-cases. Being left in cold water over night they were cooked for breakfast. It was decided that they imparted a distinct and not unpleasant flavor to the stew, though by no means palatable themselves. The best method of cooking them is to fry them in butter, when they remind one of shrimps.

IS IT EVER RIGHT FOR NATIONS TO FIGHT?

Written for The Sunday Gazette by HALL CAINE.

(Copyright, 1902, by W. R. Hearst.)

IS IT right to fight? Are nations justified, according to the moral law, in taking up arms against each other for the settlement of international disputes? It is difficult to discuss this question at the present moment without reference to the war in South Africa, but I shall try to do so, and in any reply or response which readers may perhaps make to what I say on a difficult problem I will ask them to be good enough to hold their political sympathies rigidly and entirely apart.

The theory of war (as war is usually practiced by civilized countries) may be simply stated. Two nations, having a cause of quarrel which they cannot compose by pacific means, agree to submit the settlement of the issue of physical force. Each thinks it is fighting for the right, but it is not necessarily doing so, because the right—the whole right—cannot possibly be on both sides.

Does the nation which wins in war establish by its victory the justice of the principles it fought for? By no means. It establishes no more than the superior power of its forces.

Does the nation which loses pass by its failure the falseness of the cause it championed? Indeed, no. It proves nothing but its inability to hold on to the struggle. The right (as such) has nothing to do with the issue; the solution depends entirely upon might.

War Is Atheistic.

Surely there never was anything more frankly pagan than the principle of war. It excludes the idea of a God who governs the world in justice, and leaves the destiny of nations in the control of a great unmoral monster, who must be always on the side of the big battalions, the money bags, and the latest and deadliest developments of the blunderbuss.

Yet this pagan deity is down to this moment the power which presides over civilization. Not only the questions of national limits of authority, but also the welfare of the peoples, the happiness of their homes, the success of their industries and the assurance of their peace, are submitted to the arbitration of the god of war. Civilization bows to it almost as submissively as barbarity did, and to-day as in the primal character is as supreme as it was 2,000 years ago.

When Christianity came into the world what did it say? Did it say to the old theory that might was right, "Thou shalt not kill with an assertion of the contrary law. Where did it say that the old doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth should be abrogated by upholding the doctrine of non-resistance. Above all He said: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.' But I say unto you that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man shall sue them at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also."

Can any teaching be more opposed to the pagan principle of war? Can any doctrine be a stronger rebuke to the immorality on which civilized nations are founded? Yet Christianity has been two thousand years in the world, and most of us are now claiming to be Christian men and women.

We Are Still Pagan at Core.

We are Christian men and women in our personal lives, and we make an honest effort to live according to the light of the moral law. But in our national character we are still frankly, fearlessly and often frantically pagan.

No words of Christ are quite so exact and literal as those in which He defines the doctrines of non-resistance, and no passage of the Gospel gives less excuse for the plea that it is not dealing with the life of man in this world.

A judge pronouncing sentence could not use words that would be more plain, simple and direct, and it is clear as noonday that a leading principle of the Gospel requires that man shall not resist evil, and that he shall never use force to insist upon his rights.

Not only the words but also the acts of Christ show that this doctrine was at the foundation of our religion; there is not a fact in the life of Jesus which does not illustrate and support it, from His birth in the stable at Bethlehem to His death on the cross at Calvary.

Surely there is nothing clearer in the teaching of Christ than these two things—first, that violence is not a channel of justice, and next, that the only ground of right is the moral law. Christ's teaching is the reverse of that of the Anarchist. "Violence is wrong; therefore, it is right to resist violence."

Civilized Anarchism.

That is what the Anarchist says, and, strange as it may sound, it is also that every civilized nation says when it takes up arms. Thus the principle of civilized war is the principle of anarchy, and statesmen fight for justice in the same way as the Anarchists.

Christ, on the other hand, looks for justice to the only source of justice. He is firmly convinced that in the end God will do right. That is the faith of the right will prevail, and (as Dr. Barnack says) He does not think it necessary for justice to use force in order to remain justice.

I am compelled to conclude that, according to the teaching of the Christian religion, it is not right to fight, and that the spectacle of two Christian nations, praying to God for success for their opposing armies, ringing their church bells to celebrate their victory or to lament their defeat, singing on one hand their "Te Deum" and on the other their "Miserere," and all in the name of Him who said: "Resist not evil," is a spectacle so deeper and crueler irony than anything else that civilization at this moment presents.

Whether the Christian doctrine of non-resistance is incompatible with civilized life is another question which must be left over for discussion on some other occasion.

Lenten Fare Cures Stuttering.

Of the pupils in German schools about 1½ per cent stutter. Six specialists in Berlin have been treating the defect, two systems being employed. One method consists in a vocal drill in the most difficult sounds. The other plan deals with stuttering as a nervous disorder—the use of meat being lessened, open-air exercise increased, etc. In three weeks 50 cases out of 92 were almost completely cured.

"John, the baby has swallowed one of your pearl studs!"

"Well, for goodness' sake, send for the doctor right away. I've got to wear that stud tonight."

Hero of a Novel Duplicates It in Real Life

Contractor Stewart of Pittsburgh Has Given England a Big Object Lesson.

THEY WANTED FIVE YEARS. HE NEEDED TEN MONTHS

The Slow-Paced English Contractors Threw Up Their Hands in Horror. American Then Called in and Finished Giant Plant in a Rush, Despite All Obstacles.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 25.—A mere American stepped into this town the other day and went to work making something. As this something was a huge affair that British contractors declared couldn't be completed in less than five years, and the man did the trick in twice as many months, he is the most talked-of individual in England. He has startled British bricklayers, carpenters, builders and theorists into a condition bordering on hysteria. The Times devoted one of its ponderous editorial columns not long ago to a lesson to the British workman based on this American contractor's achievement, and other papers all over the country have been taking up the refrain.

The British Westinghouse Company, which is to supply the electric fittings for most of the underground railways American capitalists are building in London, found it necessary to put up one of the greatest electrical plants in the world at Manchester. Being to all intents and purposes a British company, they naturally were rather anxious to give British contractors the job of building it. A Manchester company got the contract for foundations, and a London company for the steel work, both these contracts being allotted in May, 1900. Neither of the concerns could "see their way" to saying when their work was likely to be done. The foundation people thought the matter over and finally began work in July. In November the foundations of one of the largest buildings was in such condition that the steel work could begin, and then the London contractors arrived on the scene and the work proceeded in an eminently dignified way.

Meanwhile the capitalists were making things hum, extending their systems right and left, pushing through plans for the electrification of old-fashioned steam lines with such rapidity that it made the old-fashioned stockholders dizzy to think about it, and pouring in huge "hurry up" orders on the Westinghouse company.

They Threw Up Both Hands.

At the gait things were going the new plant wouldn't be ready in time to fill the orders, and the great game would be delayed at a cost that might be disastrous.

George Westinghouse promptly took a hand in it, and told the contractors that the whole group of buildings must be ready in two and a half years. The contractors threw up their hands in horror. It couldn't be done in less than five. No man on earth could do it in less than five. The situation was serious, for it was bestirring to look at it even two and a half years were going to be too long to wait. Then somebody called to mind the doings of an American contractor named Stewart—head of the firm of J. C. & A. M. Stewart of St. Louis, Pittsburgh and New Orleans—who had taken in hand the principal building of the Pittsburgh exposition when it had burned down three months before the day the show was to open. Stewart had it up again and finished ahead of time. His rush work on some grain elevators was so striking that the novel "Calumet K." had been based upon it. He had restored the Galveston system of docks and storehouses in 45 days from the time they were destroyed.

The Westinghouse people told Stewart they wanted him to take the Manchester job and finish it in fifteen months. The agreement was signed in Pittsburgh and the contractor took the first steamer for Liverpool.

He had never been in England before and did not know what was waiting for him. He landed on the 24th of January last year. He slept in a little hotel with a hundred yards of the works. His aide-de-camp slept on the plans in the office.

The Fun Begins.

When the American took charge of affairs at Manchester there were 236 men on the job. In four weeks there were 2,500. Stewart had an advertisement in each of the largest provincial papers saying that carpenters and bricklayers were wanted, and they came in from all over the country. As soon as a man came in he was set to work. He got a fair trial, and if no good he was discharged. Every gang of men that didn't get ahead fast enough had an American foreman placed behind them.

It may be well to give a few rather striking figures that tell better than any technical description could what sort of job the American contractor had tackled. The plant as completed today is the biggest in the world ever built at one time. When Mr. Stewart was asked with what one could compare it he mentioned the Westinghouse factories at East Pittsburgh and the General Electric company's plant at Schenectady. It consists of nine immense buildings—the office building, machine shop, box factory, power house, steel foundry, iron foundry, brass foundry, pattern shop and dipping and drying shop. The cost of the buildings has been $7,500,000. Twelve million feet of lumber has been used, 5,000,000 of bricks, 750,000 feet of glass and 40,000 square yards of paving, or enough to pave a street three miles long. About 4,500 men were employed.

Putting up those buildings was a fight from the start. No sooner was one obstacle overcome than another popped up. In the first place the sub-contractors wouldn't put on enough men. They had ten men on the job where a hundred would have been used in America, and when Stewart insisted on the force being doubled or quadrupled they walled that they couldn't look after so many men. So they put the men on and Stewart did the "looking." Sometimes they wanted to back out of their contracts, saying that they couldn't buy the material and make any profit; so Stewart went out and bought it for them. When they said they couldn't get some little job finished he told them that there was $100 extra in it for them if they did, and somehow the job was done on time. When bulldozing worked best he bulldozed and held their "penalties" over their heads; when they seemed likely to stand out he cajoled.

Jollying the Trades Unions.

Probably the true inwardness of the manner in which the American contractor worked the trade unions will never be told, for no one but Stewart and the leaders know it, and none of them is doing any talking. But enough can be told to give an inkling of what happened. Stewart said to the delegates: "You can't talk to the men and you can't come on the premises. Come to the office and bluntly. He said he had been in America, and his knew how bricks were laid there.

Stewart, looking as usual, as if he had just come out of a man's furnishing shop, with glossy derby, natty business suit and patent leather shoes, was standing on the ground and talking to the men on the scaffolding above. He jumped for the ladder leaning against the building and in four steps was standing on the scaffolding beside the man who had contradicted him. He rolled up his sleeves, and, filling a trowel with mortar, he laid four complete rows of brick with a deftness and dispatch that made the men's eyes stick out of their heads. Then he went on, but left an overseer behind him to see that the men worked faster and faster. Little by little he got them along, until finally they, too, could and did lay 2,000 a day. Yet the London county council, the governing body of the metropolis, reported recently that the average of bricklayers on municipal works was "over" 330 a day.

The "boss" got just as striking results with the other men as with the bricklayers. When he arrived the carpenters were averaging 500 feet of timber a day, and they finally averaged 1,000 feet. The steel workers were doing their riveting by hand and the union tried to make trouble; Stewart insisted that automatic riveters should be used. In the beginning the men disposed of from 10 to 15 tons of steel a day; they learned to use up 100 tons. Their first rate of riveting was 50 rivets a day; long after it was from 200 to 300.

Knocked Out the Ringleader.

His bricklayers struck once because Stewart discharged lazy men, but he had the crew back on the job in less than three hours after he had ordered one of his young American helpers to knock out the ringleader. The carpenters struck because they thought the boss had designs on one of their most cherished union rules, but Stewart had anticipated trouble and he had a gang of men waiting to take their places, and that ended the second strike. One night the contractor's office caught fire and the men who tried to save its contents went about it in such a remarkable way that next morning the American found his most important records scattered all over the ground.

Just as the work was beginning to go along famously a surprise was sprung on Stewart which nearly stunned him. The Manchester sewer runs under the ground on which he was building, and it turned out that the English architect who had arranged for the "placing" of the different portions had ordered the foundations of the machine shop, the biggest of all the buildings, built directly over the sewer. The city fathers of Manchester found this out and they descended on Stewart and told him that he must do something to ease the weight from the tunnel. The American did it by building a solid wall of concrete on each side of the sewer and laying steel girders over it, but the work took three months and cost $200,000.

Ready to Go Home.

Now at last the work is practically done and the machinery is going in, and is to begin running some time in June. The eight buildings, originally called for were done 10 months from the time the American "hustler" took hold, but the company sprang another on him at the last moment and delayed things a bit.

"We are so nearly finished here now," said Mr. Stewart at Manchester yesterday, "that I'm hoping to get back to America early in May. It may be rather premature to say so, but I have had half a dozen especially tempting offers to stay on here and pull through enterprises that have been dragging for years; but I've no intention of accepting any of them. It's too hard a pull—one man can't revolutionize a whole country.

"Sometimes after I've sat in here by the hour talking with these contractors and trying to make 'em quit saying 'I can't' and begin saying 'I'll try,' I've said to my men: 'Boys, I believe I'm going to go out of my head.'

"Mr. Westinghouse made it a big object for me to come over here, and I'm going back from $30,000 to $40,000 better off than when I came, but I said to him the other day: 'You've had the best five years of my life, but you've had 'em all in one.'"

Coaching in Old Days.

From the London Chronicle.

On December 21, 1843, the "Prince of Wales," the last of the coaches running between London and Bristol, was taken off the road. The decay of coaching had set in about four years earlier, and one by one coaches had given place to the railway, after enjoying palmy days lasting about 20 years. It was on the Bristol road that the first mail coach was driven, the institution being due to the enterprise of Mr. Palmer, M. P. for Bath. The coach started from London on August 3, 1784, at 8 a. m., and reached Bristol at 11 o'clock in the night, the coaches previously driven taking from Monday to Wednesday to reach Bath. Other routes were opened in the following year, and the regulation pace of six miles an hour gradually increased to 10, when the railroad entered into competition, carryed the first mail in 1838 and killed coaching.

CONTRACTOR J. S STEWART AND HIS AMERICAN FORCE IN ENGLAND.

KING'S MOVING DAY.

Flitted by the Light of the Moon, as if Leaving an Unpaid Rent Bill Behind.

(Special Correspondence of Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 28.—As might have been expected King Edward has thought best to draw a veil of privacy over his present occupation of "moving" from Marlborough house, his home for the last 40 years, into Buckingham palace, his official London residence as sovereign.

It goes without saying that had the royal furniture and household goods been transferred in daylight the police in Pall Mall and Buckingham Palace road would have had trouble in managing the crowds gathered to see the loading and unloading, so both processes are under cover of night, precisely as if the royal rent bill were being evaded.

Otherwise a royal moving proves to resemble closely the ordinary infliction. One of the large firms of carriers has the honor of being by appointment "mover in ordinary" to the royal family and several of the company's vans have been used in transferring the possessions of the king and queen to their new home. The furniture and other articles are loaded from the rear doors of Marlborough house, whence it is only a short drive across the Mall to Buckingham palace.

Only a small part of the furnishings of Marlborough house are being taken by their royal owners, these being pieces to which their majesties attach a special value on account of their associations. The prince and princess of Wales will get the rest.

A Cat-and-Dog Tale.

Cats and dogs are supposed to hate each other, especially the cats. No doubt pussy has good reason to go in fear of the dog. Still, there are many cats and dogs that are not only civil to one another, but positively friendly. There was one tabby which was so fond of the dog of the family that she could not bear to be separated from it. She would mew in heart-rending fashion to get into the room where the dog was, and if no heed were paid to her cries she scratched and scratched at the door, trying to scrape admittance. When this failed, it is said that she then raised herself up on her hind legs, turned the handle of the door and walked into the room. Her owners were so enchanted with her skill, as well they might be, that they used to get pussy to repeat the feat.

Russia's Great Pipe Line.

The Russian government has undertaken the completion of a great petroleum pipe line from the oil wells of Baku on the Caspian sea to the port of Batum on the Black sea, a distance of about 550 miles, following the axis of the Causascus range of mountains. Several years will be required to finish the work, but when the line is in operation it will be capable of transportating 625,000,000 gaions a year, and the intention is to compete in the world's markets with American petroleum.

IT'S PIERPONT MORGAN'S.

From the New York Mail and Express.

This series of verses upon the effect of the far-reaching operations of the chief exploiter of our wealth and enterprise is treasured by many New Yorkers, and is kept in the private desks of a number of the leading men of affairs in and near Wall street. We see no reason why all our readers should not share the enjoyment now experienced by the comparatively few.

I came to a mill by the river side,
A half mile long and nearly as wide,
With a group of stacks and an army of men
Toiling at furnace and shovel and pen.
"What a most magnificent plant!" I cried;
And a man with a smudge on his face replied:
"It's Morgan's."

I entered a train and rode all day
On a regal coach and a right of way
Which reached its arms all over the land,
In a system too large to understand.
"A splendid property, this!" I cried;
And a man with a plate on his hat replied:
"It's Morgan's."

I sailed on a great ship, trim and true
From pennant to keel, from cabin to crew;
And the ship was one of a monster fleet
A first-class navy could scarce compete.
"What a beautiful craft she is!" I cried;
And a man with akimbo legs replied:
"It's Morgan's."

I dwelt in a nation filled with pride:
Her people were many, her lands were wide;
Her record in war and science and art
Proved greatness of muscle and mind and heart.
"What a grand old country it is!" I cried;
And a man with his chest in the air replied:
"It's Morgan's."

I went to heaven. The jasper walls
Towered high and wide, and the golden halls
Shone bright beyond. But a strange new mark
Was over the gate, viz.: "Private Park."
"Why, what is the meaning of this?" I cried;
And a saint with a livery on replied:
"It's Morgan's."

I went to the only place left. "I'll take
A chance on the boat on the brimstone lake.
Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit
On the griddled floor of the bottomless pit."
But a leering lout, with thorns on his face,
Cried out, as he forked me off the place:
"It's Morgan's."

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DEVELOPS THE BUST.

The healing power of this preparation is wonderful. It will clear the complexion of every blemish.

ON SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPECIAL.—We want every lady to try this perfect flesh producer and beautifier. If your dealer does not keep it, send us $1.00 (bill) and we will forward you two (2) boxes by return mail. We will also send our book, "Art of Massage," illustrating with half-tone photograph cuts all the proper movements for massaging the face, neck, arms and bust. Write your name and residence plainly, and address

DR. CHARLES CO., 239 Broadway, New York.

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The Great System Restorer,

A Positive Cure for All Diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

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DR. JAMES E. BOYD,
215 Elm, Cincinnati, O.
Sworn to before me this 25th day of September, 1901. W. F. NORTH, Notary Public in and for Hamilton County, Ohio.

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It is so much easier to tell a child to go and help himself than it is to go with him and see that he has a proper allowance of something reasonably healthy; or perhaps the child would cry or make a disturbance, or there may be other reasons why the mother allows the child the privilege, but whatever the cause, the result is always harmful, and the little one suffers.

When the regular meal time arrives the child has no appetite for substantial food and requires coaxing to eat at all, generally being satisfied with nibbling at cake or other sweets. Indigestion follows and a night of agony results. Father and mother try to soothe the little one without success. Medicines are suggested, which the child refuses to take. Parents lose their temper and take turns abusing each other for permitting the child to have too much freedom in the choice of food. They know what is the matter, but are ignorant of how to relieve the distress.

Have you ever tried Blood Wine in just such cases? It works wonders and its effect is immediate. There are no opiates in it to poison the child's growing body; no wine from which they can learn to love intoxicants. It is a good, old-fashioned mixture of herbs, perfectly safe to administer in graduated doses, according to age, and of great benefit to the child under any condition. Best of all, it is prepared with such care that it doesn't taste like medicine.

Children never refuse to take Blood Wine. They ask for it. That very fact in itself makes it a valuable remedy to keep on the medicine shelf.

Blood Wine is not only an excellent remedy for acute indigestion, but it relieves constipation, which is a common complaint among growing children. It also acts as a strengthening tonic and gives them increased vitality, which is needed while the body is getting its growth.

Best of all, it nourishes and purifies the blood and keeps the skin free from disfiguring pimples and sores, which are nothing but the impurities of the blood working out through the pores.

Grateful parents write us by nearly every mail, telling us of the good results which have followed the use of Blood Wine when their children have been ill.

Edward W. Grey, Water St., Augusta, Me., says:—

"I am pleased to say I have used several bottles of Blood Wine in my family with best results. Especially is this the case with my children who, when they were pale and weak and run down, were not able to take cod liver oil, though the doctor ordered it. Blood Wine is so pleasant to take they do not mind it in the least."

Mrs. Vincent Huntington of Hallowell, Me., writes us:—

"I had occasion to go into a drug store about three months ago, and was induced to try Blood Wine. I was run down and was at best a shadow and was interested in your medicine. I took two bottles home, and was so much benefited by them that I have used four bottles more. My little girl is taking it with equally good results."

F. S. Talmadge, 38 Woodside Ave., Springfield, Mass., found Blood Wine the only remedy which gave his son, Elton, relief from rheumatism. He says:—

"My son, Elton, had been suffering for weeks with an aggravated case of rheumatism, which caused him most intense pain, and which daily grew worse, in spite of careful medical treatment.

"Many remedies were suggested and given a careful trial, but without good result. A friend recommended Blood Wine, and, although our experience with other preparations had been such as to cause us to doubt whether it would benefit him or not, we were delighted to find that after Elton had taken two bottles, he showed signs of improvement, and now, after having taken several bottles more, he is well and strong again.

"I cannot say too much in favor of Blood Wine, and heartily recommend it to all suffering from rheumatism."

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J. Weis, 2130 Fifth Ave., Pgh.
Hewitt & Jamison, Wylie and Fulton, Pgh.
John C. Smith, 5147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
Kaercher-Luckenbach Drug Co., 113 Federal St., All'y.
Theodore T. Hill, 4700 Frankstown Ave., Pgh.
Hoge's Pharmacy, 500 North Highland Ave., Pgh.
Kennedy F. Lange, 3705 Butler St., Pgh.
Charles M. Kelly, 1401 Washington Ave., All'y.
J. D. Loughridge, Cor. Frankstown and Brushton Aves.
Harry M. Thompson, Carnegie, Pa.
J. M. Perrin, Carnegie, Pa.
W. L. Barndollar, McKees Rocks, Pa.
H. J. O'Donnell, Homestead, Pa.
Herman J. McBride, Etna, Pa.
Frank D. Troth, 87 Amanda Ave., Knoxville Bo., S.
Park Ave. Pharmacy, H. O. Danner, Prop., Park and Frankstown Aves., P.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

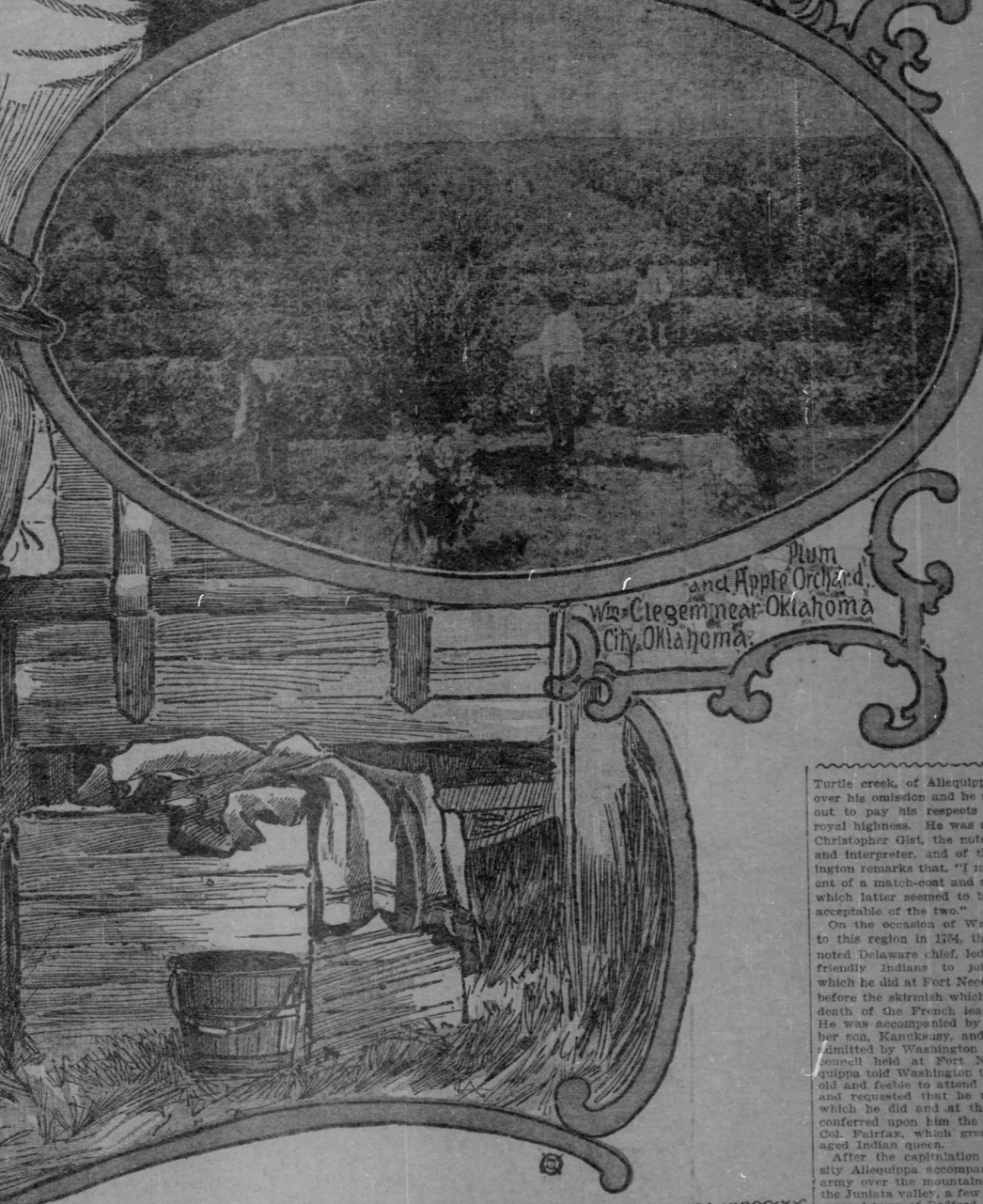
THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE

April 6th 1902

Scenes IN OKLAHOMA

Just come to Town, near Blackwell Oklahoma.

Stock Yard near Stroud, Oklahoma.



Plum and Apple Orchard, near Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CAPTAIN CARVER: A Pioneer Explorer of the Northwest.

His Famous Ink Rain and Snake Story Are Hard to Beat.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by PROF. T. J. CHAPMAN.

AMONG the earlier and more enlightened explorers of our country Capt. Jonathan Carver holds a conspicuous place. His book of travels through the interior parts of North America, published about 1780, is one of the most intelligent and thorough treatises of the kind ever produced. He had been educated for the medical profession, and having a taste for the natural sciences, and being well instructed in them as they were understood in his day, he was well qualified to examine and describe the natural features and objects of the country.

Carver was born in Connecticut in 1732. He does not seem to have practiced the healing art for any great length of time; for in the troubles with the French from 1756 to 1759 he commanded a company of Connecticut provisional troops. He was present at the capture of Fort William Henry in 1757, and the fearful massacre of the garrison by the Indians after the capitulation. This was one of the most harrowing passages in the long and bloody history of our warfare with the Indians. It forms a startling episode in Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" and has been fully discussed by Parkman in his "Montcalm and Wolfe." Carver's description is one of the chief authorities in regard to that sanguinary affair. He makes the charge that the ruthless murder of hundreds who had been assured by the French of safety upon their surrender, was allowed to go on without an attempt at interference by the French officers who were seen walking about at some distance, discoursing together with apparent unconcern.

Carver expresses the hope that the act was the result of savage vindictiveness and fury, which it was thought impossible to control, though, as he adds, "an unprejudiced observer would be apt to conclude that a body of 10,000 Christian troops, most Christian troops, had it in their power to prevent the massacre from becoming so general. Whatever was the cause," he adds, "from which it arose, the consequences of it were distasteful, and not to be paralleled in modern history." He places the number killed and captured by the Indians on that day at 1,500 hundred, and of the latter he says only a few ever found their way back to their homes.

Pioneer Explorer of Northwest.

Soon after the treaty of 1763 Carver determined to explore the vast territory to the west which had been acquired by the English as a result of the war. In the summer of 1766 he sat out from Boston and proceeded west and northwest through Albany and Niagara to Mackinac, a distance of 1,300 miles. Here was the farthest outpost of the English, and this he made his point of departure for the wilderness. His rambles through the western wilds extended over a period of three years, and covered, as he says, upward of 5,000 miles. His explorations were confined chiefly to the upper waters of the Mississippi, in what are now the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, nor did he proceed farther westward than central Minnesota. His book is mainly made up of observations upon the Indian tribes that he fell in with, and the vegetable and animal life of the regions he visited. It was wonderfully successful in its day, and 30 or 40 editions have been published.

Carver, like all the early travelers, and possibly some of modern date, has some wonderful stories to tell. For instance, he states that in the month of July, 1762, just before the Indian attack under Pontiac upon Detroit, it rained upon that place "a sulphureous water of the color and consistence of ink, some of which, being collected into bottles, and wrote with, answered every purpose of that useful liquid." Carver does not take it upon himself to say definitely that this was an omen of what was so soon to follow, but he reminds the reader that similar "extraordinary phenomena" on the eve of extraordinary events were not unrecorded on the pages of history.

A Famous Snake Story.

Some of his stories are of such proportions that he feels it incumbent upon him to vouch seriously for this truth. One of these is his famous snake story. Snake stories seem always to have been in evidence, and Carver's is hard to beat. He gives this anecdote on the authority of Monsieur Pinnisance, who declared himself to have been an eye-witness of the fact.

He informed Carver that an Indian of the Menomonie nation had caught a rattlesnake, which he had found means to tame. He regarded the reptile as a deity, called it his Great Father, and carried it with him in a box wherever he went. This the Indian had done for several summers. He was just about setting off on his winter's hunt when Monsieur Pinnisance met him. He was surprised one day to see the Indian place the box which contained his god upon the ground, and opening the door, give him his liberty, telling him at the same time to be sure and be back by the time he himself should return, which was to be in the month of May following. As this was but October, the Frenchman told the Indian that he fancied his Great Father would hardly keep the appointment.

The Indian, however, [illegible] of the creature's [illegible] offered to lay [illegible] run that at the [illegible] come and [illegible]

This w[illegible]

ond week in May following fixed for the determination of the bet. At that time they both came again to the same spot. The Indian set down his box and called for his Great Father. The snake, however, did not appear, and the Indian, much chagrined, acknowledged that he had lost the wager; but, not discouraged, he offered to double the bet if the reptile did not appear within two days more. This proposition was also accepted by the Frenchman, when behold, on the second day, about 1 o'clock, the snake arrived and crawled into the box which had been placed ready for him. Carver says he saw no reason to doubt the Frenchman's veracity.

A friend at our elbow suggests that perhaps the two gallons of rum, while they waited, had something to do with the return of the snake.

Miss Longcut—My dear, how do you like my toilet?

Miss Sprightly—It's lovely, of course, darling; but don't you think that tulle and rosebuds are a—that is, should be worn only by those who are less——

Miss Longcut—I see; you think the costume too youthful for a girl in her seventh season.

Miss Sprightly—Oh, no dear; I was only going to suggest that moire antique would be so becoming to you.

WHEN ALLEQUIPPA WAS A QUEEN

Something About the Indian Semiramis Who Once Ruled All This Surrounding Region.

By WILLIAM GILBERT IRWIN.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

IT is difficult to imagine that much of the country now embraced in Western Pennsylvania, at present the center of more industrial superlatives than are to be found grouped upon any similar area on earth, was once an unbroken wilderness and that a savage ruler once held princely sway in this region. However, such is the case and that dusky Semiramis was none other than Allequippa, a type of savage femininity with whom students of local history are not altogether unacquainted. In geographical names hereabouts we are frequently reminded of this famous Indian ruler of long ago.

By some Allequippa is said to have been a Delaware Indian and hence ruled over the branch of that tribe which came from the east to settle in this region. This is an error, as the Wolf, Turtle and Turkey clans of the Delawares never had a female ruler. The ruler and war chief of the Wolf clan was Custaloga; of the Turtles, Tamaqua the Beaver, and of the Turkeys, Newcomer, all of whom lived at the time of Allequippa. Allequippa was a member of the Seneca tribe, of the Iroquois or Six Nations, and belonged to that portion of the tribe which left the main residence of the tribe in New York state and located on the Susquehanna within the present limits of Lancaster county. In early days the Quakers called these savages Minquays and later when they migrated to the Ohio valley they became known as Mingoes, a corruption of the former name.

While we have no known record of the exact date of the birth of Allequippa, such record very likely being hidden away on some of the old picture rocks of the savages, along with other records of their early doings which are still unknown to their conquerors, but we know that she was born some time about the founding of William Penn's colony of Brotherly Love, which fact appears from her participation in the council held with the savages by the noted Quaker at New Castle in 1701, along with her husband, Connedaghtoh, the king of the Minquays.

On that occasion Allequippa presented her son to the proprietor of the colony, who gave his blessings. On the death of her husband, some years later, Allequippa journeyed to the westward and located in the upper Ohio valley, where she spent the remainder of her days. From the fact that her coming to this section was from the east, as had been the case with the Delawares, she is often mentioned as being a member of that tribe.

Her first residence in this region was on the banks of the Allegheny at a point where the Kittanning trail from the east crossed the stream. This first residence of the Mingo sovereign was at the mouth of Two Mile run, which flowed into the Allegheny not far from the foot of Thirty-second street, and a wide contrast is presented between this spot today and that early day when Allequippa dwelt here in her bird bark wigwam. While in the days not long ago the smoke from the Indian village curled up through the woodlands, today the great iron and steel works cast a much deeper gloom over the sky.

When Allequippa came to this region she was followed by other members of her tribe and gradually the Iroquois bands of this region came to recognize her as their civil ruler, attributing to her wonder name with the development of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the upper Ohio valley.

On his outward journey to serve notice of eviction on the French interlopers who had located in this region despite the claims of the English, Washington did not stop to visit the Iroquois queen. On his return from the French forts he was informed by John Frazer, who then conducted a trading post at the mouth of Turtle creek, of Allequippa's displeasure over his omission and he straightway set out to pay his respects to her savage royal highness. He was accompanied by Christopher Gist, the noted Indian guide and interpreter, and of this visit Washington remarks that, "I made her a present of a match-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter seemed to be the far more acceptable of the two."

On the occasion of Washington's visit to this region in 1754, the Half King, a noted Delaware chief, led out a party of friendly Indians to join Washington, which he did at Fort Necessity some time before the skirmish which resulted in the death of the French leader, Jumonville. He was accompanied by Allequippa and her son, Kanuksusy, and the latter was admitted by Washington into the general council held at Fort Necessity. Allequippa told Washington that she was too old and feeble to attend to such matters and requested that he receive her son, which he did and at the same time he conferred upon him the English title of Col. Fairfax, which greatly pleased the aged Indian queen.

After the capitulation of Fort Necessity Allequippa accompanied the English army over the mountains and located in the Juniata valley, a few miles east of the present town of Bedford, her power as an Indian ruler having departed and the Iroquois tribe having been divided in the contentions between the English and the French for the possession of the Ohio valley. A few years later she died and was buried in that picturesque valley, where her grave is still to be seen.

It seems a pity that we do not have more information concerning the life of this noted princess, ever the firm friend of the English, for her influences on the early settlement are of the greatest importance. Her son, Kanuksusy, was one of the few savages who fought with Braddock when he met defeat on the site of the prosperous town which bears its name, for which services he received the thanks of the governor of Pennsylvania, who bestowed upon him the name of Newcastle, from whom the present town of that name takes its name.

Allequippa never knew the importance of the region over which she ruled and were she to return to earth today she could not recognize her old abodes. Neither and her tribe this region was naught but an earthly happy hunting ground, whose woodlands abounded with game and whose streams swarmed with fish.

A long time ago Brunot's island bore the name of this old Indian ruler and Chartiers creek was occasionally spoken of as Allequippa river, but today we have only a town on the Allegheny to remind us of the former monarch of this region, and up in the mountains there are several designations which remind us of the old Indian queen, the friend of Washington and firm concerent of the English in their contentions with the French for the possession of this region.

ORIGINAL FICTION BY THE WORLD'S BEST WRITERS

The Story of a Sailor Tramp

By BART KENNEDY.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

A party of "tramps" come over the lone Texan desert, all of them nearly dead with hunger. They are saved, however, and enter Galveston, where they separate, except two Englishmen who stay together. They try to get work, but fail. Driven to desperation the sailor conceives the idea of a robbery.

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(Continued From Last Sunday.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Saloon.

It was the Cockney.

"What's up?" he cried. "What did you jump for?"

The sailor made no reply, but came round the timber to him.

"Did you hear anything?" he asked shruntly.

"How do you mean? How hear anything?" said the Cockney, eyeing him.

"I mean did you see any one—any thing? Did—I mean—you know what I mean! Did you have any luck this morning?"

"Oh—yes. I got breakfast. But I've had nothing since. How did you manage? I was thinking about you."

"Oh, I managed all right. Come on. Let's go somewhere. I made a couple of dollars this morning. Let's go somewhere."

"Oh you like a bird! I'm hungry, and I'm perishin' for a drink. Let's go to the 'Two Brothers'."

"The Two Brothers," echoed the sailor, as they went along. "Yes—the place is all right. But I don't like the whisky. Let's go where the stuff is good. I was at a place this morning on the other side of the town. We'll go there."

"But how did you come to make two cases?" said the Cockney.

"Oh, I made it, you know. Just hit a job in time. Worked five hours—40 cents an hour—$2."

"What at?"

"Trucking cotton."

"Trucking cotton! Well, I say, that is rotten hard work. It's a job I'd swipe from no man. I saw 'em at it this morning. But I didn't see you."

"If you'd have looked through the side of the ship you'd have seen me in the hold. But what's the odds, mate, as long as I got paid?"

And they walked along, talking about one thing and another. Both were glad to have met each other again.

Suddenly the sailor gripped the Cockney's arm and pointed.

"There's the saloon," he said; "—the place where I was this morning."

They crossed over the road and went in. It was a big saloon. There were a great number of men standing at the bar. Business was brisk. Nearly all the men had about them that curious air of travel and experience—that subtle air that is hardly to be described. Their faces were seared with the lines that come from a knowledge of life and men and things. Tough, hard wanderers of many nationalities. Some of them had the strange, scared look of men who had killed—perhaps coldly—and then fled off into the unknown. The look that is to be seen in the faces of soldiers who have passed through the fire and slaughter and rapine of a horrible campaign. The look that is to be seen in the faces of men who should be hanged or transported. The fearful crime-look. Again there were those in the crowd who had the fine look of those who nobly and boldly grapple with a hard fate. Thieves, murderers, wanderers, and outcasts and other men were here, drinking at the bar. They were drawn here together by the instinct of man to be sociable with man. That wonderful instinct that will yet solve the race of man from the hideous stupidity of war. That will yet stay the bloody hand of Cain. A strange crowd. It gave forth the splendid and complex power of humanity. Here it was carousing and cursing loudly of its deeds of the past and its deeds to come. A hard, rough, fine, picked crowd. A crowd of men.

The clock was just striking 11 as the sailor pushed his way up to the bar. Behind him was the Cockney.

"Two whiskies," said the sailor.

The bartender who had served him that morning was looking at him. There were two other men serving with him now behind the bar, but he chanced to be standing there when the sailor gave the order.

"What?" he asked.

"Whiskies! Two whiskies!"

The bartender turned and passed the bottle and glasses on to the bar.

The sailor put his hand into his pocket to get the money. He had no wish to have a dispute like he had had that morning.

But a thought struck him as his hand touched the roll of bills. He had told the Cockney that he had only made two dollars. It would look strange now if he pulled out all the money. But he would have to chance it. And he might by luck chance upon the one dollar bill.

He detached a bill from the roll in his pocket, and threw it out on the bar.

It was a twenty-dollar bill.

The bartender looked hard at him. He proceeded to get the change. And the Cockney stifled an exclamation of surprise as he helped himself to the whisky. Then his face suddenly beamed. His mate had struck it rich, some way or another! He was glad.

"Nineteen dollars and seventy cents," said the bartender, impassively, as he shoved the money toward the sailor.

He felt surprise and suspicion when this rough-looking fellow had thrown down the twenty-dollar bill. Why he did not know. There were lots of rough fellows round Galveston with money. But now the suspicion and surprise had passed from him. He was busy. And life was too short to bother with things that were not his business!

"You're well-heeled, pard," said a man with a laugh, who stood alongside the sailor.

"Yes. Have a drink?"

"Cert. Glad to know you. Whisky!" to the bartender.

"Have a drink!" repeated the sailor to those who stood near him. "Let the whole house drink!"

And everyone drank.

At this the bartender smiled benignly on the sailor. He was sorry to have felt anything against a man who was such a good customer. A man who treated the whole house was a man indeed. He would take no tiles off the roof!

And things went on roaringly in the bar. The sailor and the Cockney got into conversation with an Englishman who said he had not been in the old country for five and twenty years.

"I left my country for my country's good," he said.

For the first time since his adventure the sailor began to feel really at his ease. The thing was done with and over. The light and the companionship and the stimulus of the whisky made him feel himself again. He felt jovial and merry and at peace with the whole world. Hardly an hour ago he was without a cent to bless himself. And now here he was with plenty of money in his pocket and friends to talk with. The world was not half a bad place when you had money in your pocket. Whisky was a good thing to put you right when you felt off and out of sorts! Yes, the world was a good place. And men were all right too!

All the time men kept going out and coming into the saloon.

It was twelve o'clock now and still things were busy in the bar. The sailor had spent over $10 by this time, and he was beginning to feel the effects of what he had drank. Still he kept his head. He had himself well in hand.

But what bothered him was the condition of the Cockney. He had begun to stagger and grow maudlin already.

"How did—di voush get the stuff, Sailor?" he asked.

The Cockney looked into the sailor's eye as he asked the question, and he saw something in it that almost made him sober. He did not repeat the question.

"Don't drink any more," said the sailor to him in a low, hard voice. "You're losin' your head. No man has a right to take on a load when he can't carry it."

"When did it happen?"

"About two hours ago."

"Where?"

"Right away down at the other end of Market street. Jim was going along from the 'Two Brothers' when he was stopped and held up. He was found lying in the street—every cent taken from him. A patrol came across him first. The life had nearly been choked out of him by the fellow who held him up. I was in the crowd that came up after the copper found him. Robbed of his gun and every cent. I guess the fellow that did it got out quick. I saw Jim home and came along here."

The sailor was standing in front of the bar listening. The voice that was telling what had happened came from immediately behind him. He felt himself growing cold. Discovery was surely upon him. He made an immense effort to steady his nerves and will, but found it impossible. He was shaking with fear.

The Cockney was lying in a drunken sleep on some barrels at the other end of the saloon. It was a good job he was not here now. He would have given the whole thing away.

"Could he tell what the man was like who robbed him?"

"Oh, yes—in a way. But Jim was pretty well done up, I guess. He said he was a young fellow, a big ——"

"You mean the man who robbed him," said another voice.

"Yes, a big, powerful young fellow."

The sailor felt that the only thing for him to do was to turn round and look straight at these men. To boldly ask them to have a drink. But he was not able to summon up power of will enough to turn round. He was held as if in a vise. He was now absolutely sober. What he had drunk seemed only to make everything clear to him.

But what was the matter with him? Why couldn't he look round like a man and face things? The voices were still going on. He must look round!

A hand was laid on his shoulder.

CHAPTER V.

A Chance.

It is the indefinite and shadowy that is apt to cause fear. Waiting and suspense and not knowing what is going to happen next will make the coldest and coolest men nervous. Fear occurs when the will has no longer power to control and master the body. A brave man easily controls himself in the presence of danger that is definite.

When the sailor felt the hand upon his shoulder he did not start or move. The touch of it brought to him quiet. He controlled himself before the actual danger. And in a flash the possibilities of the situation spread themselves out before him. If the worst came to the worst he would use his gun, and make a dash for it.

He turned round slowly, letting his hand sink easily down into his jacket pocket.

The man's hand fell from his shoulder as he turned round.

"Well," said the sailor, looking into his face.

His finger was on the trigger of the concealed revolver. The man was tallish and wore a beard. The sailor had seen him before somewhere, but could not place him.

"Well, I guess you don't know me," said the man.

"Oh, yes I do. I remember you distinctly. Have a drink?"

"No, thanks. But I guess you'll have a drink with me. Come over," he called to a couple of men who stood near the door of the saloon. "Come over and liquor up."

The sailor backed to make room for them at the bar, keeping his eye straight on them, and his revolver pointed dead in their direction.

They came up and stood near the man with the beard. They had the look of men who belonged to Galveston.

The sailor could not make the thing out at all, but he was watchful and cool and alert.

The saloon was not so crowded now as it was a half-hour ago. If he had to make a dash for it he would have a chance. He would let the man in front have it and then get to the right through the saloon door. After that—well——

"Name your drink," said the man with the beard to him. "What'll you have?" he said to the others.

"Mine's whisky," said the sailor.

All of them drank together.

The sailor turned his slight recollection of the man with the beard over in his mind. But he could find no clue to placing him. The only thing he felt sure of was that he had seen him recently. If he was a marshal who had come to arrest him he was damned long winded about it!

"Now, partner," said the man to him, "try and think where you saw me before."

"In New Orleans?"

"No. Try again."

"Well, I think it was in New Orleans. In fact, I'm sure of it."

"Wrong!"

"Well, mate, I don't care a damn where I saw you. It's gettin' late. I've got to go."

"Ed." said the man to one of the men who was with him, "this young feller," nodding toward the sailor, "came up to the wharf this morning and braced me for a job. I'm afraid I spoke rough to him. I noticed him standing at the bar when I came in with you and Pete."

The sailor suddenly reached forward and grasped his hand joyfully. The anxiety and tension lifted from him like a cloud.

"I'm glad to see you!" he exclaimed heartily. "Glad to see you. I struck a job at the other end of the wharf after I saw you. Made two dollars. Yes, two dollars."

"I'm sorry I spoke rough to you this morning. But I guess the life's bothered out of a man by men comin' and striking him for a job when the ship's a-gettin' in her load."

"That's so," agreed the sailor. "Perhaps I should have waited."

"Oh, I guess we were all right. Every man's got to eat. But, say—have another drink. No. I'll stand it," as the sailor made a move to get some money out of his pocket. "I guess I can afford to better than you can."

"All right," said the sailor. "Same," he said to the bartender; and the bottle was passed over.

"And, look here," continued the man with the beard, "I guess I like the look of you. You're a good strong-looking hard young fellow, with a straight eye. I guess I like a man with a straight eye. You come round the wharf the day after tomorrow, and if there's the ghost of a show I put you to work. I go on a ship by his looks. You come round. You're an Englishman," he wound up suddenly.

"Yes."

"Well, I guess Englishmen are all right. We get some hard cases here in Galveston. But that's nothin'. A hard case is always a man. Don't forget to come round if you want to go to work. Good night. I've got to go."

And he shook hands with the sailor, and left the saloon with his friends.

(To Be Continued Next Sunday.)

AN IMPROBABLE ADVENTURE

Written for The Sunday Gazette by LADY MIDDLETON.

I HAVE been asked to write the story of what certainly comes under the category of things unseen, nay! Of things so over the borderland of the probable, as to verge on the limits of the incredible! And, truly, my readers can judge for themselves, as to whether their wildest nightmare ever depicted a more unnatural adventure, taking "locale" and "personale" into consideration.

A few months ago my pen would have refused to act at my mind to repeat the subject claiming its obedience; but now, that hope is ripening into assuredness of recovery, and that she can bear the matter even discussed in her presence, I feel capable of putting the record into the form of a story, the adventure that nearly cost us—well! here it is.

"Do let's go for a ride, Marcia! No fun stewing in the house such a lovely day!"

"Oh, bother!" was the civil reply.

"No do put those paints away. Nature is superior to art, and it's not too hot for a good gallop!"

This inducement on the part of my pretty young cousin, Elsie Camellan, succeeded; and I bade her order the horses while I tidied up my painting materials.

While Elsie was absent her father, Lord Lyndhaye, came hurriedly into the room; followed by his eldest son, Jan Camellan. They were down at the further end of the long gallery (as it was called) and at first I only caught snatches of their conversation.

"A dreed bad job, anyway," ended Jan.

"It's the eighth or tenth case?" said his father.

"More than that, and Macphail can ill-afford such a loss; besides Dougal's sheep were some of them only killed and left, and still marketable as mutton, but those last were killed and scattered, what was left of 'em; the most part had been eaten!"

"Where were the remains found?" inquired my uncle.

"In the Rhynnie wood, at the far end, near the loch, three miles, at least, from the scene of the last gorging, and five or six miles from where Dougal lost his tups."

Here I interposed. "More of this sheep worrying? Uncle Archie?"

"Yes, my dear, bad luck to it, and what's worse it's so inexplicable! Of course, it's dogs, but how many, and what dogs! A pack of famished wolves couldn't have done more harm in four days or so!"

"Yes," put in Jan, "if Gripper and Grasp" (patting the two great boarhounds that were his chief joy and companions) "ran amuck, and did their cussedest for a week they might slay, but couldn't put away half the meat that has disappeared since the first alarm last Thursday."

"Well," said my lord, "I've inquired of the factor and grieve as to what dogs are in the neighborhood, and there are no suspects; and you, Jan, tell me keepers and shepherds are utterly baffled—the question is—What's to be done?"

Here I, who had been washing my brushes, generally putting away, gathered up remains and went off to dress, hearing Jan's latter words of "I'll take Johnnie and a rifle, with Grasp and Gripper, and go off the way of Rhynnie Wood, and see if we come across a skulking cur of any sort who might be one of the assassins."

And he left the room as I did, but by the lower end.

In ten minutes Elsie and I passed to the hall door, where stood two of the prettiest steeds at the command of any lady in the "North Countree." My uncle had a small stud farm; why he kept it up there out of reach of any hounds, and a long way from any good market was a matter of wonder to some folks, but it was his hobby, and he could afford to lose a bit over it—which he certainly did. Before settling down on his northern estates he had been a good rider to hounds, and a fair judge of horses, and he carried his happy memories of the Shires and the Yorkshire Wolds into this land of Vulpicides, where his keepers ranked the fox with ordinary vermin. Elsie had had no chance of learning her horsemanship in the field, but nevertheless was a very pretty rider, thanks to her father's tuition, and, fearless as a young kitten, could mount anything she could persuade the old stud groom to let her try.

But her favorite was a grand upstanding black, the envy of every lifeguardsman who visited Dundava, with coat like a satin kirtle and a grand tail just banged (my uncle allowed no docks.")

He knew his mistress well, and though usually difficult to ride never pulled an ounce in her light hand and carried her to perfection.

Black Eagle now stood by the step, and in a moment or two acknowledged the light form and gentle hand of his lady by a series of curvets, more disturbing to the gravel than her poise. She was a picture, with her bright fair locks neatly twisted under a straw hat, her blue eyes glancing—the little rather impertinent nose, softened in effect by the mouth's sweetness; the tall figure in its plain gray habit undulating like a flower stem in the breeze to every movement of her pet.

My own mount was in his way, as perfect, a dappled drab, noted for his calm and equable disposition and charming paces; for I was not great in the saddle, and though I loved a good gallop when all conditions fitted did not like either my nerve or my "session" severely tested.

"Where away?" I inquired, when we two had fairly started. We took no servant, as often, through the lonely miles and miles of lovely Scotch fir and heather, changing in places to sylvan scenes more varied, nothing stranger than a squirrel or rabbit would cross our route.

"Oh," said Elsie, "it's early yet; we've plenty of time to take the river side, and down towards the Grace, and home by the Rhynnie Wood on chance of meeting Jan."

So away we cantered that morn of early June, thinking of nothing but enjoyment. How delicious the scent of the pollen that flew from the blossoming firs, as the wind of our going stirred their lower branches; how lovely the sun on their ruddy tops when gaps in the forest made a harbor for beams and rays of dazzlement! Away we cantered through the approaches; through the big iron gates—always open when the family was at home—down to the river drives, where the dark stream flowed solemnly below us, or broke its temper over rougher reaches, where the rocks closed in and narrowed its way. We didn't talk much after a while; we had said all our say, and the sound of the water and the song of the birds was more delightful than any human tones could have been just then. By and by our road deviated from the course of the stream, as we neared the region called Cairn Craga. Here the geological formation had changed and the rocks were all solid granite; their lovely red blotches and markings, so picturesque by the pale greenness of early summer, yet reminded one of dark traditions handed down as to the doings of Elsie's ferocious forbears! For among the tumbled rocks and stone heaps were great cave-like crevices where, they whispered, men, hiding, had been smoked out like wasps and slaughtered as they fled forth, so that their blood made eternal stains upon the stones. But it was now all still and sweet and lovely; our path we had left the drive was on sward that made our hoof-treads soundless, and widened out into a small park-like plain, with the great crags, topped by ancient firs rising on one hand, and on the other lower and more shattered rocks all red granite, heather mixed, tossed themselves away into the verge of the great forests that ran for miles and miles on the Dundava property.

We were speechless and admiring, and so quiet was our approach that several rabbits, popping up and out of the nearer cairns, took no notice of our coming.

Such light breaths of air as there were met our faces and blew the golden strays of hair into Elsie's eyes. I looked at her. Our pace had brought a faint flush into her cheek, her expression was one of almost spiritual happiness as she gazed round on the lovely scenes, and I felt how little wonder it was that "Missie," as servants and employes called her, in old Scotch fashion, lived the joy and pride of us all.

My eyes wandered from my sweet companion on ahead (they used to call me the "Hawk" at home from my supposed quickness and length of vision) when something caught my sight. An incongruous lump of yellow, or tawny sandstone, to all seeming such as we had passed on the river bed earlier in our ride, lay among the granite boulders of the nearer cairn. Half unconsciously I touched Bayoume with my heel and started at a gentle canter to inspect at nearer quarters, when that placid animal did something, I know not what, that landed me over his head on to the sward beyond. I scrambled up unhurt, and was just about to echo Elsie's bright, relieved laugh, when, glancing across Black Eagle, who was nearly abreast of me, I beheld the yellow stone move, rise, wheel toward us and we faced—an enormous lion!

As it is said, things unknown, unguessed at, flash sometimes in their horrid and naked truth on the sense of the dying, so on my scared consciousness flashed the memory of those worried sheep.

The huge brute in the dazzling sunlight seemed to be marked on his chest and shoulder with great stains and dashes of dark that could only be the blood of his victims. He looked husty in flesh and proud and fearless in bearing. But little time had we (for Elsie's cry of horror betrayed that she too realized our position) to take in details of our horses, trembling and sweating with fear, forced themselves on our heed. Mine simply twitched the rein from my hand, and with a spring turned and tore back the way we had come. I noticed Black Eagle's arching chest, dilated eye, and blood-red nostril, as he stood, with forefeet stretched out like a statue of equine terror. Then a roar which shook the rocks, a rush, and the horse went down with a red and smoking rent in his shoulder, and a tawny form clinging to his neck, and my Elsie shot over his back and beyond on the cruel stones of the further cairn.

My failing wits seemed to return to me, and with scream on scream for the help that one knew was hopeless, I rushed towards my motionless cousin. But, lo, an answer to my cry! Jan Camellan's voice cheering on his hounds reached my dull ear, and in a moment himself, with Johnnie, a couple of shepherds, and Grasp and Gripper raced on to the scene! One shot, two shots, an awful roar and yell; and I knew no more till I was conscious of being borne swiftly along on the cushions of a trap, when I feebly asked, "Where is Elsie?" then would not answer me, and I fainted again.

But, thank heaven, Elsie is to live. The concussion from the fall on the stones saved her sensitive soul from the shock of fully realized horror; as the brute's attack was so sudden she had barely time to feel it. Black Eagle, poor horse, died where he lay; they failed to staunch the flow from the arteries torn by the lion's claws. How the king of beasts got there was a simple fact enough. He had escaped from a menagerie visiting a rather distant town, and, taking advantage of the dense woodlands and the harborage offered by the Cairn Crags, had evaded discovery for several days, and, but for our adventure, might have continued his depredations for many more.

Must Pick the Bone.

As is well known, slavery existed in a small way in Massachusetts in the early days. Slaves were often freed by will at the death of their master, and not infrequently aged and unhealthy servants were released in order to save the expense of maintenance. The unfortunate freedman then became a charge on the town. So frequent did such cases become that the general court of 1703-4 passed an act which prohibited the freeing of servants, except upon giving bonds to save the public from future charges. The historian of Malden cites an incident:

One of the citizens of Malden had a slave who had been in his family until he was about 70 years of age. Perceiving that there was not much more work left in the old man, his owner sent for him one day and addressed him in pompous fashion.

"You have been a faithful servant to me, and my father before me," he said. "I have long been thinking what I should do to reward you for your services, and I have decided to give you your freedom. You are your own master; you are your own man."

But the old negro shook his grizzly head, and with a sly glance which showed that he saw through his master's intentions, quietly replied:

"No, no, massa; you eat de meat, and now you must pick de bone."

THE BUSY MAN.

The day's begun—
If things are wrong just make them right;
I nearly tumble down the stair;
The hour's so late I cannot spare
A minute on my bill of fare;
I'll have to run.

I take my place—
Inspired by the thought of wage,
I push my pen from page to page;
Some problem puts me in a rage,
Which makes me older than my age,
And lines my face.

The little lad
Who does the office chores so well,
Upsets the ink, then hates to tell;
An agent calls some books to sell;
I do not buy—I'm just as well
As if I had.

Thus does it run—
'Tis hustle, bustle morn till night,
If things are wrong just make them right;
At last the fading of the light
Proclaims the coming of the night:
My day is done.

—New York Sun.

THE TURNPIKE HOUSE

BY FERGUS HUME.

Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab."

(Copyright, 1902, by National Press Agency.)

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

(Continued from last Sunday.)

FOR the first time in her careless, happy life Ruth knew the torments of an anxious mind. A chill struck through her very being at the suggestion that her dearly-loved father might be implicated in the sordid tragedy. Yet she did not lose her presence of mind, but wheedled the so-called brooch out of Mildred on the strict understanding that it should be restored next morning.

Her thought were painful in the extreme. For an examination of the piece of gold proved beyond doubt that it belonged to the same set of links as did the one she found under the window. Now Ruth recollected that in some Bond street shop she had seen a similar set of links, the four ovals of which were enameled respectively with a horse, a champagne bottle, a pack of cards, and a ballet girl. They were playfully denominated the four vices.

"Of course it is utterly impossible that he can have anything to do with it," she thought as she paced her bedroom. "There could have been no motive. Yet again, how did he, of all men, come into possession of that link?"

She remembered now the horror she had felt at the idea of marrying Neil when she had come to know that his mother was—at least to all outward appearances—a murderess. She judged that if her father should be guilty then Goeffrey would feel the same toward her. Again and again she tried to find some explanation, and again and again she failed. Only by her father himself could her doubts be set at rest, and he was absent. True, he would return in three days; but how to live during that time with this hideous doubt in her mind? She could imagine now how people felt when they were going mad. Sending down an excuse for not appearing at dinner she went to bed. To face the world, even her own small world, was more than she could bear. Her only relief was in solitude.

Of course, as might have been expected, Amy came up to fuss over her and offer advice and blame her for having made herself ill in some way which Mrs. Chisel herself would have avoided.

Then in came Jennie, creeping like a mouse, with soothing speech and cool hands for the burning brow of the sick girl.

"I am not well, dear," she said in reply to Miss Brawn's inquiries. "All I want is a good night's rest. In the morning I shall be myself again." And with this answer Jennie had to be content.

Left to herself, Ruth began her self-communings. It crossed her mind that her father, who had always been a great admirer of beauty, might have been attracted by Mrs. Jenner's good looks. But even as she thought of it she dismissed the idea with a blush of shame. Who was she to think ill of her father? But she would certainly question Mrs. Chisel about her former governess, and would learn what had been Mr. Cass' attitude toward her.

Ruth, anxious to propitiate her, offered on the following morning to help with the work, but was told that she could not do it as Mrs. Chisel wished. In spite of which disagreeable speech she waited patiently for an opportunity of introducing the subject of Amy's childhood and Amy's governess, and kept her temper as best she might under a deluge of platitudes and self-glorification on the part of her sister.

At length, after having made attacks upon several of her acquaintances, the good lady indirectly introduced the subject upon which Ruth wished to speak by giving her opinion as to the incapacity of Jennie Brawn as governess.

"I do not say she does not do her best," she said, magnanimously, "but, oh, dear me! Jane Brawn"—so she invariably referred to Jennie—"has no more idea of teaching than a Hottentot. I know how the thing should be done, as I have told her a dozen times, but she will not take advice."

"What about your governess?" put in Ruth artfully. "Was she any good, Amy?"

"She was excellent—as a governess," returned Mrs. Chisel, with a sniff of disparagement, "but as a woman she left much to be desired."

"But, my dear Amy, how do you know that? You were only a child."

"Children are much sharper than their elders give them credit for. I was 10 years of age when Miss Laurence left and quite old enough to see through her designs."

"Miss Laurence? Was that her name, Amy?"

"Yes. She afterward married a man called Jenner, a clerk in papa's office, and we saw no more of her, as I had gone to school. A very good thing, too," went on Mrs. Chisel, with an air of offended virtue. "My mother never liked her. And she did turn out badly after all, murdering her husband. I can only say it was a mercy it was not papa."

"Why should it have been papa?" asked Ruth, with a beating heart.

Mrs. Chisel tossed her head and observed that men were always men. "Papa is as good as the best of them," she added, "but all the same he is a son of Adam, like the rest. And when an artful minx —— Ah, well, it does not do to talk of these things."

"I see," said Ruth, taking the bull by the horns. "Miss Laurence was pretty, papa was weak, and mamma ——"

"Ruth!" screamed her sister stopping her ears. "I will not hear these things! How can you speak so of papa? Pretty indeed! I never thought her pretty. If you like—oh, yes, she would have made a fool of papa if mamma had not dismissed her."

"I thought she left here to get married?"

"You may think what you like," Mrs. Chisel said, with dignity. "No one can say that I talk about the weaknesses of my parents. All the same, Mrs. Jenner, as she now is, was a minx, and made eyes at papa. I saw something of that and I heard more. Though I was a child I was not a fool, Ruth. Oh, it was as well that she left Hollyoaks, I can tell you. What an escape for poor, dear papa!"

And more than this Mrs. Chisel would not say. But Ruth had gathered that Miss Laurence had been an apple of discord in the house. From all that she had heard, in the strange way in which sharp children do hear things, Ruth had come to think that her mother had been more than a trifle jealous. Doubtless, if Amy's story could be believed, she had hated Mrs. Jenner for her beauty and had got her out of the house. She anxiously awaited the return of Mr. Cass from Bordeaux.

In due time he arrived, looking all the better for his journey, and was welcomed by Mrs. Chisel with enthusiasm. He was more pleased to see his grandchildren than their mother, for, like everyone else, he found her a trifle wearisome. As for Ruth, when she saw once more her father's grave face and kindly eyes she was ashamed of all that had been in her mind; and she displayed so much affection that Mr. Cass was surprised, for as a rule his younger daughter was not demonstrative.

"You don't look well, Ruth," he said. And indeed her face was worn and thin. "What is the matter?"

"Nothing, papa. What should be the matter?"

"You are worrying about young Webster?" he asked, rather sharply.

"No, indeed!" she protested. "I have quite got over my feeling for him. It was a mere girlish fancy."

"Of course it was," put in Mrs. Chisel, with superior wisdom. "And she is taking my advice, papa, about Mr. Heron."

"Is this true, Ruth?"

"Well, it may be," she said, hesitatingly. "I like him much better than I did. Have you heard anything of Mr. Webster, papa?" For she was anxious to hear if her father knew that Neil was at Bognor.

"Nothing. I believe he is abroad, and I sincerely hope that he will stay there. Marry Heron, my dear Ruth, and forget all about him."

Ruth found it impossible to say more then, but determined to wait until her sister had retired for the night before seeking speech with her father.

Mr. Cass was pleasantly surprised when Ruth came into the library about 10 o'clock. As a rule he saw her only for an hour in the drawing room after dinner. He had quite expected that the two sisters would be chatting in their own rooms by this time.

"Well, my dear," he said, gaily, "have you come to give your old father some of your company? I suppose this is to make up for my absence."

"Yes," she said, as gaily as she could. "You have been away so long, and I do see very little of you, papa. I want to see as much of you as possible."

"Until you leave me for Heron," he said, patting her hand. "Seriously, my dear, I hope you will marry him. He is a good fellow, and will make the best of husbands for my Ruth."

"He wants me to be his wife," Ruth said, gloomily enough. "I have not decided yet; I may or may not marry him. But you can set your mind at rest about Neil Webster, papa. I would not marry him if there was not another man in the world."

Something in her voice struck Mr Cass unpleasantly, and he looked sharply at her. "Why not?" he demanded.

She returned his look boldly. "Because I know now why you did not wish me to be his wife," she said.

He lifted his eyebrows. "Woman's curiosity again," he said, harshly. "What do you know?"

"I know that his real name is Jenner, and that his mother——"

"Stop!" cried her father, his face growing haggard before her eyes. "Who told you this nonsense?"

"It is not nonsense," she cried in despair. "Oh, why will you not trust me? I know that it is true. Mrs. Jent told me."

"Oh! Then that was why you went to Brighton?"

"Yes. I was quite determined to find out why you forbade the marriage."

"I see," he said, ironically. "Well, are you any the happier for this discovery?"

She hid her face with a cry. "Heaven knows I am the most unhappy girl in the world!" she moaned.

"Ah!" said her father, a world of meaning in his voice. "So you do love the man after all?"

"No; but—never mind. Tell me, papa, is it true?"

"Yes. You know so much now that you may as well know more. Mrs. Jenner murdered her husband and has suffered imprisonment all these years."

"She did not murder him!" cried Ruth. Mr. Cass, who was swinging the poker in his hands, dropped it with a crash. "Ah! and how do you know that she did not?" he asked in a stifled voice.

"Because Geoffrey says ——"

"Heron!" He rose to his feet. "What has he to do with all this?"

"He's a friend of Neil's, and ——"

"A friend of Neil's?" Mr. Cass said, incredulously. "How can that be? They have never even got on well together; they were rivals. I do not believe it."

"Will you believe me when I tell you that Geoffery is nursing Neil at Bognor in Mrs. Jent's house? He is, then. And Geoffrey wrote telling you that he was abroad—and Neil, too—to keep you away from Bognor."

Mr. Cass stood as though turned to stone, and the haggard look on his face seemed to grow more marked. "There appears to be a lot of plotting going on behind my back," he said, quietly. "My own daughter is plotting against me. Why did you not tell me all this? No, never mind. You have told me so many lies that I cannot believe you. Do not answer that question. But I must ask you to tell me what this means?"

"I have told you no lies," cried Ruth, indignantly. "If you had been more open with me, papa, I would never have set to work to find out this affair. I will tell you all, just as it happened, and you can judge for yourself if I have been wrong."

"Nothing can excuse your silence," he said, bitterly. "You don't know what harm may come of this meddling with what does not concern you. Well, I will hear your story."

He sat down again and looked at the fire, while Ruth related all that had happened, and how Goeffrey and she had made up their minds to discover the truth. Mr. Cass listened without a word. Only when she had finished did he make an observation.

"You have done wrong," he said, sternly. "You should have told me all this at once. I am the best friend that Neil Webster has, and it was my place to look after him, not Heron's."

"But is Mrs. Jenner innocent?" Ruth asked, anxiously.

"I cannot answer that question," he said, evasively, but he clenched his fist. "At all events I will see Heron and Neil and hear what grounds they have for believing that she did not kill the unhappy man. I can only hope, Ruth, that you will refrain from meddling in the matter any more."

"Oh, I have done with it, papa. I'm sorry if you think I have behaved badly; but I thought I was acting for the best. You can depend upon my doing nothing more. The matter is in Geoffrey's hands now."

"And it will soon be in mine," her father said, coldly. "If Mrs. Jenner is to be released I am the person to see to it."

Ruth noticed that he did not say "If Mrs. Jenner is guiltless," and her heart was like lead. She made up her mind to try the effect of the link, and, rising as if to go, drew it from her pocket.

"I will go to bed now," she said, quietly. "By the way, here is something of yours," and she placed the piece of gold before him.

"Yes, it is mine," he said, glancing at it. "I gave it to Mildred for her doll. How did it come into your possession?"

She burst into tears. The strain was getting too much for her. "Oh, papa, say it is not yours!" she wept, stretching out her hands.

"Ruth, you are hysterical," Mr. Cass said, with some severity, and the girl noticed even then that he was a trifle nervous. "Why should I deny that it is mine? I had a set of these links made many years ago, when I was foolish enough to wear such things. One pair I lost, the other remained in my desk amongst a lot of rubbish, until one day I gave one piece of it to Mildred. I had intended to have the other pair replaced, but time went on and somehow I never had it done. Why should you cry about these things, and why do you show me this link?"

"Because I found one oval like this under the window of the Turnpike house."

Mr. Cass rose from his chair and looked at her with a frown. "Go on," he said.

"I have nothing more to say," she cried with a fresh burst of tears. "I know now that the links did belong to you. How did you lose the one at the Turnpike house? The blow——"

"Was struck thrpugh the window, you would say," her father finished, with a cold smile, "and that I struck it?"

"No, no!" she cried. "I am sure you did not. Oh, I am sure you did not, father. But ever since I have found these links I have been in terror for you. What if the one I gave Geoffrey should be traced? Oh, I wish I had kept it myself!"

"It is too late to wish anything now," he said, bitterly, but very quietly. "I must say you are a dutiful daughter. I suppose you really mean to accuse me of having murdered Jenner?"

"I do not—I do not. I am sure you never did. You can explain."

"I explain nothing," he interrupted, sternly. "The links are mine. Whether I dropped a portion of one at the Turnpike house or not does not matter to you. I will see Heron and explain to him. All I ask of you is to hold your tongue."

"I will; I will," sobbed the girl. "But, oh, father, don't be hard on me. I'm very sorry that I meddled at all."

Mr. Cass looked at her in silence, and his stern face softened. "I know you do not credit me with this crime," he said, "and I am glad you have so much grace. But even to you I cannot explain. You must trust me."

"I do. Whom should I trust but my own dear father?"

"I wish you had thought of that before, and had not acted in this underhand way. However, it is no use talking now. The thing is done, and I must put it to rights as best I can. I will see Heron and Webster. Put all these things out of your mind, child."

"How can I until I know the truth?" she said, passionately. "I am sure you are innocent, but I am certain, too, that it was not Mrs. Jenner who committed the murder. For Neil's sake, for my own sake, I want the horrible thing explained."

"Whether it will be explained or not does not rest with you or with me, my dear girl. I cannot say to you what I wish to say. All I can advise is to hold your tongue; if you do not heaven knows what will happen!"

"I will say nothing," she said faintly, and staggered towards the door. Her father had not insisted upon his innocence as she had expected him to do; he had taken refuge in vague phrases which meant nothing. Yet she could not believe—she thrust the thought away from her. "I will go. I will say no more," she repeated.

"Ruth," he cried as she opened the door, "one thing I must tell you. You have either done great good or great harm. But, in either case, you have brought sorrow to this house."

(To Be Continued Next Sunday.)

Arthur Dimmesdale in Real Life

The Wrecking of a Great Career

I WILL try to tell the story that is uppermost in my mind today. It is a story of real life. At various periods during the past 30 years I have seen its incidents in their sad progressive stages, and yesterday I witnessed the last act in the stern, relentless, tragic drama. As it concerns one who was known to thousands, and will be remembered by many, I shall use initials only for persons and places. In view of the possibility that there may be someone still living to be wounded or injured by a fuller revelation of the "ower true tale" of some aged father, some penitent woman, a wife or a child—I will ask all who identify the original of my story to leave the facts of his history where they find them.

A Spurgeon Meeting.

When I was a boy in my early teens Spurgeon was traveling through the country to celebrate a jubilee of some kind. He was at the height of his fame, and there was great anxiety to hear him. I was present when he spoke at Hugh Stowell Brown's Baptist chapel in Liverpool. The crowd was dense and impatient, and the meeting was badly managed. Spurgeon was kept back while others spoke. At length, when the endurance of the audience was exhausted, the chairman called on the Rev. T. W. H. A tall, dark, handsome young man of 30, with a long, flowing beard, stepped to the front of the rostrum. He was entirely unknown, and the people received him with shouts of disapproval and deafening cries of "Spurgeon." In the midst of the tumult he took a watch out of his pocket and held it up. The noise died down, and in the silence T. W. H. said in a loud, clear voice: "It is not my fault that I am here before Mr. Spurgeon, but it will be my fault if I stay here long. I will give myself five minutes exactly, but if I weary you in less time, tell me so and I will instantly sit down." There were shouts of "Bravo!" "Go on!" and the speaker started on his task.

A Magnificent Speech.

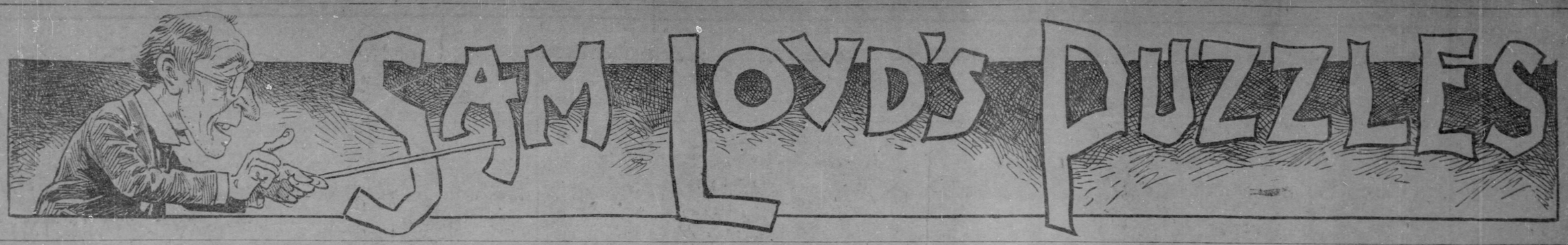
It was a magnificent speech, earnest, fervent, and with the thrill of real oratory. I was a boy, and my impressions may not be worth much, but I remember that the entire audience rose at the speaker at the end of his five minutes, and then the shouts of "Go on!" seemed to continue for another five minutes after he had sat down. Then came Spurgeon, and his first words were: "It is not my fault, either, that I have interrupted the finest burst of eloquence that I have ever heard from human lips." That was the beginning of T. W. H. He was a made man.

T. W. H. had been a printer's apprentice. Somebody found him and sent him to a Baptist college. At the time of Spurgeon's jubilee he was stationed in the manufacturing town of B. He was a power there, a Liberal, a reformer, a temperance man, and something of a socialist. He was happily married, and his wife was a good woman. At one of her confinements there was some medical blundering. That was the beginning of the tragedy. Write saying so much in the way of explanation and extenuation let me say more.

Not long after Spurgeon's eulogy the best living in the Baptist denomination became vacant. It was offered to T. W. H. The town of B. was not for parting with its young favorite, but there were whispers of trouble. It was the old story—a woman. T. W. H. was allowed to go without any explanation being made. He was penitent, a dazzling future was before him, he meant to turn over a new leaf. The people in B. held their tongues and T. W. H. came up to London.

Ministry in London.

He began his ministry under the best auspices. Before long the London daily papers reported his sermons. There could be no doubt of the impression he was making. His chapel off Oxford street was filled to overflowing. If he had gone on as he began, he would now be standing shoulder to shoulder with



TEN ONE-DOLLAR PRIZES

will be divided among those deemed to have sent the best solutions to puzzles on this page.

Send your answers to SAM LOYD, The Sunday Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUCK SHOOTING AT BUZZARDS BAY

Problem by Sam Loyd

The subject of this week's puzzle inspiration is a familiar one to residents of the vicinity of Buzzards Bay and introduces one of the many problems which, aside from the mere question of a hunter's luck, are doubtless known to such as revel in the pleasures of ducking.

Next to "shooting the chutes" there is no salt water sport so exhilarating as duck shooting, and there are few problems of a political or economical character which call for such profound statesmanship and administrative ability to show a balance sheet in favor of the internal receipts of the game bag, as against the expenditure of powder and shot, to say nothing about the other lavish expenditures which pertain to the make-up of a great duck hunter like "Grover."

There are a thousand and one problems connected with the game which would be worthy of consideration, but with which our puzzlists are doubtless as familiar as myself, so I shall only refer to one little proposition which may be peculiarly characteristic of my style of duck shooting.

Of course, it is a great feat to get more than one duck at a single shot, and as that can only be done by getting several in a line, it set me to studying the principle upon which Buzzards Bay ducks line up, and I may have hit upon something which my uniform lack of skill as a hunter enabled me to discover.

I noticed that the birds invariably approached in two rows, with two, so to speak, corporal birds in charge of the squad, so that, as shown in the sketch, we can figure out three rows of four in line. Now, just as soon as I got a line on two birds I would blaze away in the hope of getting one or both. It would probably be much simpler to get single birds, but my pride would not permit me play for anything but doubles; which resulted in my making the following discovery:

As soon as the smoke cleared away so that I could open my eyes I would find that the 10 birds had reversed their direction and were shooting away like a band of Filipinos, to reorganize somewhere in the swamps. What I noticed, however, was that they sailed off in an arrangement which showed five rows of four in line, and that they made this new form by merely changing the position of a very few of the ducks, and this is the puzzle for which the prizes are offered this week to the lucky ducks who give the best answers.

Just show the most simple why of forming the ducks into five rows of four in line and incidentally you will show how many birds Grover bags on this shot.

Address Sam Loyd, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CHEESE PROBLEM

By Sam Loyd.

As was intimated in the description of cutting a cheese with five straight cuts of a knife, the counting of the pieces was the most puzzling feature of the problem. With the cuts clearly defined it is still no easy task to count the pieces correctly, for the reason that the bottom of the cheese is a counterpart of the top, so that the other side is not in view, and there are some pieces in the center which cannot be seen at all.

There are 26 pieces in all, and we get at the proof of the same by the following analysis. The first cut divides the cheese into two pieces. The second cut divides both of these pieces into two, thereby producing four pieces. The third cut divides each of the four pices into two and, therefore, increases the number to eight. The fourth cut will divide seven of the pieces, but cannot be made so as to touch eighth piece. We now have 8 and 7—15 pieces, and as it will be found that the fifth cut will only divide 11 of these pieces, we get it all, 15 and 11—26, as the correct answer.

There is a rule which says that to produce the greatest possible number of pieces every cut must intersect every other cut, and so directed as to intercept all intersecting lines within the cheese, nevertheless, it is safe to say that few mathematicians or puzzlists can tell how many pieces could be produced by the addition of a sixth cut.

Answer to the Puzzling Partnership.

To that odd little story of the boys who entered into partnership agreements regarding the spoils, it was told A and B caught 14 fish, B and C 20, C and D 18, D and E 12, while A and E each caught just alike and were to pool their issues also. I am afraid that the complications of the co-partnerships was not made sufficiently clear, for it will be seen that every fisherman had two partners with whom he had to divide. B had to divide his catch with A, and also with C, who in turn had to divide with D, etc., etc. It was asked to tell how many fishes were caught altogether, which seems to be an odd query from the fact that almostany answer would appear to solve the problem. You may start off by giving any number of fishes from 1 to 11 to A, which would make the grand total vary from 33 to 43, as desired, but as the fish are to be divided among the five boys by a unique system of partnerships, which must resolve itself into an equal division, 35 or 40 are the only numbers which could solve the problem. In 35, however, each boy having an odd number of fish makes the division a difficult problem to start. With 40, however, the figures are 8, 6, 14, 4 and 8, so C, who has 14, merges with side partners 6 and 4, making 24, which gives 8 to each, and as all the others have 8, no farther change need be affected, as each one now gives just as much as he receives. So 8, 6, 14, 4 and 8, making 40 in all, seems to be the best possible answer to a puzzle which has created considerable discussion among mathematicians and puzzlists.

Answer to the Juvenile Puzzle "Flats to Let."

Our young folk are getting quite sharp in unearthing the buried cities in that quite a number of them discovered "Trenton" in the sentence "MuST RENT ONly to families, etc."

Regarding Solution of "The Passing Trains."

Several correspondents claim that the problem of the passing trains could be performed in fewer moves by going for the disabled engine direct, without first passing through the switch. That method, however, would bring the two engines together heads on, and, as the old engineers say, you cannot connect them in that position, it was deemed necessary to go round the switch to turn the engine. As a matter of fact, the answer given may be said to be one move too short, as it leaves the active engine facing the wrong way, which, however, might have been connected during the previous play at the expense of one more move. As almost everyone assumed that the broken down train was merely to be left standing on the track, with its train in the same order as before, I accepted that interpretation of the situation in giving the solution.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR MARCH 23.

Many contestants tried these puzzles, some tried one, some two and some all three. A good many found the name of the hidden city, a few properly distributed the fish, but the cheese with its angular cuts baffled the hundreds.

The answers which were deemed the best were received from the following persons, and to them the prizes have been awarded:

E. L. MOORE, 3317 Wilmot street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DALE M. M'FERROW, 1435 Locust street, Allegheny, Pa.
ATTMAR EYTEL, Theological seminary, corner North avenue and Buena Vista street, Allegheny, Pa.
WILLIAM J. WILSON, 116 Hazel street, Youngstown, O.
W. A. CARTER, 526 Wallace avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
ELIZABETH ORR, 252 West Market st., East Liverpool, O.
MASTER MORRIS SAUNDERS, 144 Mill street, Fairmount, W. Va.
CORA A. TARR, Fifth and Dock streets, Steubenville, O.
ROBERT A. PARRY, Box 41, Avonmore, Pa.
EDITH BORTMAN, Rochester, Pa.

A Missing-Word Puzzle.

Here is another criss-cross puzzle for the young folk to ponder over, which they will probably find somewhat more difficult than the last. You must find a word which, when placed in the vacant space will complete the sentence so that it reads correctly from left to right going round the circle and using that same word twice.

Send answers to all of the puzzles and win one of the ten $1 prizes offered each week for the best answers. Address

SAM LOYD, Pittsburgh Gazette.

"For a while he was clean out of his mind about that girl."

"And now?"

"Oh, now the girl is clean out of his mind."

Husband—How do you like your new girl?

Wife—Well, she works me a little harder than the last one, but she is more respectful.

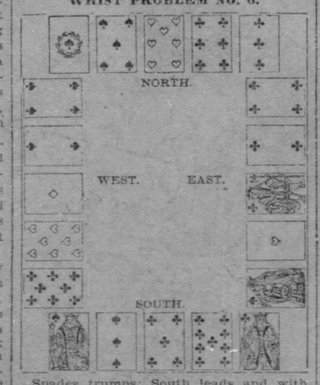
WHIST PRACTICE.

A majority of our whistites got caught on problem No. 4, and gave solutions commencing with the diamond leads, which should take but three tricks if properly defended. Four tricks can only be taken by the lead of club 8, and if West trumps with the king, North must spring the "grand coup" by discarding his trump queen. West then leads trumps, South takes with the 6, gets a trick with club tray, and throws the diamond tricks to North. If West trumps the original lead of club 8 with the five, North would overtrump and return hearts which South trumps with the six. North takes and must give the diamond tricks to North. If West throws a diamond to the first lead, North discards hearts and South again leads clubs, and if West trumps with king, North throws away his trump queen to prevent West leading trump 5.

The lead of diamond 10 is defeated by West's play of the 6. North takes with the jack, and also scores with the ace. He then leads hearts which West trumps with the king and leads the 5 to North who is then forced to give the last trick to East's 9. If South should lead off with the diamond queen, West plays the king, which North must take, and can also score with the jack, but is forced to play hearts which West trumps and then leads trump 5, so as to compel North to throw the trick as before to East.

Here is another bit of clever strategy which shows how all five tricks may be secured by good play:

WHIST PROBLEM NO. 6.



Spades trumps: South leads and with North partner takes all five tricks, against the best possible defense.

Accident Insurance—A Juvenile Puzzle.

To give the young folk another little lesson in the geography of our country, I will take occasion to illustrate a good story I heard the other day about a shrewd blacksmith who was called upon to shoe a spirited horse belonging to a well-known insurance company. The agent assured the honest smith that the beast was gentle and kind, and induced him to name a low price for the job. Not liking the vicious pose of the animal's ears, nor the shifty movements of its eyes, the prudent man first went over to the agent's office and speculated somewhat in accidental benefits. The sketch shows the horse endowing that cautious smith with a weekly indemnity of $50 for a fractured collarbone and other bruises which the doctor assured the smithy might not heal for years. The puzzle however, is to discover the locality of the incident concealed in the description of the picture.

Send in your answer and compete for one of the ten $1 prizes offered for the best answers to the puzzles each week. Address

SAM LOYD,
The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Captain—Sergeant, note down Private Grasgrum—three days on bread and water for slovenly turnout in parade.

Sergeant—Beg pardon, captain, that won't make the slightest difference to him—he's a vegetarian.

Captain—Then give him three days on meat and soup.—Pick-Me-Up.

Nothing succeeds like distress.

Scones, having sent a stupid servant to do an errand, was greatly annoyed on finding that he had done exactly the opposite to what he had been ordered.

"Why, you haven't common sense," he remonstrated.

"But, sir——"

"Shut up! I should have remembered that you were an idiot. When I'm tempted to send a fool on an errand again, I'll not ask you—I'll go myself."

The Mikado's Flowery Empire

A Budget of Curious Facts About Japan and Her Interesting People.

A piece of genuine Japanese lacquer is the native artist almost a lifetime perfect, and is produced by hundreds of thin coats of lacquer laid on at considerable intervals of time, the value consisting rather in the labor bestowed than in the quality of the material used. First-class lacquer work can scarcely be scratched by a needle.

When Railway Traveling.

A writer describing scenes on Japanese railways, says when a native lady enters the carriage she slips her feet from her tiny shoes, stands upon the seat, and then sits demurely with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she lights a cigarette, or her little pipe, which holds just tobacco enough to produce two good whiffs of smoke. All Japanese people sit with their feet upon the seat of the car, and not as Europeans do. When the ticket-collector—attired in a blue uniform—enters the carriage, he removes his cap and twice bows politely. He repeats the bows as he comes to each passenger to collect the tickets from them.

Octopus for Dinner.

The octopus are pretty plentiful in Japanese waters, and have been known to attack fishermen in their boats. When this hideous monster assumes the aggressive, the only chance the fishermen have is to lop off the tentacles of the beast. Failing this the boat may be upset and the men dragged under. The octopus is highly valued in Japan as an article of food.

"His Japanese Wife."

At one time, if a Japanese girl married a foreigner, she was instantly decapitated. A Portuguese gentleman was probably the first European to marry a daughter of the land of the chrysanthemum with impunity. He went there 30 years ago, and fell in love with a Japanese girl. Her parents warned her of the fatal consequences of marrying him, but she persisted, with the result that the mikado decided that she must be beheaded. However, after a correspondence of over five years' duration between the Portuguese and Japanese governments, she was permitted to live.

No Milk, Thanks.

A London medical man in collecting statistics in regard to consumption in Japan. He wants to see whether there is an appreciable diminuation of that disease as compared with milk-drinking lands. In Japan they have no milk to speak of. The natives do not care for it. Moreover, milk is an animal product, and, as such, is prohibited by the native religion.

Great Fish Eaters.

The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them meat-eating is a foreign innovation, confined to the rich, or rather to those rich people who prefer it to the national diet.

How They Conduct Auctions.

A Japanese auction is a most solemn affair. The public do not call out their bids, but write their names, together with the amount they are willing to pay, on a slip of paper, and put it in a box. These are looked through and the article awarded to the person who has made the biggest offer.

Ancestor Worship.

A singular illustration of the persistence with which the Japanese adhere to their family vocations is seen in an announcement in a Japanese newspaper, that a certain celebrated dancing-master was to hold a service in honor of the one-thousandth anniversary of the death of his ancestor who was the first of the family to take up the profession.

Babies Named After Flowers.

It is not uncommon for a Jap girl to bear the name of a flower. On the other hand, however, many girls in Japan bear the names of some domestic utensil, as frying-pan or dust-brush. Doubtless this results from the custom common among some people of naming a child from the first object that strikes the eye after the little one has come into the world.

Why Japanese Women Look Pleasant

Perhaps the secret of the sweet expression and habitual serenity of the Japanese women can be found in their freedom from small worries. The fashion of dress never varying saves the wear of mind on that subject, and the bareness of the houses and simplicity of diet makes housekeeping a mere bagatelle. Everything is exquisitely clean, and easily kept so. There is no paint, no drapery, no crowd of little ornaments, no coming into the houses with the footwear worn in a dusty street. And then the feeling of living in rooms that can be turned into balconies and verandas at a moment's notice, of having walls that slide away as freely as do the scenes on the stage, and let in all out-of-doors or change the suites of rooms to the shape and size that the whim of the day or the hour requires. The Japanese are learning much from us, some things not to their improvement. We might begin, with profit to ourselves, to learn of them.

They Tip in Advance.

In Japan it is always the rule of politeness to pay a trifle more than the sum mentioned on your hotel bill. To settle the account net would be considered an insult, or at least a mark of great dissatisfaction. People who have traveled in Japan say that the Japanese always tip the waiter on entering a hotel.

A Pretty Idea.

Every hotel has a fan, special to itself, containing a view of the hotel and a blessing from the writings of Confucius. One of these is always given to the departing guest.

The Japanese never sleep with the head to the north. This is because the dead, in Japan, are always buried with the head in that position. In the sleeping rooms of many of the private houses and of hotels, a diagram of the points of the compass is posted upon the ceiling for the convenience of guests.

The empress of Japan takes a great interest in all that concerns the nation, from the rice crops upward. Her majesty is said to have a special talent for literature, and writes beautiful poetry. A poem of hers, set to music, is sung in the schools all over the land.

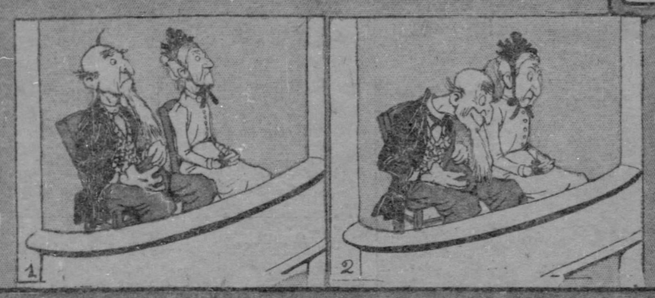
In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands.

What's the matter, has Jack Frost been nipping your nose?
Naw; it was Micky Finn hit me a swot.

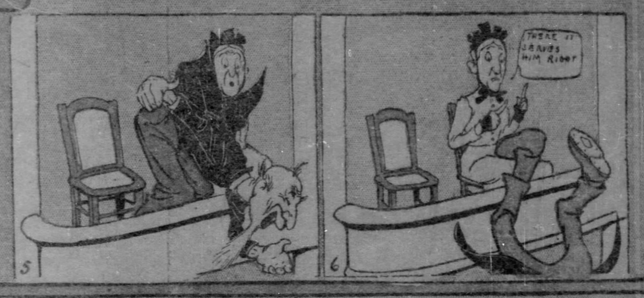
Driver—Hey, git out o' de way!—!—!—! old stiff!
Old Gentleman—See here, I'm not accustomed to being addressed in that manner.
Driver—Hully gee! Excuse me, I t'o't you was a New Yorker.

Lawyer—I'm sorry I couldn't do more for you.
Convicted Client—Oh! don't say a word, three years is enough.

Squire Hick Hanks Succumbs



to the Chorus Queen's Charms



Deacon Skeezick's Again Falls From Grace on a Sabbath Morn

Deacon S.—Come, my son, we won't listen to them.

Hey, what's that?

Why, they don't know what they're talking about.

When I was a boy I was the best coaster on the hill.

I'll show them.

Chorus—The hypocrite, we'll have him read out of the church.

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THE PITTSBURGH
Gazette
APRIL 6th 1902.

A MOVING DAY INCIDENT IN COON HOLLOW

A PAGE FOR THE SUNDAY GAZETTE'S YOUNG READERS

The Freeman's Little Friends

The Discovery of an Athletic Friend.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

PAUL, Mary and Phil were looking for Clem. They had a message for him from Mr. Freeman and he was supposed to be down by "Fairyland," as the children had christened the locality where they discovered the pixey-faced owls. When they reached the field, however, Clem was nowhere to be seen.

"He must have gone to some other part of the ranch," said Phil, when they had scanned the field without being able to see him.

At the sound of his voice a form arose from the tall grass near a boulder a few rods from where they were standing. It was Clem. He put his finger to his lips to suggest silence and signaled them to come to him. They tiptoed their way to him and he motioned them to look over the rock. They did so and the sight they saw caused them to shake with laughter. A little animal, much resembling the common mouse, differing, however, in respect to build, was guarding an apple core which Clem, as he afterward explained, had tossed there a short time before. This little animal had remarkably long hind legs, and his tail, unlike that of the common mouse, was bushy at the end. What caused the children merriment was the attitude of the little fellow. He was hopping about on his hind legs like a dancing clown, and every little while he made gestures with his fore paws as though motioning someone or something away. While they watched they saw a common field mouse steal from beneath the rock behind which they were crouching and attempt to take a nibble at the apple. Then the dancing animal hopped to the hungry mouse and began beating him with his paws as handily as a prize boxer punishes an opponent. This performance was too much for Phil, who laughed outright, and instantly the wrangling animals fled to places of hiding.

"Now you have spoiled all our fun," said Mary, reprovingly.

"I couldn't help it," replied Phil. "Wasn't it funny the way that dancing fellow banged the field mouse? What kind of an animal was it, Clem?"

"All de folks I knows calls him de kangaroo mouse. I reckon Paul's book hab some odder name to' him."

Clem had a sort of resentful feeling toward Paul's natural history, for he could not remember the technical names there given and, too, he seemed to regard the book in the light of a rival, one which disputed his supremacy in field lore.

"Dis lille fellow am mighty spry," continued Clem, "an' he doan think nuffin' ob jumpin' over a cliff to de groun' two or three hnudred feet below, an' it doan hurt him any, neider. He go jumpin' 'bout des lak a grasshopper, an' he kin trabble 'bout twice as fas' on two legs as de common mouse kin on four."

After waiting in vain for the reappearance of the curious little fellow the children, having delivered their message to Clem, returned to the house, and Paul, of course, immediately sought his favorite book, the natural history.

When Clem returned from the field at evening he brought with him the jumping mouse, which he had managed to trap, and he brought him into the house in a little cage which he had constructed out of wire screen.

"His name is Zapus," said Paul, "or at least that is the name of the species to which he belongs."

"Reckon I'd call him Zap fo' short," said Clem, dryly.

"A good idea," replied Paul. "We will call him Zap," and Zap he became forthwith.

Zap took kindly to his new quarters. So long as he had plenty to eat he had no fault to find, and so voracious an appetite did he display the children were forced to the conclusion that he was something of a glutton.

They had only to put food in his cage and then reach in with their fingers as though about to remove it to get an exhibition of his boxing proclivities. He would not attempt to bite them, but he would dance about on his hind legs and make vicious passes at the fingers with his paws until they were withdrawn, when he would look about with the air of a conqueror, as much as to say: "It takes me to knock them out, you see!"

One day Phil forgot and left the door of his cage open and Zap hopped away to parts unknown. Should he at any time conclude to return he will find his cage and a hearty welcome awaiting him.

THE WRONG BABY

Written for The Sunday Gazette by DOROTHY E. WELLS.

It was Patnora herself who celebrated St. Patrick's day in the finest style. She was entirely left out of the calculations of the family, when they all planned to walk three miles to see the Sons of Erin parade. So when all the others had tied the bits of green ribbon in their buttonholes and stood in a silent, solemn row waiting Mrs. McMinty's word to "move on childer," Patnora stood waiting, too.

"Ye're too little," Paddy said kindly. "Sure, O'I heard her say she'd lave ye wid the Dutcher on the third floor. O'll tell yez what, Patnora; go down an' pertend ye'll stay there, an' O'll drop behind, and ye can come along o' me an O'll carry ye."

Patnora was a young woman of very few words—perhaps because she could hardly talk straight yet. So she nodded solemnly to Paddy's plan, and proceeded to carry out his instructions.

When the procession of McMintys started the mother failed to notice Patnora's absence, or she failed to remark it, anyway. This day of all days in the year was one she believed in celebrating, and she would not for the world have missed it, for did not the police parade then, and wasn't her third cousin twice removed on the force?

Instead of waiting downstairs as Paddy had instructed her to do, Patnora thought she would go in search of St. Patrick herself, so off she toddled. In the part of town where the McMintys lived children roamed about at will, so no one noticed the little ragged Patnora with the sun-gold curls.

She walked and walked a great distance. The scene began to change, and instead of rows of dirty tenements there were brownstone and brick houses, with clean front doorsteps and curtains in the windows. Before long Patnora's fat little legs began to tire and she sat down on a convenient step to rest. As she did so her blue eyes caught sight of a baby carriage pulled close up to the steps. The parasol was quite low down and she peeped in under it. There was no baby there. Patnora herself had once ridden in a baby carriage—or what there was left of it when the six other children had been wheeled about in it till they were old enough to walk. It looked soft and warm—why shouldn't she climb in there to rest? Good idea! In a minute she was as snug as a bug in a rug, and the white fur pulled up close to her neck. Then Patnora proceeded to go to sleep.

A few minutes later the front door of the house opened and a very pretty lady came down the steps. She peered hastily under the parasol, then called up to the woman who stood at the door:

"Eliza, tell Mary she can follow with the package. It's very late and I'll wheel the carriage along. We won't be back till 5 o'clock."

"All right, ma'am," said Eliza, as she closed the door.

Down the street with the lady walking very fast and saying she was ashamed to be so late when they had been asked to spend the whole day. She walked about a mile, and stopped at a large and handsome place and turned in.

"I think we'd better leave the baby in the carriage till he wakes up," she said to the servant as they went indoors. So the carriage was left in a quiet place in the corner of the hall, while the lady, Mrs. Norris, was welcomed by her mother and a number of friends.

"I have come all the way from Chicago just to see your baby Ella," said one dear old lady. "I do wish he'd wake up."

"May we run down and peek to see if he's awake, Cousin Ella?" asked the twins. On receiving permission they rushed downstairs and found the parasol bobbing a little.

"He's awake!" they shouted upstairs. "Please may we bring him up all by ourselves?"

"Yes, if you will be very careful," said Mrs. Norris, "and don't muss his clean dress."

Tilly and Lilly raised the parasol, and there was a blinking golden-haired child. Patnora sat up and gazed around.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Tilly, as she pulled the child out, "but he's heavy."

"Goodness me!" added Tilly, "look at his dress!" and she gazed disgustedly at Patnora's dirt and rags.

"I thought he was younger," said Lilly.

"His hair's pretty, or would be if it were clean—anyway," said Tilly; "but somehow I feel more like washing him than kissing him. Come on, baby."

The two little girls struggled up the stairs with the baby. They opened the sitting room door doubtfully.

"Here's the darling! Here comes grandma's little lamb!"

"Come to mother, baby," called Mrs. Norris and her mother.

As the door opened wide there was dead silence in the room an instant, then a shriek from Mrs. Norris.

"You naughty children!" she said to the little girls, "to play such a trick on us!"

The strangers were looking in astonishment at little Patnora, and one of them was talking to her.

"We haven't played a trick," declared the little girls indignantly. "He's your baby and we took him out of the carriage in the hall."

"He isn't my baby and I believe you are playing tricks," said Mrs. Norris, "It is no joke—take the dirty little thing away."

The whole family trooped downstairs and the little girls solemnly declared that they had taken that particular baby from the carriage. Moreover, the new waitress, testified that she had peeped under the parasol and had seen the self-same golden hair on the pillow. "I thought you knew your own baby or I should have spoken of it," she said politely.

Mrs. Norris began to cry. Patnora, seeing something was wrong, followed suit, while one of the ladies tried to comfort her.

"Want—me—mither," sobbed Patnora.

"Poor little mite," said one of the ladies.

"Oh, where; oh, where, is my baby!" wailed Mrs. Norris.

Just at that moment the doorbell rang and there stood the nurse with the right baby. All tears were cleared away, even Patnora's, and one of the ladies insisted upon bathing her and dressing her in some old clothes they found. Patnora seemed to enjoy the novelty of the occasion, and became quite jolly. She played all day with Tilly an' Lilly and the baby, and for the first time in her life was quite an important person.

Mrs. McMinty never missed her youngest child until bedtime that night, and she went direct to the police station to report her loss. As Mr. Norris had reported the finding of Patnora, the mistake was soon corrected, and Patnora was carried home, richer by a new set of clothes and various toys, and poorer by the loss of much dirt.

But how it ever happened no one but Patnora and the writer, who lived across the street, and saw the performance, ever knew.

Children's Page

The Birthday Cake

By Margaret Johnson

"Another bedtime story?" said Lisa, laughing. "Well, well! Come, draw your up close, and I will tell you the toothsome tale of little Carlotta and the Birthday Cake.

A stalk of yellow grew in the field. 'What are you growing for?' asked the . 'For Carlotta's birthday ,' said the wheat. Far away in the South, sugar and were ripening, and a bunch of hung purple against the wall. 'What are you ripening for?' asked the rain. 'For Carlotta's birthday cake,' they answered, all together. The were busy in their . 'What are you making wax for?' asked a that flew past. 'For Carlotta's birthday cake,' said the . Then the told the rosebush that grew by the porch, and she knew what her would be for some day. And the months rolled by, and it was little Carlotta's seventh birthday. Then the was made. And the , the raisins, the , the Mother that mixed it, the that held it, the that beat it, the that baked it, the roses that wreathed it, the that lighted it, all were little Carlotta's. And she cut it with a big and she and six other little girls ate, and ate, and ate, till there was nothing left of it but one tiny and that was gobbled up by the that sits up all night.

"To with you, and dream, for good luck, on a thought of the Birthday Cake!"

—From the Youths' Companion.

The Sad Fate of Alfarata.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by SARAH ISHAM COIT.

Some years ago what was known as the "Winter Quarters" of the Barnum & Bailey show was found to be on fire, and for a few hours it was feared the entire structure would be destroyed. Indoors pandemonium reigned. The frightened animals screamed and dashed themselves from side to side. Some escaped during the confusion, and many curious citizens were scared nearly out of their wits by the monkeys jumping into their arms, as if asking for protection.

In a few hours the fire was under control and most of the creatures secured. One large snake escaped, but was captured near the place. A large lion broke loose and ran, and for some time was not missed. At last, tired out with running, he took refuge in a shed, where he remained till morning. The woman of the house to which the shed was attached rose early and went to the shed for wood for her fire. In the dim light she saw a fawn-colored animal in the corner, and mistaking it for her neighbor's calf, which had troubled her a great deal, she brought her broom heavily on the flank of the supposed calf, saying:

"I have caught you at last! Now I will give it to you!" And the blows fell thick and fast. The lion, frightened beyond description, bounded out of the shed and was met by the keeper, who was searching for him. The big cat was glad to get into his cage, away from the woman who tried to beat him. When she found it was a lion she had beaten instead of an alderney calf she fainted!

While the fire was raging and the different keepers were taking charge of the animals, quieting them and securing them from doing harm to themselves or others, Pedro, a young Italian, hurried to his cage of white mice and carried them out of the building. In trying to pack the entire outfit so it could be easily carried, he bent the wires of the cage a little, and before he could repair it Alfarata, his brightest pet, had slipped through and disappeared. Pedro searched as well as he could, but his search was of no avail; Alfarata was gone and he could only fix the cage so the others were safe, and try to train another to be as bright and cunning as Alfarata.

Alfarata had one accomplishment none of the others possessed—she could sing! Singing mice are very rare; their song is sweet, between a bird note and a whistle.

When Alfarata fell from the cage she was stunned for a moment; then, trembling and cold and miserable, she ran for her life, and, as it happened, ran directly into the large warehouse of Chris Richard, the truckman. On the floor was a quantity of furniture being packed to send away. Up the leg of a large stuffed chair crept poor Alfarata, and into the space between back and seat. There was plenty of room for several Alfaratas, and she was most comfortable. The chair was one of those one likes to sit in and read while nibbling a biscuit or a caramel, or both. At any rate, Alfarata found crumbs enough to satisfy her hunger, and then she fell asleep and did not awake for hours. When at last she crept out of the warm nest she was many miles from Bridgeport, and was in the barn of the Rev. Mr. Newcome in the country—the same barn where Longtail Frayback, Jr., spent the first happy year of his life, when old Bob took care of the horse and cow, and ate his supper there to be out of reach of old Janet's sharp tongue. The furniture had been stored in Bridgeport by Mr. Newcome's daughter, Mrs. Joe, and here it was in the barn to be unpacked so that it should not litter up the house and make work for old Janet.

And so, in the big easy chair had come Alfarata. If she had been willing to rest contented with the Grayback family and live the same simple life they did, probably all would have been well, and this tale would never have been written. The Graybacks had never seen a white mouse; they thought Alfarata a most beautiful creature; they gave her their choicest bed, and nice cuts; in fact, they treated her like a queen. Old Bob did not see her for a long time, for she jumped out of the chair while his back was turned and hid under the bed. At last Mrs. Grayback persuaded her to come and join them, and for a time all went well. But as soon as Alfarata regained her strength she began to long for more celebrity again. She quite wore Mrs. Grayback out with her complaints of the dullness there and her wish for a change. Mrs. Grayback introduced her into the best society, the Brownbacks, and they did all they could for the distinguished stranger, but it was of no use. Alfarata held her pink nose high and refused to associate with any of them. She took all they had to offer without a word of thanks. She even coaxed Brownie Grayback away from her work and filled her head full of the great deeds she should accomplish; she should get into the house and at night she should come out on the hearth and sing, the family would hear the wonderful music and her fortune would be made.

"But I cannot go to the house, Alfarata," said poor Brownie; "my mother has forbidden it."

"Nonsense," said naughty Alfarata, "you have to be my chaperone. I cannot go without one, and you shall share my good fortune."

Brownie did not want anything different from what she had always had and was very loath to go, but Alfarata overruled all objections, and at last she consented, first warning Alfarata that there were two huge creatures always in the house that were enemies of theirs.

Perhaps if Mr. Newcome had known that in his barn there was a pretty white mouse he would have forbidden his two yellow cats, King Tom and Tom King, to go there, but he did not know of Alfarata's existence. Old Bob one day thought he saw a white mouse, but when he told Janet she looked sternly at him and said: "You must have a touch of 'em again," so he never dared to speak of it to the minister.

So Alfarata and Brownie stole out of the barn and made their way to the house. The door was open a bit and in they crept and hid in the hall behind the tall palm. Alfarata peeped all about and found she could get into the library without being seen and creep under the divan. So, bidding Brownie follow her, she went in. A gust of wind shut the door and oh, horrors! there on two cushions by the fire were the two yellow creatures! In less time than it can be told King Tom and Tom King glanced under the divan, crouched a moment and then sprang.

"One for each of us," said Tom King, and the tale of Alfarata is ended.

"When little folks will ape the great
'Tis easy to foresee their fate."

Ye Pigge Book.

Any clever boy or girl can make "Ye-Pigge Book" of drawing paper or any unwrinkled paper about five by six inches in size, and containing about 50 pages; cover it neatly with brown linen on which can be painted, in black or gilt or colors, fanciful designs together with a picture of a pig in the lower left hand corner. This book can be strapped with a broad elastic, or tied with ribbon and a pencil-holder or a loop of ribbon can easily be fastened to one side.

On the inside cover of the book are the directions which must be followed accurately to see the fun:

You may be clever and you may be wise,
But can you draw a pig with tight-shut eyes?
Now take up your pencil and try your skill,
And after it sign your name with good will.

This can amuse a roomful of people for the pig is very hard to hitch together, and the eye and the tail seldom secure their popular places. The various results are simply side-splitting.

Tommy (impatiently)—I wish I was Bobby Yates.

Mamma—But Bobby hasn't any dear little brothers and sisters.

Tommy—That's just where he's lucky; he's not obliged to be a good example.

The Elves Among the Law-Makers

Written for The Sunday Gazette by CLAUDIA MAY FERRIN.

AIRY had heard so many complaints against the laws among the poor people in different countries that she began to cherish the desire to equalize matters. By investigation she learned that it was not so much the fault of the laws themselves as of the men who executed them. And sometimes even the legislators were guilty of leaving loopholes for their friends the officeholders to crawl through, so that the lower classes did not receive full protective benefit of their statesmen's wisdom.

In her dilemma she sought the justice-loving Royal, whose sympathy with the over-ridden poor was in itself pathetic to behold. The pair, unknown to Vixen, Sprite and Cupid, put their heads together to devise means for securing justice; when Tiny, informed by one of the other elves of the plot being devised, calmly appeared upon the scene and bade the two consider the faults and shortcomings of their own clients before arraigning others at the bar of justice.

"What!" cried Royal. "Would you, too, grind down the poor because they are poor?"

"No, no!" said Tiny. "But just see how many misers and dead-beats escape the law and taxes on the poverty plea. If we could induce the legislators of the world to devise ways and means for catching and punishing such criminals then might we talk of equity. Why, if those two classes would give over their tressures there would be enough money in the world to feed every worthy pauper in existence."

"Tell you what I'll do," said Royal, after a few moments' thought. "I'll go with you two to the chief legislative bodies of the world and see if we can't whisper this new idea into their ears. If they'll do as I say they'll hang every miser to be found, and tar and feather every dead-beat until he will beg for mercy and be glad to go to work for an honest living."

"Agreed!" cried Airy and Tiny. "Lead the way, and we'll do your bidding at every turn."

So the three bied away to the many assemblies of lawmakers of which this sphere can boast, appalled at first by their vast number and by the wide differences existing among them. There was the English parliament and the United States congress at the head of the list, followed by the governmental legislative bodies of Europe, South America, Asia, etc., down to the unpretentious assembly in the tent of an obscure nomad chief among the Africs. Even their friends the pygmies were holding council as to the fate of a recently captured stranger, which led the three to stop and gaze admiringly at the (un) business-like procedure of the chattering mob.

"They have their ideas of justice, too," sighed Tiny, as with her companions she flitted away. "But I know there are misers and dead-beats among them, so we can't hope for much from that source."

"But there are no tramps," argued Airy, stoutly, who loved the pygmies because they were so closely allied to the now extinct race of dwarfs.

"Nor professional thieves," added Royal.

"Ho, ho!" laughed Tiny. "I see you two are very much traveled and painfully observant. Well, let's lurk among the more civilized nations awhile, and try again to influence the lawmakers. For if you want to help your worthy poor you'll have to tackle the worthy rich for the almighty leveller."

"The almighty leveller?" reiterated Airy, greatly puzzled.

"Yes, the money. Ha, ha! I thought you were more worldly-minded than that."

A trio of lobbyists the elves became—suggesting, jeering, vaunting, cheering, in their own sly way—until more than one august statesman caught their spirit and unconsciously spoke of equal rights, laborers' demands, paupers' privileges and kindred topics. But not one of them would raise hand or voice against the miser or the dead-beat, which fact puzzled the invisible lobbyists not a little.

At last Tiny assumed a very wise look, which told her companions that she had solved the mystery.

"Don't you see through it?" she queried, knowingly. "Why, there are so many misers, dead-beats, and near kin men among them that they are afraid to vote against those classes lest they lose their jobs and each be dismissed as a public nuisance. So there's no hope for your worthy poor but to enter politics themselves, then demand fair play and a redivision of the spoils."

What Happened After Freddy's Birthday.

By TUDOR JENKS.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.) (Copyright, 1902, by K. N. Birdsall.)

Freddy's birthday was the first of April and he wasn't glad of that, for the other boys thought there was something funny in sending him large and heavy packages that looked like beautiful birthday presents, but really held bricks or neat bundles of sand or pebbles wrapped up in ever so many sheets of paper and pieces of string. It became annoying as the cars rolled on.

Freddy often made up his mind not to open these, but once he threw away one and found that it really hel da regulation football. He saw a street boy open it and run away with the football, shouting:

"Hi, fellers, see what I found!"

So Freddy had to open these every year and almost always he was fooled. But at last he was rewarded. One first of April there came to the house a lovely big, heavy lump of a parcel that was brought in by the expressman. This man knew Freddy was bothered and as he handed the package in, he said:

"Well, Fred, my boy, if they've fooled you this time they've paid for it. The express charges are 60 cents and they're paid by the sender."

Still Freddy hoped for nothing and untied the strings and papers only as a matter of duty, expecting an old soap box full of rocks at the most. But this time Freddy was fooled in the right way, for he unwrapped the last bit of paper and disclosed a fine big tool-box full of the shiniest, sharpest, edgiest chisels, saws, hammers, pliers and other glittering steel things you ever saw, besides all those useless things boys never can fail to find in a regular tool box.

A cover was tacked a card, on which was written, "From your Uncle Donald."

That was the way the tool box came.

This is what Freddy did with it.

He printed a large and noble sign which read as follows:

FRED. TOMPKINS
CARPENTER. ALL KINDS OF ALTERATIONS DONE HERE.

This sign Freddy hung out on the apple tree in front of his house. Then he made ready all his new tools and waited for a customer.

And first a Giraffe came and knocked at the door.

"Come in," said Freddy, glad to have a customer.

"But I can't come in," said the Giraffe, "unless I can shorten my neck."

"Nonsense," Freddy answered. "Come in and put your neck up the chimney."

"But I can't talk to you if my head is sticking out above the chimney top," the Giraffe objected.

"I'll go outside, then," said Freddy politely.

So the Giraffe came into the work house and put his head into the fireplace and up the chimney and out at the top. It did not feel badly, and he was quite as comfortable as some of the young men who wear high collars. Freddy went outside and they could talk very well—almost as well as if the Giraffe had not come in at all.

"Now," Freddy said, "what can I do for you?"

"I have called," the Giraffe answered, "to have my neck shortened. You see, it is very inconvenient when I have a sore throat, and——"

"Excuse me," Freddy interrupted. "It is no matter why you want it done. I have a nice new saw and I will cut it down with pleasure. But you must pay in advance."

"Why must I?" the Giraffe asked.

"Because if you didn't like it you might not wish to pay, and if anything should happen——"

"I understand," said the Giraffe, and he wrote out a check and signed it "J. Longfellow Camelopard."

"Why do you sign that way?" asked Freddy.

"It's my business name," was the answer.

All being ready Freddy took the step-ladder, climbed to the roof with his nice new saw and sawed off the Giraffe's head even with the top of the chimney. Then he went into the tool house and sawed off the neck close to the body. Bringing down the Giraffe's head Freddy set it neatly on the body and tacked it on all around with brass-headed nails. For a boy Freddy made a very good piece of work of it.

Then the Giraffe went away.

Next came a Camel. He introduced himself by handing in a card on which was the name, "W. Dromedary, Esq." and inquired if he could see the carpenter. Freddy made a first position dancing school bow, and said politely:

"What can I do for you, sir?"

"I would like to be unhumped, if you please," was the mournful answer. "See that hump? It is a bother to me. Everybody makes jokes about it. I would like to be leveled. Money is no object. I will gladly pay you double."

"I should have to charge you double," said Freddy, "as you have two humps. Would you like them cut off or driven in?"

"Humph!" exclaimed the Camel, "that makes no difference that I can see. Do as you like."

"Very well," Freddy answered, "if you lower your back, I'll plane you smooth."

The Camel lay down, and Freddy brought out a smoothing plane. The Camel was flattened and departed happy, after being sandpapered smooth.

His next caller was a Tortoise who ordered a pair—or two pair—of stilts to be made while he waited, and after came a elephant who had his ears trimmed, and new hinge put on his trunk, and as it was growing dark the last customer arrived, the Rhinoceros.

"I am just about closing for the day," Freddy remarked as the Rhinoceros came to the door.

"But I can't wait," was the Rhinoceros' reply. "I am tired of having this horn on my nose. I should like to have it changed and put on top of my head, where other animals wear theirs."

Freddy was obliging, so he took his little hatchet, cut down the horn, and then glued it securely just between the animal's ears. The Rhinoceros looked in the glass, and smiled with delight to see how the operation improved his looks.

Then Freddy shut up his shop, and went to lunch, much tired by his first morning's work.

Early that afternoon Freddy was in his shop ready for work. He wore a blue apron with nail-pockets in it and a square paper cap to keep the sawdust out of his hair.

He threw open the front door, and as the day was sunny, sat down on the steps.

While he sat there he saw a red, white and blue Parrot sitting on a tree not far away.

"Good morning, Freddy," said the Parrot in a voice like Freddy's biggest saw.

"Good morning," Freddy said, pleasantly. "Have you used—that is, have you come to have your beak straightened?"

"No, sirree!" croaked the Parrot. "I've come to tell you something. I've been flying about getting the news. Have you a bicycle?"

"Yes," Freddy replied.

"Just get on your bicycle, then," the Parrot went on, "and listen to me."

"Why should I get on my bicycle?" asked Freddy.

"You'll see," the parrot answered. So Freddy brought out the wheel and mounted the saddle.

"It's this way," the Parrot said. "I was over there in the woods and I met those animals that were here yesterday and I never used—I mean, never heard such language. The giraffe couldn't reach the trees and hasn't had a leaf to eat since yesterday; the camel's master fell from his back three times and has thrashed him so he's in a towering rage; the tortoise fell from his stilts and cracked his shell; the elephant's ears are too small to flap the flies off and the hinge in his trunk is rusted; and the rhinoceros' friends say his horn is unfashionable and unbecoming. So when I left them they were all coming this way as mad as hops."

"Goodness me!" Freddy exclaimed. "How soon will they be here?"

"There they come now!" shrieked the Parrot. "Fly, fly for your life!"

Freddy bent over his bicycle handle bars and away he went down the road as fast as he could pedal. He was soon out of sight.

When the animals arrived they were all out of breath; but when they could speak they asked the Parrot:

"Where's Freddy, the carpenter?"

"He's gone wheeling," said the Parrot.

"When will he be back?" asked the animals.

"He'll never be back," said the Parrot.

And he never was.

The Ambitious Thermometer.

An ambitious thermometer,
Whose desire was to rise,
Upon his way, one wintry day,
Pursued his enterprise.
To be a shooting and a wheezing!
As the people passed him by—
And blizzards blew and snowflakes flew,
From dark and stormy sky.
The thermometer's blithe spirits sank to zero in a minute—
He cowered in his own small sphere—quite lost was he within it.

This ambitious young thermometer
Picked up heart again at last,
From his hiding place he peeked his face
When biting days were past.
What weltering and sweltering
As the people passed him by—
His great desire to rise higher,
Was now his only cry.
His worthy goal was gained indeed, his will was bent upon it—
He vowed he'd reach the highest point, and sure enough—he's done it.

—Georgia Clay.

A persistent affirmation that you possess the qualities which are necessary for your higher success, that you will endeavor daily to their utmost strength, is wonderfully in acquiring the desired possession.—Success.

THE MAN FROM THREE PINES

PROMOTER SERIES.

By WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

UNRIPENED manhood journeying from the fields to the town is a marvelous, yet a precarious undertaking. Young Luther went to Wittemburg, and from there foundered Rome with his enlightenment; young Burns went to Dumfries and dissipated his genius; young Whittington went to London and became lord mayor; young Carnegie went to Cleveland and was brought there again for burial. Ward and Wanless, both 19, journeyed from their farms to the metropolis of their state—and here is the story:

The two had high hopes, but little capital, so they walked most of the 200 miles; and one night they waited for the dawn and watched meanwhile with sleepless eyes the lights of the city. An early spring morning—everybody knows the moment, when robins, sparrows and milk wagons control the activity—such was the advent of Ward and Wanless. These two saw for the first time how human looks when collared and dressed and drawn-out. A city is nothing like that man-handled outdoors.

During the 38 years which covered the united lives of Ward and Wanless, a forest background and interlying fields had been their world—white fields in winter, green and gold in summer. Ward had toiled earnestly, contentedly on his father's farm just out of Three Pines; Wanless, on the farm adjacent, had toiled erratically, dreamily. His hand had been at the plow, while his mind and heart were in the midst of the metropolis, its schemes and commerce and history. Three Pines called the pair "chums," but the estimate was incorrect. Ward was the slave and Wanless the master. This condition of affairs was one of the lasting and mysterious arrangements of babyhood.

Ward's mental structure was of the slow, enduring kind; the mentality of Wanless was meteoric. The former bowed his compact intelligence before the passing brilliance of the unlixed star. The dreamer was a tall, slender young man with gray eyes, closely cropped red brown hair and straight sharply cut features; the plodding Ward is merely a lay figure, and his appearance may be imagined. In a word, the material chances of these two boys are estimated. The outlook of Ward pointed toward success in life, the quiet honors of good citizenship, the modest wealth which the years win for a hard-working and intelligent farmer or merchant. On the contrary, Wanless seemed destined to achieve a colossal failure—a failure like Blaine's, who wanted the presidency and received a moral disappointment; a failure like Napoleon's, who wanted the world and got a rock in the midst of the sea.

Ward, strange to say, was more fortunate in obtaining a position. He was installed as elevator boy in the large and honorable wholesale dry-goods firm of Broad, Wells & Co. Wanless walked the streets, his pride killing him by inches, not because he was responsible for three extra holes per day in Ward's meal ticket but because Ward had obtained a position before him. At last an agent for a certain brand of encyclopedias came to the rescue and said to Wanless:

"Your clothes are of color and you look hungry, but you may have the vital spark. I'll give you $10 for every set you sell, and you won't keep me digging for eagles at that. What kills book agents is just this: They're not deep in the beginning or they'd be at something else."

Wanless paled. The agent plunged on: "They ring on a little superficial yarn and give to everybody alike—one that would take with one man in a thousand. If they ever strike that man he's either broke or closed to literature. * * * You've got to be deep and natural and know your prey. When you find a weakness, you've got to jab there and upper-cut there and swing there—till its jelly—then set out your order blanks. One of our men took poison day before yesterday. He had a little 'outlet-spiel' that he shoved out on occasions and he couldn't find a win soul."

These words burned into the brain of Wanless. He left the office as one in a trance. All that day, learning from door to door, he built his story and perfected it. At night he was too tired to sleep, so he planned digressions and supplements and constructed revised editions for the variety of cases. The failures of the day returned to him, with their faces and mannerisms, and he thought of what he would do and say, if he had another chance at these failures. So days passed. He wished the city were larger, and learned with a thrill that he had a gift of expression. He studied as no book agent ever studied before, and became formidable. One morning he entered a house at 8:15 and staggered out at 11:30 with an order and a partial payment. He had strained every fiber in his brain, and he was ready to shout from joy and faint from fatigue.

With his first $10 he bought a hat, shoes, collars, cuffs—and continued to ventilate Ward's meal ticket. The fourth week he sold three sets and purchased himself a handsome suit of clothing. Ward, 10 hours a day at his elevator, without the grace of a knight errant but with the love of a brother, still cared for incidental expenses, such as bed and board. And now Wanless began to save money.

A year elapsed. We'll glance at the pair on a spring Sunday morning. Traces of the farm boy and Three Pines still lingered in the manner and upon the person of Ward, but Wanless was studiously of the city—an immaculately dressed young man with a fresh complexion and clear eyes of steel-grey—eyes that could be cuts fascinating when the mind so willed, but in the presence of Ward, the mind of Wanless was elsewhere.

"I wish I were back in Three Pines this morning," Ward said longingly.

"That complacent, bigoted, eternally foolish burg? Wanless sneered. Nitroglycerin couldn't blow me back there."

"I'm going to church; won't you come along?" Ward pleaded.

Every Sunday for a year this question had been asked and Ward had gone alone to church. This morning Wanless glanced peculiarly at the other and replied that he would go along. Ward was overjoyed.

At this period the plodder was earning $12 a week, and saving $2. Broad, Wells & Co. had boosted him from the elevator and placed him in one of the departments. Wanless was averaging $60 a week, and saving $35. A word to explain this success: The book agent had fared indifferently, until his mind seized the plan to "work" public school teachers—young, hopeful, unmarried women on salary. Wanless was young, handsome and compelling. With consummate delicacy he appealed to the vanity of these ladies, and pointed out the great values in an educational way. He was richly dressed, he was impartially charmed by each and every personality among the army of teachers he called; he called again—and got orders and payments.

At the church on this particular morning, money was being raised to build an addition. Ward was mortified that his companion's first visit should prove so unfortunate, but Wanless was not disappointed. His fertile brain did not shut down on Sundays. When Ward's gentle soul was prevailed upon $2 worth—a mite, indeed—Wanless arose and in a modest way subscribed $25. That was a good investment.

He became a regular attendant—soon he began to stay for the children's session. In a few months he was victoriously leading an afternoon class of grimy boys. Finally he became superintendent of Sunday school. At the end of his year in this capacity, he was presented with a costly gold watch, inscribed to the Superintendent. From the lips of members of the Sunday school that first Sunday, Wanless had reasoned that the school teachers could not last forever, so he began to clear new acreage.

The encyclopedias having served their purposes were summarily dropped. He was now 23—possessed between $5,000 and $7,000, and none of the bad habits which harm physically and cost much. He also possessed ideas—in this case the ideas were Father Time's notes for a million. He bought a small tract and obtained options on a large tract of land adjoining, in an outlying portion of the city, a portion logically adapted for refuse. Thousands of dollars had been spent by the city to fortify itself against this waste, for the reason that invisible towers of malaria ascended from it. Upon heavy bond paper, with convincing statements, illumined initials and beautifully colored plats, Wanless reclaimed this foul marsh.

Then largely observed, yet without ostentation, he gave $100 to the church for foreign missions and began a series of Thursday evening talks to young men. He was now the arch and the idol of the church, sought after and talked about. There were sore hearts among the city teachers, not because of the still maturing payments on the "sets," but because of the compelling zeal of the salesman and the shock of its sudden stoppage simultaneously with the order. And there were eager hearts among the godly young women of the church. No handsome young pastor ever wrought such heartbeats. Mothers made him a shining example for their sons; fathers patted him on the back; the daughters and sisters—here was the pathos—eyes of night and smiles of morning, eyes of azure and heart of midday—these were the offerings of the daughters and sisters. Here too, Wanless was master, something to each, nothing to all.

At the proper moment he inserted big ads in the religious papers and began to cut the more ripened edges of the crop. Like the convict who has tunneled with infinite patience for years, he emerged at last into open air, but he still had to get away.

The industry and intelligence of Ward had borne fruit. He was now head of one of the departments at Broad, Wells & Co. Ward was among the first to put his "little all" in the Wanless subdivision. A young widow with a suffering heart and $2,000 insurance was called upon. When Wanless departed the widow had dried her eyes and was happy in the thought of a grand investment and a lifelong competency from Wanless' real estate.

With these gains he put a smile on certain corners of the subdivision and added a few dreams in regard to its future. Then he went after the big game—the stanch churchmen and financial pillars. He worked fast, night and day; the advertisements worked; his past and his presence worked; those with money already in worked; the mothers and the daughters worked. To Wanless a babe in arms was an opportunity. The tiny fists which he filled with confections returned to him in dollars of the realm—a thousandfold. Block after block on the bond paper subdivision was marked with the red stamp "Sold." The church owned three-quarters of the Wanless subdivision. The remaining one-fourth was seized by the members of other churches.

Into the smaller towns, Wanless journeyed to visit the chief men in a religious and financial way. He would grip the palm of such a citizen, smile into his eyes, call him "brother;" modestly show the gold watch and the beloved inscription and say: "Your name, my dear sir, is a household word in the families of our church." He would also put more red on the bond-paper subdivision and preceded by his advertisements start for new communities.

Long ago the book agent had said: "You've got to be deep and natural and know your prey." Wanless had not forgotten. He also directed his cannonade toward the weak spot, and so pitiably often in man and woman, did he find the weak spot—vanity.

The whole subdivision was sold, and before Wanless transferred his business from the church to the down town portion of the city, he did two important things. First, he gave the church $1,000 for a big window to be known, as the elders gratefully suggested, as "The Wanless Window." Here was the deep secret of the man's vanity. Secondly he married Miss Marion Harver, a sweet and beautiful young woman, whom the plodder, Ward, had gently and hopefully courted for five years.

There was no blow between the two men—only silence which was the more deadly in Ward's case. The plodder could have happily given his right arm or his future hopes—but not the woman he loved—to Wanless, who might have had any woman for the asking.

In the years which followed Wanless floated cement and telephone stock—floated it so high that the keels were warped, and his dream of a million was realized. Then started in the reaction. The Wanless subdivision slumped back into a bed of sewerage and shot its towers of malaria to high heaven; and in "the Church of the Beautiful Window," doubts grew into mutterings and mutterings fell again to despair. The feeling of the church people finally reached the heart of the city, and the day came when Wanless (rated a million now) would have been unable to sell Standard oil stock at 19. He determined to live in New York. Before departing he was oddly impelled to seek Ward.

In the pathetic and fragmentary narrative of the lay figure, Ward, one worthy thing stands out boldly. When Wanless called to say goodby before leaving for New York, Ward huskily told him to keep on going until he reached hell, or words to that effect. Then Ward, a lonely, sad-faced young man, resumed his toil of building anew.

Hugo Neiromath, a genius for manipulation, a faddest for abstruse mathematical problems, a Belgian by birth, who had outgrown his native land, a notorious plunger, spendthrift, promoter and danger—was debating in his ponderous mind how he might best approach a certain young westerner. Meanwhile he was covering vast sheets of heavy paper with the finest, clearest figures—a work of art to look upon. He crumpled a big page and tossed it upon the floor among many other works of—Ah! Inscrutable. His fountain pen rained more figures. It was this way that Neiromath planned—his 330 pounds huddled forward upon the rosewood desk; his massive, hairy head within six inches of the paper; his subconscious mind solving intricate and unavailing problems of calculus; his active mental energy just now grappling with the measurements of Wanless. His was one of those remarkable brains which do two things at once, each result being better for the occupation of the other. At length Neiromath pocketed his pen and raised his head. That was a face you would remember—a brown, expansive and multi-wrinkled forehead; black sparks for eyes, enveloped in the expanded glands which come from overrich food and drink, and lead to gout and apoplexy. The rest was heavy black beard, tinged with grey.

This was one of New York's human wonders—61 years of age, unmarried, with at his pen, yet he spent $70,000 a year, and the amount was as necessary to him as bread is to the laborer. Decades had made it so. Moreover, he worked as few men worked. Two or three mornings later young Wanless, who now looked older than his years, but who had happily augmented his fortune in the big city, was accosted by Hugo Neiromath. The latter began:

"I've have vatched each odder a long time—yes? I vant to meet you better—call mit me upon. By de vay——"

He thrust a card into the young man's hands. Neiromath also dropped a word of information that proved immensely valuable, for Wanless, upon learning something of the importance of the name affixed to the card, acted upon the fugitive bit of information and "cleaned up," so to speak. The next day he dropped in upon Neiromath and incidentally upon a suite of offices, the luxuriance of which surpassed the most unruly dreams of the men from Three Pines. So far a point was gained for the Belgian.

The two were together for hours—Wanless talking much and refusing refreshments; Neiromath listening much and refreshing himself after the manner of a giant. The westerner departed exulting, fatigued as he had been after the first sale of encyclopedias, but with a renewed grip upon his ambition. He had made money in New York, yet he had not made his presence felt, had hardly been noticed, in fact. Wanless now saw a way. He would use the "drunken Dutchman," and the latter's immense resources and prolific ideas. Straightway he went about it, perfecting his plans, as the boy book agent had done such a little while ago.

When left to himself Hugo Neiromath muttered: "I am disappoint mit he, mit myself. I vould make me partner out off him, und I find dat he is a veman robber. Never me mind. I vill take vat he has."

The moment was happy for the determination of Neiromath, master of promoters. San Houstonio Petroleum was in the background—San Houstonio was the cannonade of Neiromath. San Houstonio was mentioned and held back for weeks—talked about and delayed. Meanwhile Wanless and "his partner" were doing things on the street. For three fearful, wonderful weeks the man from Three Pines made American dollars in numbers that hypnotized his soul: Neiromath dictated and made expenses. Then San Houstonio was sprung and Neiromath stayed out. Following fast upon the great parody—the Hils Copper affair, Wanless began to wiggle. The Belgian said:

"We are involving Germany's minister to dese United States—go deeper—I an vit you—ve vill control."

Wanless, rejecting failure as impossible, obeyed the superior mind and acknowledged it a rare thing. The memorable "Ten Days' Reverses" came. Wanless staked his last dollar and compromised his future. The last proved to be a criminal proceeding.

He was arrested.

This climax has merely been touched upon. A volume would be required to cover adequately the tragic situations of that month. Neiromath, somewhat richer, resumed the fairy pen and the stolid calculus—and remotely forgot "his partner." The big town was too busy to ball out a stranger; and Neiromath had lost everything, at least he said so.

His wife called upon him daily. Though she believed in him with all her loyal heart and had nerved herself for the momentary disgrace, she was horrified by the startling change which each day revealed in her husband's mind. Where a valiant soul to bear prosperity, and he could labor tirelessly toward an increase, but the evil day made a child of him, wrecked him.

"Marion," he said one morning, "you must go to Ward. He will stand for the bond. I shall die here."

"Not Ward—any man but Ward," the woman whispered.

"He is the only man in the world," answered the husband.

The credit man of Broad, Wells & Co. was preparing to leave for the northern part of the state to adjust a rather serious matter for the firm, when the doorman announced that a lady wished to see him. He arose from his chair suddenly, and his better understanding stifled the name, "Marion."

Her face was as white as chalk and every fiber of her womanhood revolted against the humiliating errand, yet she told her story.

"I read that he was in jail," the man said, strangely. "I have thought of you every moment, almost. He ruined me or I would have the amount of the bond now—$15,000."

Ward saw that the woman's head was bowed.

"I will raise the amount—for you," he resumed, hoarsely; "but if he should jump the bond——"

"He would go alone!" said the woman.

And she returned to New York with an amount sufficient to set Wanless free.

The dreamer jumped his bond, but he went along; and among the outraged members of a certain church, who were pledging their future earnings in order that a certain hateful window might be rebuilt, there was one man whose heart was gained for the Belgian.

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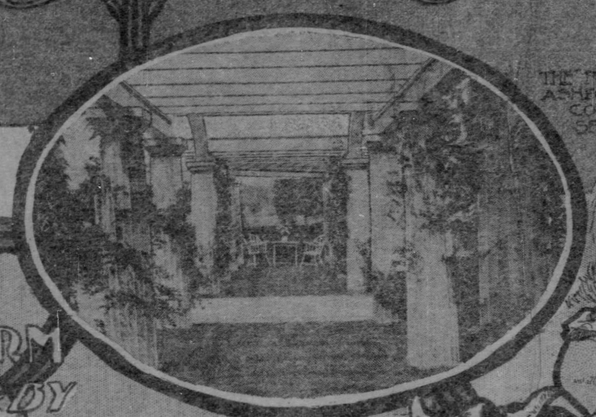
The Craze for Country Life

MILLIONAIRES SEEK FIELDS AND WOODLANDS AND TRANSFORM THEM INTO FAIRYLAND

BY WALDON FAWCETT

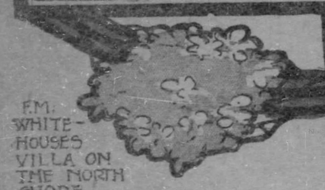


THE PERGOLA ASHFORD COUNTRY SEAT.

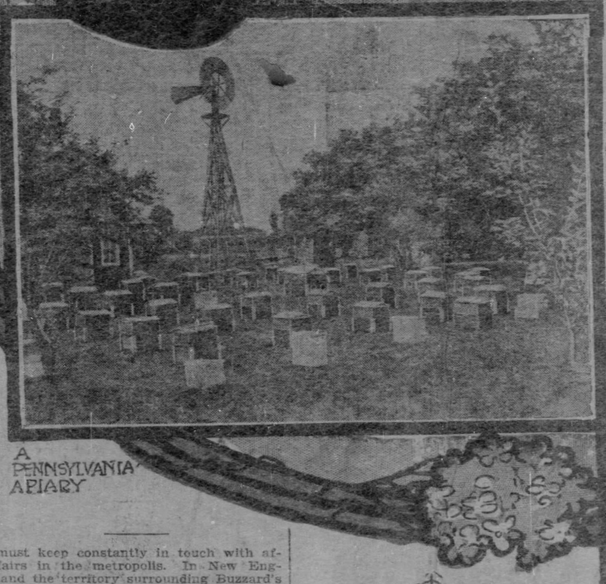
DRIVEWAY AT BEDFORD SPRINGS

GILEAN LODGE, HOME OF MRS. McLEAN.

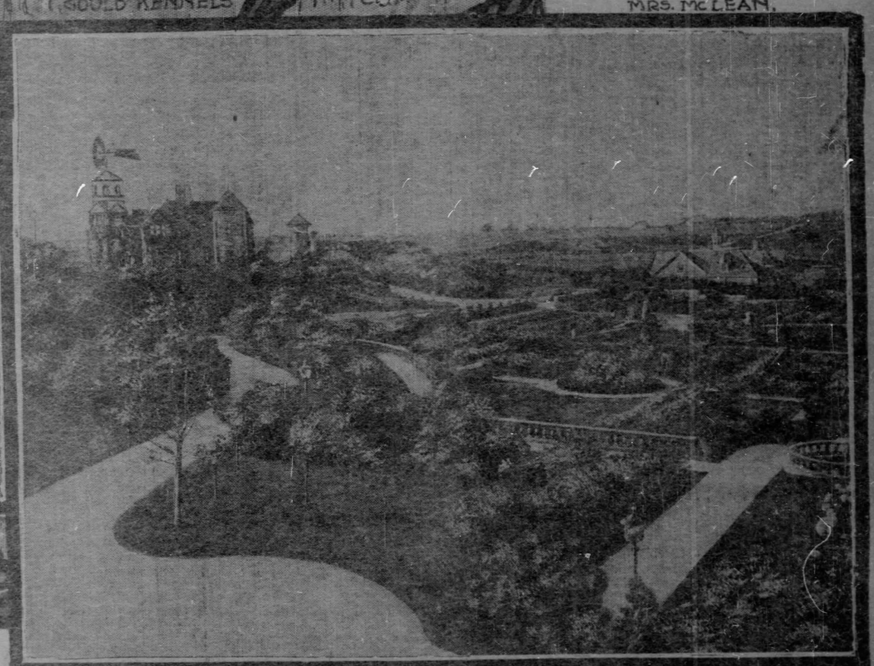
HOME OF MRS. GREELEY CURTIS MANCHESTER, MASS.



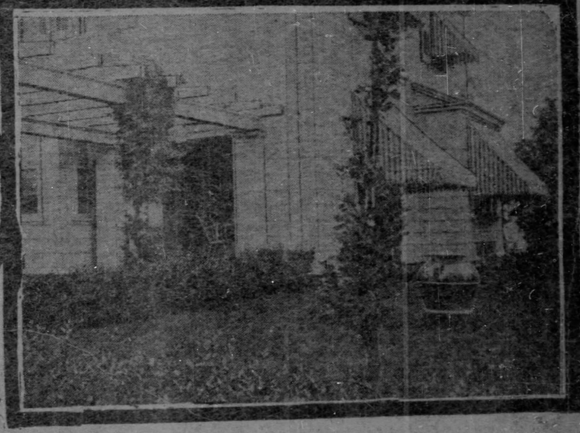
F.M. WHITE-HOUSES VILLA ON THE NORTH SHORE



A PENNSYLVANIA APIARY



RESIDENCE AT PRIDES CROSSING MASS.



GROUNDS OF DUNMEYRE. COURT AT ASHFORD COUNTRY SEAT.

There may be some exaggeration in the assertion recently made that only within the past few years the American people have awakened to the delights of country life, but certainly there has of late been a tremendous growth of interest in that form of life of which our English cousins have long been notoriously fond. This is most eloquently attested by the soaring prices of all kinds of desirable estates, big and little, seemingly without regard as to whether the location have a salt water frontage or be in a mountain valley, so long as the tract possess pastoral beauty. Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, recently paid $6,000 for a little Connecticut estate of six acres on Long Island sound, and was so anxious to induce the owner to sell that he gave him the privilege of moving away the house which stood upon it. Alfred Vanderbilt has paid $500,000 for a forest preserve of 1,500 acres in the Adirondacks, which a few years ago was not worth a quarter that figure, and so the list might be lengthened indefinitely.

Designate the tendency fad or fancy if you will, there is no doubt that this stampede of the American city dwellers of means to the country—which is yet in its incipient stage—is bound to play woeful havoc with the fortunes of that genial, if merciless, gentry, the proprietors of resort hotels. Already there are indications of the veering of the breeze of public sentiment. In the cities the big hotels are increasing in number and size and luxury and importance; but in the nation's seashore, rural or mountain playgrounds they are tottering on the pedestals of pre-eminence, with increasing evidence that the growing popularity of cottage and country seat life is bound to shove them from the first place in public favor and sadly impair the golden harvests which ye hosts have been wont to reap.

Country Is Home Now.

Until perhaps half a decade ago nigh all the people with sufficient means to live where inclination dictated had the habitations within which they called "homes" in the larger cities and when summer came hurried away to tarry temporarily in the immense summer hostelries. Now all is changed. The fashionable folk and the leisure class with bank accounts sufficiently large to make business a secondary consideration no longer live in town and "go down to the country." Instead they live in the country and "go up to town." In this age it has become the vogue to devote the bulk of the home-making appropriation to the creation of a handsome and comfortable country seat and hither are borne the choicest art treasures and other cherished possessions of the proprietor with the result that when the pleasure-lovers are drawn into the maelstrom of urban winter gaieties they abide either in grand houses that have been vacant for more than half the year or more likely in hotels and apartment houses.

The development of this practice of going into the country early in the spring and staying until the leaves have dropped and the spread of the remarkably contagious fever for country homes both owe their lusty growth indirectly to the fondness for open-air life which has lately seized the American people, combined, of course, with the influences of the present cult of feminine athletism. It did not require a great while to demonstrate that the atmosphere of the ordinary summer hotel, far from encouraging outdoor life, tended to stifle it. Then the private seashore cottage, mountain lodge or country seat, as the case may be, became a necessity.

Golf Helped to Do It.

The much-maligned game of golf was one of the important factors in bringing about this revolution. For what the Scottish pastime, acting as chief conjurer, has accomplished in bringing about a healthier and more wholesome summer existence for thousands of Uncle Sam's citizens it should be forgiven many of the sins of omission which have been charged against it. Golf and other field sports have also done their part in providing time-consuming occupations for the "house parties" which make county life endurable for persons of pronouncedly social tastes, but the mainstay in this direction has been found in the "horsey" pastimes, such as riding to hounds, coaching, driving, hunting and polo.

Taken in the broad sense driving has perhaps more qualifications than any other diversion in the round of country life. It enables the country gentry to make neighborly visits without tiresome journeys, while the various spheres of activity such as coaching and tandem driving offer opportunities for the seekers after novelty. Under present conditions it is possible for a man of very moderate means to own one or two horses of proved ability as roadsters and, of course, the cost of maintaining a stable in the country is nowhere near as great as in the city.

Hunting or cross-country riding must be accounted one of the more expensive country diversions, even if no bones be broken. In the first place a hunter must be a carefully selected animal, for it is essential that he have speed and endurance as well as jumping ability. The same is true of polo.

Combining Pleasure and Profit.

A number of the prominent men who have become enamored of the fascinations of American country life have shown a disposition to go in for genuine rural pursuits in earnest. Whitelaw Reid has at Ophir farm some of the most valuable cattle on the continent, while the horseflesh on the estates of James R. Keene, William C. Whitney and others is famous. Mr. A. A. Low, a brother of Mayor Low of New York, employs 200 men each spring in tapping trees and conducting the various operations of the manufacture of maple sugar, all of which is entered into with quite as much earnestness as though the proprietor of the sugar "camp" was not worth some $20,000,000. Still another wealthy citizen has lately taken up bee-keeping.

A slightly different trend of country life has been followed by William C. Whitney, Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn, Dr. Seward Webb and other rich men who have undertaken American game propagation on a large scale. These men have immense game preserves; some of them containing as much as 40,000 acres and here in great fenced enclosures they are seeking to foster the restoration of its native haunts of the moose and all the other one-time animal rulers of the American forests.

Finally, there are the rural or suburban dwellers whose surplus effort is all bestowed upon kennel inhabitants of one kind or another. J. Pierpont Morgan has a colony of Scotch collies several of which have cost him more than $5,000 each; George Gould and his wife have at their Long Island country seat kennels which represent a small fortune, and Frank Gould is reported to have expended close to $100,000 for his matchless array of St. Barnard dogs.

Country Seats Everywhere.

The American country seat has no special zone. Instead these twentieth century residences set down in pastoral surroundings are springing up in all sections of the country. In Florida and California the winter residences, which are nevertheless country seats, have been increasing of late with the precocity of a "boom" town, and in many instances the proprietors have seriously interested themselves in orange culture or some other branch of fruit growing. The disclosure of the residential possibilities of Asheville and the Land of the Sky appears to have directed attention to the entire southern mountain district, and lately some very attractive country seats have made their appearance in the fertile valleys of the Alleghanies.

In Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin the shores of the great lakes have taken on a fringe of more or less pretentious country seats, and in the vicinity of such cities as Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are many suburban residences which have all the advantages of miniature estates. But, after all, it is in New York and New England that the new ideal of country life has found its most perfect realization. The banks of the Hudson are lined with country seats which in beauty of location have no rivals anywhere in the world and the great district comprising Long Island and the Connecticut shore on the sound offers the boon of country seats to those persons who must keep constantly in touch with affairs in the metropolis. In New England the territory surrounding Buzzard's bay, the Cape Ann country and the Berkshire hills have been made the meccas for extensive colonies of city folk with an acquired taste for country life. And, finally, in the Adirondacks, the most romantically beautiful of all the nation's playgrounds, there is growing up still another form of country life—wilder than that of the lowlands, but not one whit less fascinating. Here, moreover, the process of evolution is even more strongly emphasized, for there are in the mountains many abandoned hotels which have been forced out of the hostelry field by the encroachments of the new longing for home life in the wilderness.

HISTORIC GEMS BEING RESET

Some of the Jewels to Be Used in Coronation Ceremony, and Their Legends.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, March 29.—Visitors to the famous "jewel room" at the tower have been rather surprised lately to see how many of the most valuable pieces of the regalia are missing from their accustomed places behind the bars of the great iron cage in which the crown jewels are generally kept.

Some of the rich "baubles," as they are called—among them the imperial crown itself—have now been taken away from the tower, for the first time in many years, and carried to Marlborough house, the king's London residence, in order that his majesty might look them over and decide what changes should be made in them by the court jewelers preparatory to their being used for the forthcoming coronation ceremonies. The jewels include, beside the imperial crown, which is to be fitted to the august head of the king, the historic crown of Edward the Confessor, the queen consort's crown, the royal scepters and orb, the vessel of gold which holds the oil with which the English sovereigns are anointed, and the golden spoon which goes with it, and last but far from least the famous Kohinoor, the most valuable diamond in the world.

Each of these rich ornaments has its own part to play in the great ceremonial at Westminster abbey. Most interesting, because most precious of all, is the imperial crown. This wonderful ornament was first worn by Queen Victoria, but that does not mean that it has no earlier historical interest, for it was made by the queen's orders and to her own design, and contains jewels from the crowns of the most famous sovereigns of England. Its value is estimated to be about $1,500,000, and it contains besides large rubies, sapphires and emeralds 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 2 drop-shaped pearls and 273 ordinary pearls.

In the middle of the front of the crown is a Maltese cross which has for its center the most famous ruby in the world. The ornamentation will be even more appropriate in the crown of King Edward than it was in that of his mother, for this precious stone is associated closely with the Edwards of England. It was given by Pedro, king of Castile, to Edward the Black Prince, in 1367, and ornamented the helmet which he wore on the battlefield. Years after it blazed in that of Henry V. at Agincourt. The great sapphire came from the east, and was bought by George IV. Other stones in the ornament formed part of the diadems of Queens Catherine, Charlotte, Mary and Anne.

This is the crown used at the coronation of Queen Victoria and placed on her casket when it was drawn through the streets of London a little over a year ago.

Unlike the ponderous crowns of earlier monarchs, Queen Victoria's weighs just two pounds. It will be changed only slightly for use by King Edward, its size and the position of some of the stones being altered.

Oddly enough, the king will be crowned twice—first according to custom, with the historic crown of his great ancestor, Edward the Confessor. The ornament still bears his name, but as a matter of fact it is not the crown actually worn by the builder of the abbey. The Confessor's crown and many of the royal emblems were in existence in Charles I.'s time, but in the confusion that followed his execution they disappeared and replicas had to be made for the coronation of Charles II.

The historic consort's crown will grace the brows of Queen Alexandra, but before doing so will undergo a good many changes. Just what these will be has not yet been definitely decided, but it is rumored that the Kohinoor will blaze in the center of the circlet. The famous jewel that had passed through so many adventures before the East India Company presented it to Queen Victoria is now Queen Alexandra's own property, Queen Victoria having bequeathed it to her.

The golden ampulla, undisturbed since the coronation of Queen Victoria, will be fresh filled with sweet oil, and placed with the orb and the golden bracelets and spurs on the altar at the abbey. This beautiful vessel, the exact age of which is not known, but which is supposed to have belonged to Thomas a Becket, is in the shape of an eagle. The head unscrews, so that the body may be filled with the oil which is poured out of the beak by the archbishop of Canterbury into the bowl of the great spoon, and distributes it in the form of a cross on the royal head. In olden times great store was set by this ceremony, the sacred oil being supposed to convey a special sanctity, and the monarch wore for days a sort of white coif on his head in order that the "settling" of the oil might be undisturbed.

The orb consists of a ball of gold, circled by a band and surmounted by a cross, both of which glitter with diamonds, pearls, sapphires and emeralds. It is supposed to typify the king's temporal power modified by the influence of the cross, and at the coronation ceremony it will be taken from the altar and placed in his left hand.

His scepter he holds in his right hand. It is of gold, ornamented at the end with a cross. This is the scepter of sovereignty and later in the ceremony the monarch is handed another of ivory surmounted with a dove—the scepter of equity, symbol of a beneficent rule. The golden bracelets are placed on the king's wrists as he sits in the coronation chair, and when he kneels to be anointed his knees are touched with the spurs, which typify knighthood.

Among the crown jewels generally to be seen at the tower are, too, the two scepters appertaining to the queen consort and the king's two swords of